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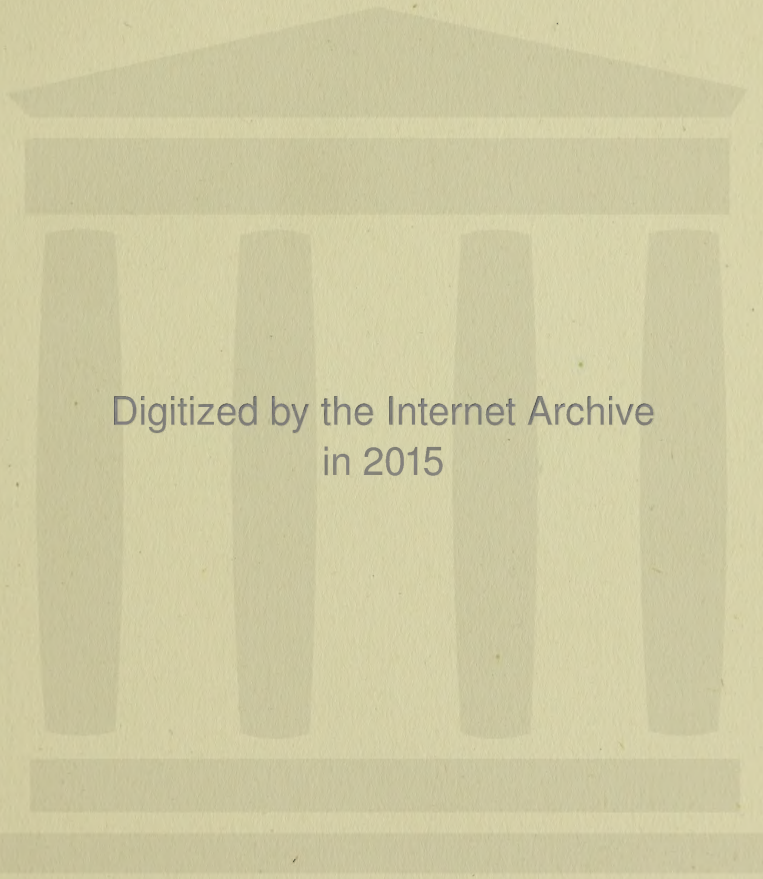
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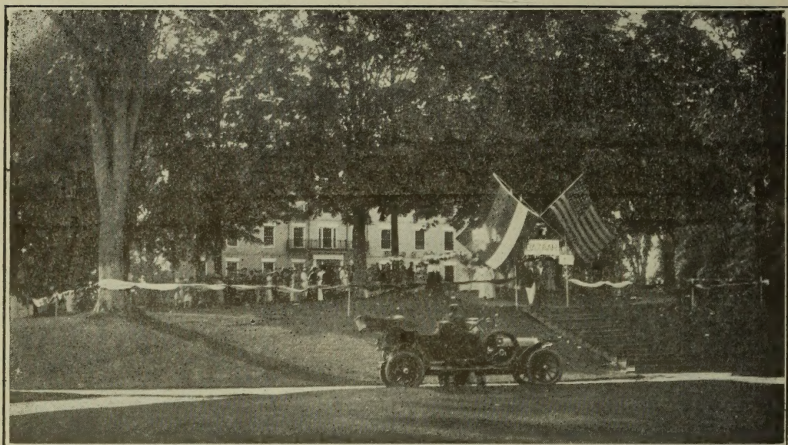
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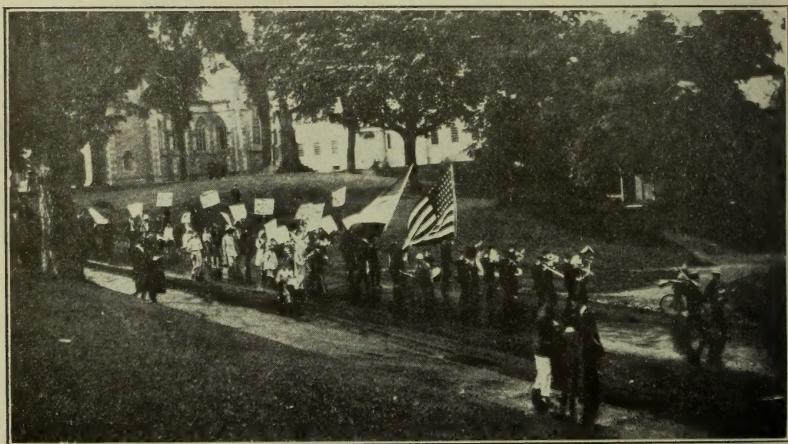
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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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.. Contents ..

Editorials (The Editor):	National Ideals (P. G. Chang) 17
Recognition of the Chinese Republic 1	Bright Outlook in China (Dr. G. E. Morrison)..... 22
New Era in the History of the Alliance..... 3	A National Board of Health in China (Leo Chee, M.D.) 25
China Welcomes Koreans.... 4	News: Survey of the Home News (T. F. Hwang)..... 29
Working for the Best..... 5	International News: China Society of America..... 36
Chinese School Exhibit (Spectator) 6	Chinese Student World (Y. L. Tong) 40
Notes and Comments (Y. Y. Yang) 7	The Birth of the Chinese Republic (Miss Myrtle Lon Hosang) 41
Physical Development of Chinese Women; Nogi and Democracy in the Far East; Navy, Army, or Airships; Confucianism and Republicanism; Converts Among the Chinese Students; Exclusion of Americans; Recent Literature on China.	Personalalia (The Editor)..... 42
U. S. Is First to Recognize the Chinese Republic 8	Club Activities..... 44
Literary:	Business:
In Quest of Progress (Prof. R. M. Wenley)..... 9	Report of the President of the Alliance (P. W. Kuo) 49
Patriotism in the Time of Peace (K. S. Lee)..... 13	Reserve Fund..... 53
	Constitution of the Alliance 54
	Constitution of East'n Sect'n 59
	Constitution of West'n Sect'n 63
	Treasurer's Reports..... 64
	Book Review: China's Revolution (The Editor)..... 70
	Official Directory..... 73

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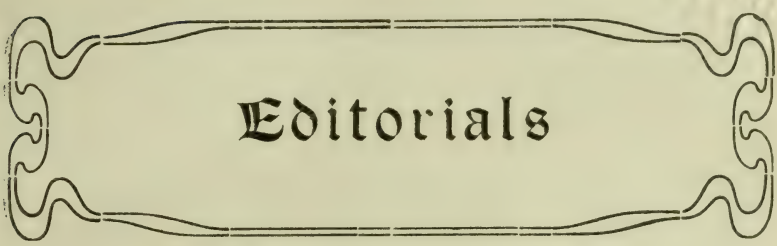
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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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Editorials

RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

ONE of the most mysterious of all the phases of modern diplomacy is the refusal of the Powers to recognize the Chinese Republic. Attacked by newspapers of the civilized world, baffled by foreign capitalists, and contrary to the predictions of international weather-prophets, China has established a republic out of chaos without help from any other nations. The Republic so established has weathered through storms for an entire year. She has enjoyed full independence and prosperity. She has created new political machinery which has been in successful operation ever since the cessation of hostilities. In spite of all these facts, she has not yet been welcomed into the family of nations—no, not even by the United States of America, which has always encouraged the organization of republics.

Some say that the reason why the United States has not thus far recognized the Chinese Republic is because the country is in chaotic conditions. But they ignore the fact that conditions in China have been improved. The customs revenues this year promise to be the highest on record. Trade is revived throughout the country. Industries are flourishing. There is a surplus from internal customs collections. That the government was able recently to subscribe a quarter of the capital to the State Bank in Peking is a good indication of her financial standing. The provinces have again begun their regular remittance of revenue to the central government. The army has been paid off. The Boxer indemnity payments have been resumed. All the railway loans have been met. The

government is able even to take care of the people suffering from famine and floods. Yet our American friends still say that conditions in China are chaotic and for that reason, America as well as the other powers, refuse to recognize the Chinese Republic.

There are others who say that our central government is unstable on account of her financial conditions. But in contrast to such an assumption, the facts inevitably demonstrate that the Chinese Government is more stable than ever before, as is shown in its duration and rapid improvement since its establishment. Besides, A. Wendell Jackson, an American, has successfully negotiated a fifty million dollar loan in defiance of the Six Power Syndicate, and the first instalment has been paid already. Since the banking interests, recognizing the stability of the Chinese Republic, have made a loan to China, why should the United States hesitate to stretch forth her hands to welcome her sister Republic?

Let anyone doubting the ability of the new officials read what Dr. G. F. Morrison has to say: "It is held to be a reproach and a danger that the new men now active in the Government of China are without experience. Under the old regime and the rule of corrupt princes and degraded eunuchs, men of Western training and modern culture had a little opportunity of employment. Had such men had a voice in the Government, would China have lost the Primorsk Province, and would the position in Manchuria be what it is to-day? Would China have been involved in the Boxer Rebellion? Contrast the treatment of foreigners during the widespread Revolution, when the foreign life and property were everywhere held sacred throughout the twenty-two provinces, with the conditions in China during the Boxer Rebellion; when the throne itself offered many rewards for the heads of foreign men, women and children. The members of the Cabinet and of the Advisory Council may be inexperienced men, but certainly no body of men who have held rule before in China can be compared with them in intelligence, training and education."

Thus, the unfavorable conditions of the country, the instability of the government, the incapacity of the officials, have been alleged as the reasons why the United States has so long delayed according recognition to the Republic of China. But such alleged reasons are not founded on facts. However, rumors have been circulated that America refuses to recognize China because China has rejected the "Loan" and that she will continue to withhold recognition until her bankers have imposed a loan upon China and have secured satisfactory concessions. If this be true, great will be our surprise to learn that a country like America which is said to be ruled by righteous principles should be also controlled by "the Almighty Dol-

lar." We could scarcely believe the truth of the statement, as America has been a loyal friend of China and would not like to sacrifice her commercial interests in the Far East for the interests of a few individuals. Perhaps the delay to accord recognition is due to the fact that the excitement over the political campaign has made it difficult if not impossible for the American public to express adequately its sentiment in favor of immediate recognition of China. If this has been the case then we sincerely hope that as soon as the excitement is over, the matter of according recognition to China will receive prompt attention. We believe it is not yet too late for America to take the lead of the nations in recognizing the Chinese Republic, as she has always done in the recognition of other republics.

Note—This editorial was written two weeks before the election—that great event which comes only once in four years. This will account for the form of statement in the concluding passage, which, with this explanation, the editor thinks unnecessary to change.



NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE ALLIANCE.

WITH the opening of the college year 1912, the Alliance begins a new era in its development. This new era is brought about through the amalgamation of several important student organizations into the Alliance, viz., the Chinese National Union, the Academy of Arts and Science, and the Students' Aid Association. The existence of too many student organizations among the Chinese student body in this country has shown to be unsatisfactory in spite of the fact that most of them came into existence at the inspiration of some noble ideas or ideals. It has caused no small amount of confusion and wasted unnecessarily much valuable energy. In recognition of this state of affairs, Mr. P. W. Kuo, the ex-president of the Alliance, last year took up the matter with the several organizations, and, after much consultation, an arrangement was reached by which the several organizations were to be incorporated into the Alliance. A new constitution, drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose, was submitted to the members of the Alliance gathered at the various Summer conferences and was adopted by them provisionally for one year. Thus the long looked for union has become a realization. The essential new feature of the constitution consists in the provision for a new class of members, namely,

associate members, consisting of Chinese residents in the United States of America, and also the provision for a number of new standing committees and for an increase of the Alliance membership fee. These provisions are on the whole wise and practicable. They enlarge the function of the Alliance without affecting the original purpose for which the Alliance was established. For these reasons the new constitution deserves the support of every member of the Alliance while it is being tested by experience. If any part of it should prove to be impracticable or in any way objectionable, amendments could be introduced before adopting it as a permanent constitution.



CHINA WELCOMES COREANS.

SINCE the loss of Corea's independence, her people have been persecuted, oppressed, imprisoned, enslaved and driven away from their native land. The Japanese statesmen and people were well pleased when hundreds of Koreans went to China in order to see no more their cursed land. We sympathize with the ill-treated Koreans.

It was immediately after the Russo-Japanese War that Japan promised to preserve the territorial integrity of Corea, but she did not keep her promise and she annexed the country. Now Japan begins to drive Koreans away in order to populate the peninsula with her Japanese people. It is believed that she will get rid of the Koreans as the United States did with her Indians. A pity to the civilized world!

The Korean people are persecuted because of their acceptance of Christianity which enlightens their minds, teaches them democracy and independence, and brings to them a message of equality. Japan fears them, and so it attempts to exterminate them. In commenting upon the conditions in Corea, an American professor said, "Who are the men that Japan, with all her naval and military strength, fears. They are the Christians of Corea, the great-souled, true-hearted among them. They are not feared for their weapons, for they are men of peace; nor for their learning nor their craftiness, for they have none. They are feared for the superiority of their character. They cannot be enslaved. They are above their conquerors!"

The door of China—the new land of freedom—is always open for the oppressed Koreans. Come, and we will welcome you.

WORKING FOR THE BEST.

THE publication of this issue of the "Monthly" is unfortunately delayed on account of the transfer of the management from Cambridge, to New York, which required the securing of a new publisher, the application for second class mail privileges, and the finding of new advertisements. These initial difficulties, combined with the financial embarrassment, have made it almost impossible for the Board to publish the magazine in time. In addition, Manager C. F. Wang's health broke down as a result of his strenuous effort to meet those peculiar situations. The loss of his service, due to his confinement in the hospital, has handicapped the Board.



Once again at the beginning of a new Academic Year we greet one another, and extend a hearty welcome, and best wishes for success, to the new students who recently came to America to join our ranks. To our friends, who have returned to our home land during the summer, we all unite to tender our congratulation for their successful career here in America. May they all find success. We shall all look forward to hearing from them.



We regret to say that owing to the lack of space, occasioned by long business columns, we are obliged to leave till our next number, some very interesting papers and items of news.



CHINESE SCHOOL WORK EXHIBIT.

(FROM "SPECTATOR.")

A very interesting and instructive exhibit of the school work in China has just opened up in the Educational Museum on the second floor of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. With the recent awakening of China to modern civilization a throbbing of new and intense life has been felt in every phase of activity among her hundreds of millions of people. That the schools have been keenly affected is only a natural consequence. This exhibit is intended to show something of this progress, and is unique in presenting to us a transition from the old to the new educational methods and work.

Last March a letter was sent by Teachers College to the Commercial Press at Shanghai requesting samples of work done in the schools of China. Accordingly the request was translated into Chinese and copies distributed throughout the land. The response was prompt and gratifying. The material was collected in April. There was no time for special work and what was secured represents the regular work in the schools. Time was required for labeling the specimens, in transporting them to Shanghai, and in packing them into cases, so they were not shipped until August.

Twenty-three cases, weighing when packed over 3,000 pounds, were sent to Teachers College, eight or nine cases containing only textile materials. Owing to the limited space of the Museum, not all of the material could be shown. Very fine embroidery, woodwork, paperfolding and box-making, clay modeling, and pencil and brush work are included in the exhibit. Among other things is a large number of photographs showing government schools, private schools, and St. John's University at Shanghai, as well as models in Nanking University, models in Canton College and Architect's drawings for the Yale College of China. There is a notable exhibit of old and new text-books showing the wonderful advance made in their material and content.

Between fifty and sixty Chinese students are either now in residence at Columbia or have graduated and are now teaching in China. Also, some fifteen American students, formerly in Teachers College are now doing educational work in China.

The exhibit will be open every day until December 21, from nine until twelve-thirty and from two to five except Saturdays, when it closes at noon. The Museum will not be open on Election Day nor Thanksgiving Day.

Notes and Comments

Y. Y. YANG.

Physical Development of Chinese Women: That the Chinese students in this country will have a better chance of getting strong and robust life-mates when they go back is evidenced by what seems to be a sure indication that China is now placing the emphasis on the physical education of women. Miss A. S. Mayhew, assistant professor in Physical Training at the University of Wisconsin, and Miss E. T. Derry, holding the same position at the University of Michigan, have one after the other sailed for China in answer to calls from two girl schools there. It is evident that the women in China are determined to qualify themselves in every way for citizenship in the new Republic. However, it is hoped that the suffragettes will not consequently take on a militant aspect.

Nogi and Democracy in the Far East: It is rather surprising how a man with such modern ideals as General Nogi could die such a medieval death, especially in the face of such democratic movement in the Far East. Undoubtedly such an act will have a conserving influence on the minds of the Japanese with regard to their present form of government, though this was probably not the motive of General Nogi's death.

Navy, Army or Airships? "Resolved, that the Chinese government should direct its policy to the expansion of army before that of the navy," was the subject of the debate at the Ann Arbor Conference. This subject has become obsolete now. England is ordering a large fleet of aerial men-of-war. France has appropriated \$5,000,000 and Germany, \$3,000,000 for the same purpose. Japan is sending out students to study the science of aerial navigation. It is becoming necessary that China should engage herself in the same three-dimensional preparation in order to catch up with these modern peace-makers.

Confucianism and Republicanism: In connection with the Loan question the "Spectator" remarks that Confucianism can only with difficulty be reconciled to Republicanism. Although Confucianism is not so elastic as some religion that

can be adaptable to any form of government at any time, whether Russia or Switzerland, Medieval or Modern, yet recent events have shown that a Republican government is not impossible even in the homeland of that great teacher. The reason is plain, Confucianism is not a religion and the temple of Confucius is not analogous to the Church of England.

Converts Among the Chinese Students: During the last Summer no less than ten Chinese students have become members of Churches. Some others declared that they will live Christian lives but refused to be baptised. Modern Christianity does not emphasize so much the saving of souls as the establishment of character.

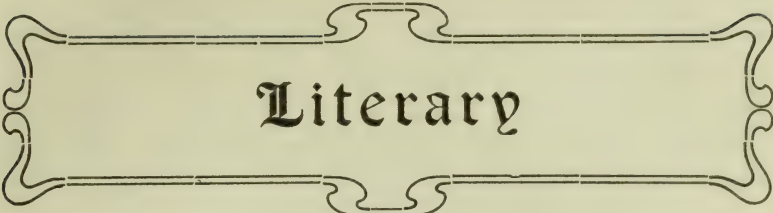
Exclusion of Americans: Reading over what the papers have said in regard to the passport controversy between Russia and the United States, one would come to the conclusion that after all the American people also resent the idea of being excluded.

Recent Literature on China: For the recent years books written on China express optimistic views about that country, whereas a few years ago the literature on China was invariably dark pictures. Some might think that China is now being better understood rather than that she has been miraculously improved. However, neither the optimistic nor the pessimistic is necessarily correct. When China and the Chinese are thoroughly understood, there will be no more literature about them.



UNITED STATES IS FIRST TO RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

A special telegraphic message from Barstow, Cal., states that on October 24, Chas. C. Moore, president of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, sent the following message to the Secretary of State in Washington: "I have the honor to report that Dr. Chin-tao Chen the duly accredited commissioner from the Republic of China to the Panama Pacific International Exposition to-day selected the site for the Chinese building at the Exposition. The luncheon given by the exposition directors to the commission preceding the ceremonies was attended by state and city officials, members of the consular corps and prominent merchants of this city. The very interesting ceremonies which were witnessed by an enormous crowd including a large number of Chinese and public school children of Chinese descent began with military review on the Presidio near the site selected and the flag of the Chinese Republic when replanted on the site received the naval salute of twenty-one guns from the United States artillery, this being the first time this flag received the naval salute here."



Literary

IN QUEST OF PROGRESS.

PROF. R. M. WENLEY (University of Michigan.)

Following his usual custom, Prof. Wenley spoke *ex tempore*; the following is, therefore, a summary report of his address:

In greeting you, ladies and gentlemen from the Far East, I must request you to employ a faculty in which, as your past shows, you are by no means deficient—I mean imagination. You represent a civilization that runs back more than four thousand seven hundred years into the dim verges of history. Its antiquity recalls that of Egypt and Babylon, whose remains our scholars have recovered only during the last fifty years. On the other hand, I myself come from a country whose civilization began, in its present form, some four thousand years after yours, a country which made its remarkable contribution to modern affairs just thirty years before the first American merchants left New York for China, in 1784. For, all things considered, the modern culture of Scotland is about one hundred and twenty years old. And, to make this contrast more striking, nay, to render it something of a paradox, I was brought from this young civilization, to teach what is essentially culture to another people, so young that they think my country old. And you, in turn, have resorted, within the last decade, to this youngest land, to obtain what you believe to be the elements of progress. Truly, the ways of human beings are strange past finding out!

Little wonder, then, that I feel myself at a great disadvantage. For, although I have taught men from the Orient since 1884, when Japanese began to come to the University of Glasgow in numbers, I know little or nothing of your internal life. You must be well aware that, even in mere outward affairs, we Westerners are apt to be grossly ignorant of your culture. For instance, how many Americans know off-

hand that the United States, even including that vast possession, Alaska, and the island colonies, are smaller than China by 710,000 square miles? Add to the whole territory governed by America the four largest States of the Union, and three of the smallest, and you have China! Your material resources alone are incalculable. And, as if this were not enough, you represent the sole civilization that has maintained itself more or less intact from remotest antiquity. Nevertheless, you come to me, a child of yesterday, and to the United States, a child of to-day, seeking the means of progress.

Well! I can but offer you something from our small store. You cannot but know that every considerable civilization draws its elements from a long past. So, our English-speaking world is really composed of three main factors, which we have mingled and transformed after our own fashion. Our religion is of the Jews, an Oriental race; our laws and genius for free government are of the Romans; and whatever we possess in the higher life, in the things of the mind and the spirit, we owe to the greatest folk of the Western world, the Greeks. As progress is essentially of the mind and spirit, I need not trouble you with our Jewish and Roman debts. But I can do no better than refer you to the Greeks. The Greek of the great age of Athens, who was contemporary with the last centuries of your Chou dynasty, the first of your so-called historical dynasties, is the only man, so far as I am aware, who ever knew what the essential or permanent elements of progress are. He was the foremost master of the most potent of all arts, the art of life. Accordingly, you will not be surprised to learn that, taken all in all, he has effected more for Western civilization than any other people. You may not have had occasion to come into contact with his literature, and his ideas may be new to you. He had nothing to tell us of the externals of civilization. Our machines and our factory-system, our credit and our commerce were utterly beyond our ken. But of the things without which the material factors in life are mere husks he knew profoundly. I can do no better, then, than recite to you his solution of the Quest of Progress. In my judgment, it is the only solution. And, perhaps, in view of the new Chinese political situation, it will hint to you what you ought to obtain from contact with the Western peoples. For, our vaunted triumphs over nature are the result, not of material interests, but of devotion to the things of the mind. Similarly, too, you cannot hope to transform your political system to great ends unless you are animated by Greek ideas.

The pronouncement which I read was spoken by the Athenian statesman, Pericles, according to the report of the great contemporary historian, Thucydides. The occasion was not inspiring. Athens had reached the height of her power;

the immortal gifts she was to offer the world had all been given. She was engaged in civil war which was to compass her unholy ruin. Her streets were littered with corpses, dead of the plague; and faction was raising its ominous, ugly head. Famine and rapine, with which you have been too familiar in China, had beset the Greek metropolis. And yet, inspired by the glorious ideals of his people, Pericles gathered himself together, as it were, and left this imperishable oration to mankind. I quote but a small part of it:

"Before I praise the dead, I should like to point out by what principles of action we rose to power, and under what institutions and through what manner of life we became great. For I conceive that such thoughts are not unsuited to the occasion, and that this numerous assembly of citizens and strangers may profitably listen to them.

"Our form of government does not enter into rivalry with the institutions of others. We do not copy our neighbors, but we are an example to them. It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few. But while the law secures equal justice to all alike in their private disputes, the claim of excellence is recognized also; and when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred in the public service not as a matter of privilege, but as a reward of merit. Neither is poverty a bar, but a man may benefit his country, whatever be the obscurity of his condition. There is no exclusiveness in our public life, and in our private intercourse we are not suspicious of one another, nor angry with our neighbor if he does what he likes; we do not put on sour looks at him, which, though harmless, are not pleasant. While we are thus unconstrained in our private intercourse, a spirit of reverence pervades our public acts; we are prevented from doing wrong by respect for authority and for the laws, having an especial regard to those which are ordained for the protection of the injured, as well as to those unwritten laws which bring upon the transgressor the reprobation of the general sentiment.

"And we have not forgotten to provide for our weary spirits many relaxations from toil; we have regular public competitions and religious ceremonies throughout the year: at home the style of life is refined: and the delight which we daily feel in these things helps to banish melancholy . . . We are lovers of the beautiful, though thrifty, and we cultivate the mind without loss of manliness. Wealth we enjoy, not for talk and ostentation, but when there is a real use for it. To avow poverty is no disgrace with us; the true disgrace is doing nothing to avoid it. An Athenian citizen does not neglect the State because he takes care of his own household: and even those of us who are engaged in business have a fairly

competent idea of politics. We alone regard a man who takes no share in public business, not as a harmless, but as a useless character; and if few of us are originators, we are all sound judges of a policy. The great impediment to action is in our opinion, not discussion, but the want of knowledge which is gained by discussion preparatory to action . . . We alone do good to our neighbors not upon a calculation of interest, but in the confidence of freedom and in a frank and fearless spirit.

"To sum up: I say that Athens is the school of Greece, and that the individual Athenian in his own person seems to have the power of adapting himself to the most varied forms of action with the utmost versatility and grace . . . Such is the city for whose sake these men nobly fought and died; they could not bear the thought that she might be taken from them; and every one of us who survive should gladly toil on her behalf."

Whatever be its external aspect, every veritable civilization which would progress must adopt these principles. Time and place have very little to do with progress; temper, attitude, and dominant purpose are all in all. Consider how little any man actually needs for the sustenance of life. Consider how much he needs for the upbuilding of a life that may be worth while. Yes, indispensable though they are, material resources are accidents, and not of the essence of the matter.

Therefore, let me say to you, do not forget that you are Chinese. Salve from the spirit of your folk, as handed down to you by past generations, all that you still adjudge best. Do not become imitation Americans. But, preserving your own spirit, learn how to better yourselves materially in order that, more effectively than in the immediate past, the things that cannot be shaken may remain.

PATRIOTISM IN TIME OF PEACE.

By K. S. LEE (Cornell)

First Prize Oration at Eighth Annual Conference.



Once more we come to this annual gathering; but this year's conference differs from its predecessors in one respect, namely, we are here to celebrate the birth of the "Republic of China." A year ago we met in the halls decorated with dragons, to-day we are meeting in this hall decorated with the new emblems of our country. A year ago we were subjects of the world's oldest empire, to-day we are citizens of the world's youngest republic. What a wonderful change!

Fellow countrymen, from the jovial expression of your faces, I can discern the true purpose of your coming to this conference. Formerly we came together to promote the welfare of our students, to-day we have come together to consecrate ourselves for the future service to our countrymen. Formerly we came together to renew acquaintances, to-day we have come together to pay homage to those who sacrificed their lives in the battlefields. More than that, we have come together to raise our voices in one accord to express our gratitude to Almighty God.

What all these changes mean? What all these changes mean to us students? Are we happy and joyful just because of all these changes? Compatriots, I am sure that you will say no. There is a deeper and nobler significance in our gathering than the mere manifestation of happy faces. Indeed, there is a feeling within each of us, which we are all desirous to express—a feeling of new responsibility to our dear beloved country.

From the harsh but keen criticism of the foreign press you have heard of its consensus of opinion of the Republic, namely, "After all these changes and struggles, the Chinese government remains the same in substance, it is merely a change of form." Listen, fellow countrymen, after all these sacrifices of thousands of lives, China remains the same in substance! If it were true how discouraged we would be!

Since China has become a republic, I dare to ask one question, this very moment: Is there among you any true Chinese citizen who does not say in his own heart that I shall love my country infinitely more than ever before?

How, then, shall we love our country? The spirit of new nationalism is sweeping over the country like prairie fire. From school boy to elderly man we hear of nothing but patriotism. Patriotic societies are being formed everywhere. People are eagerly waiting for the opportunity to serve our country. Yes, all are waiting patiently; some day we may lay down our lives for our country. That is patriotism in time of war. But, fellow countrymen, are we aware of the fact that we are living in the age of universal peace? China will no longer suffer humiliations as soon as she has readjusted her conditions so that they are in harmony with the Western world. What does China need most? Undoubtedly, patriotism in time of peace. The political revolution has been accomplished without your service. But the social, moral, and religious revolutions are just commencing, and these revolutions will never be successful without your self-sacrifice and devotion. There is not the slightest shadow of doubt that a large army and navy are necessary for any country, but we must bear in mind the fact that during the last fifty years there were six million men who served in the German army, and out of this number, only six thousands of them were ever used at one time or the other in any engagement that is worthy of the name of battle. The small nations of Europe, such as Holland and Switzerland, whose military forces are practically insignificant, are yet respected by the world. The international battle will not be won by force but by the high degree of attainment in the coming **social, moral, and religious** revolutions. Therefore, fellow countrymen, if we are going to do the greatest good for China in the coming generation, we must be her social leaders, her moral leaders, and her religious leaders. Indeed, China is now beseeching us earnestly to be her true, loyal patriotic sons not in time of war but in time of peace.

As I said before, one of the greatest problems that our country has to face is the social problem. The evils of big cities that threaten the United States is also threatening our country. The prohibition of opium in the last few years has not been so successful as it ought to be on account of lack of true public-spirited leaders. The question of divorce, which is entirely new to our national life, must be met bravely. The suffrage movement, which made its debut last Fall by giving a military demonstration in our National Assembly must be carefully reckoned with. And lastly, the cost of living is constantly increasing. For the last seven years the cost of living has risen fully one hundred per cent. while wages only

fifty. Living is getting harder and harder each year. The farmers who toil patiently in the fields of the Yangtze Valley find their soil poorer and poorer each year. The army of paupers is continuously getting larger and larger. What a splendid opportunity for true and noble patriotic service! What a glorious battle to be fought in time of peace! Millions of our countrymen are now stretching out their weary arms to you, asking you to make their lives happier and easier. Are you going to give that is best in you? When we have attained a high degree of social readjustment, then our national respect by the world will be assured. And the battle will be won, not by laying down our lives in armed combat, but by service in the rank and file of the nation. If you, having the best education, fail to be China's social leaders, where shall the Republic look for her true, loyal patriotic sons? It is far more vital to be patriotic in time of peace than in time of war.

Secondly, another great problem that the Republic is facing is the change of public morality. The importance of having a sound public morality is emphasized by Theodore Roosevelt, who said at one time that morality without education is rusticity, but education without morality is rascality. Indeed, education without morality makes an individual a more clever thief. What gain is there if all of our people were educated and at the same time lost our sound national morality? China is no longer an isolated nation. Her door is wide open to be exploited by the Western countries. The vices as well as the virtues of this modern civilization have invaded China. Old customs have been helplessly swept away by this intruding tide. Cigarette smoking has become the fashion of the day. Horse racing is now a popular sport as well as a new means of getting rich quick. People no longer fear the god of thunder to punish their evil deeds for they are now told that it is nothing more than mere electricity. The profound respect of the young for the older people is passing away. The moral philosophy of Confucius is giving way to Western sciences and fictions. In fact, the whole moral atmosphere of our country is rapidly changing. Are you going to stop the inrush of these Western vices? The whole country is vainly looking for intellectual leaders to guide our people from the corruption of this modern civilization. China is now earnestly beseeching you to be her heroes in time of peace. If you, having the best education, fail to be her moral reformers, where shall the Republic look for her true, loyal patriotic sons? It is far more vital to be patriotic in time of peace than in time of war.

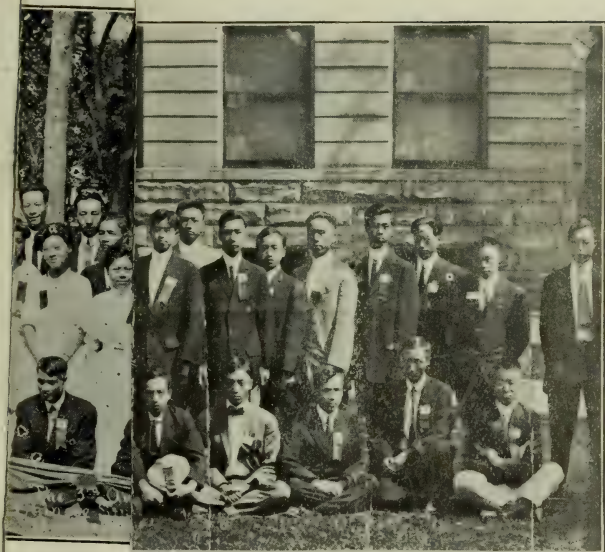
Thirdly, there is a religious revolution that our country is now facing as no other country has ever faced before. It is far more important than the political revolution which took place last year. It is far more vital than the industrial re-

volution that is taking place. It is far more urgent than the social revolution that has only begun. It is far more critical than the moral revolution that is influencing our national life. Yes, upon it the success of all other revolutions depends. Carlyle said "a nation can be judged by its religion." It is by religious inspiration that sciences and arts have attained their perfection. It is by religious inspiration that the Turks conquered all Southern Europe. It is by religious inspiration that the Republic of America was founded. What is more, it is by religious inspiration that Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity has become the motto of the world. What is morality without religion? It is just like a locomotive without the necessary steam. Religion is the sole dynamic force that drives the world's wheel of progress. President Garfield in his lecture on democracy and its limits, said that without that faith in God our Republic would not last long. If this is true of America, how much more so it must be to our Republic, which is yet in its infancy?

What is the true religious situation in China now? There are Shintoism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Mohammedism, and Christianity, besides Confucianism, which is not a religion in the true sense of the word. Each of the above named religions has its own merits as well as defects. There are many conflicting elements that we are bound to meet. How are we going to avoid the struggle? To settle our country's religious question means the careful study of each one of them on our own part. It means that we must be true to our conviction, and brave in declaring our preference. When, and only when this religious question is happily decided, then China will have the necessary dynamic force to lead her to the road of progress. Are you going to be the Luthers of China? If you, having the best education, fail to be China's religious reformers, where shall the Republic look for her true, loyal patriotic sons? It is far more vital to be patriotic in time of peace than in time of war.

Fellow countrymen, you are the privileged class of the Republic. You are the aristocrats in the new democracy, not because you are rich, nor because you are born noble, but because you have the best education. The three great problems that our country is now facing must be solved quickly and wisely. Are you going to be China's heroes in time of peace? If you, having the best education, fail to be the Republic's future social leaders, fail to be the Republic's future moral leaders, and fail to be the Republic's future religious leaders, where shall the Republic look for her true, loyal patriotic sons? It is a thousand times more vital to be patriotic in time of peace than in time of war.

In conclusion, let us all bear in mind what the distinguished American, Daniel Webster, said in commemorating



D- WEST



1912 C. S. A. CONFERENCE, MID-WEST SECTION, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

the success of the American Revolution: "Let our object be our country, our whole country, nothing but our country, and by the blessing of God may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of Wisdom, of Peace, and of Liberty, upon which the whole world may gaze with admiration forever!"



NATIONAL IDEALS.

BY PENG CHUN CHANG (Clark University)

Second Prize Oration at the Eighth Annual Conference, Williams-town, Massachusetts.

A new chapter of our history has begun; the old Chinese Empire has seen its grave; a Republic has plunged into existence. What are the consequences? We are proud of the wonderful success of our revolution which achieved its end in less time than any other similar movements the world has ever seen; we are proud of the blood of our soldiers which was sacrificed for such a noble cause as "Liberty or Death"; we are proud of our new flag, with its five colors signifying the joining hand in hand of the five races, the Chinese, the Manchus, the Mongols, the Tibetans, and the Turkestans, all under one consolidated Republic to acquire therefrom the protection of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness—yes, all these, we have a right to be proud of. But should we be contented with this vain pride? Should we feel satisfied with a change which, to a keen observer, is still superficial in its character? No—ten thousand times I say no! The great work of reconstruction and regeneration is yet untouched. The guns that thundered off Wuchang and Nanking left us echoes of glory, but they also left us a legacy of duty. The work must be done, we cannot escape the responsibility; if we are worth our salt, we shall be glad of the chance to take up the work—glad of the chance to show ourselves equal to the greatest task the world has yet offered to men.

While we hope and believe that we have the wisdom, the strength, the courage and the virtue to solve our many grave problems, we must face facts as they are. We must neither surrender ourselves to a foolish optimism, nor succumb to a timid and ignoble pessimism. We enjoy exceptional advantages, and are menaced by greater and much more exceptional dangers. All signs indicate that we shall either fail

greatly or succeed greatly. But whether the future holds good or evil, does not alter in the slightest degree our duty in the present. We must stand up valiantly in the fight and answer to the call of our country "Here am I, use me as you will."

With such an attitude of mind, with such a consciousness of duty, we come to examine what should be our national ideals. For in a nation as well as in an individual, an ideal means nothing more or less than the intrinsic difference between complete success and utter failure, the difference between a noble life and a disgraceful career, and it sometimes means the very difference between life and death.

In taking up National Ideals, Patriotism naturally comes in the foremost rank. The word "patriotism" is shown in every language, and its spirit has been exhibited to a greater or less extent in every land. It is a virtue which must be displayed in peace as well as in war, and may best be defined as that love of country which leads the citizen to give to his country that which his country needs at the time when his country needs it. In time of war the citizen may be called upon to die for his country; in time of peace he must live for his country. In time of war he may be called upon to give his body as a sacrifice; in time of peace his country demands his head and his heart, his intellect and his conscience. Our Revolutionary brothers have shown that they were willing to lay down their lives in order to purchase liberty, and now we, their survivors, are called upon to exhibit courage, wisdom and endurance so as to preserve the Republic which was so dearly bought, and to show to the world that we are equal to the task of solving the problems of our government and of our people.

There are philosophers, however, who assure us, that in the future, patriotism will be regarded not as a virtue, but merely as a mental stage toward a state of feeling, when our patriotism will include the whole human race and all the world. This may be so; but the age of which these philosophers speak is still several thousands of years distant. In fact, philosophers of this type are so very advanced that they are of no practical service to the present generation. As things now are and have been for two or three thousand years past, and are likely to be for two or three thousand years to come, the words "home" and "country" mean a great deal. Nor do they show any tendency to lose their significance. The "prodigal son" and the "man without a country" are despised with more severity to-day than ever before. If there is ever a time when your loyalty to your home and your country is valued most and esteemed most highly, it is no other time than to-day. All facts and experiences clearly show that those philosophers who venture to assert that patriotism will be regarded

less and less as a virtue, are doing nothing short of "building castles in the air."

Patriotism as well as most of the other activities both biological and psychological, finds as its "*raison d'être*" in the struggle for existence. It waxes whenever the struggle is keen and wanes whenever it is not. The validity of the statement can be proved by instances from the history of any nation, and especially the one which is afforded us by our own beloved land. Before China was thrown open to the Western world, we were practically in peace within our borders, hardly realizing that there actually were nations which were as strong and civilized as our own. The struggle for existence was by no means keen so far as our nation was concerned. We were not conscious of any possible enemies or of any worth fighting for antagonistic nations. Of course, isolation was the cause for such an ignorant and erroneous conception. With this conception went, hand in hand, the degeneration of the patriotism of the people toward the nation at large; and their interest was narrowed down to the province, the city, the village and lastly, the home. The effect went so far that some people could not ever realize that they were Chinese by nationality. A certain missionary, who went to West China in the early 60's, once met a man whose features made him somewhat resemble a Hindoo. Out of uncertainty, the missionary took up the task of finding out what he really was. The man first gave as his answer, his profession, then his name, then his family concerns, and then the name of the village in which he lived, but none satisfied the inquirer. Finally the man, who was actually a Chinese, being provoked by the inquisitiveness of the missionary, shouted with anger: "I am myself, it is none of your business to dig into my forefathers' grave." Whether this instance is an allegory or a fact, does not matter as much. Anyhow it shows clearly that some of our countrymen of fifty years ago did not even realize that they were Chinese, after their life-long stay in that land.

But conditions have greatly changed. Now we see the need of a genuine patriotism. We are trying our best to disregard provincialism and localism. Mutual sympathy of the people of the different provinces has been continually shown in numerous instances, and such movements as the unification of the national dialects are being promoted and promulgated by leaders in all quarters of our country. The day is dawning when all peoples under the five-colored flag of the Republic of China will speak in one dialect, and co-operate sympathetically and unselfishly for the welfare of our country, our society and our people as a whole.

Next to Patriotism should be ranked the Strenuous Life. My fellow countrymen, such is the life I wish you and I to

live for our country—the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife—it is bound to develop the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph.

In the last analysis a healthy state can exist only when the men and women who make it up lead healthy, vigorous and strenuous lives. The citizens in that state must be so trained that they shall endeavor, not to shirk difficulties, but to overcome them; not to be discouraged by failures but to be encouraged by them; not to seek ease, but to know how to wrest triumph from toil and risk; not to wait and enjoy the result of somebody else's labor, but to work and encounter success—which is the only true happiness of mankind acquired not by lives of ignoble ease, but by lives of strenuous endeavor. A nation with such citizens is bound to be strong and prosperous, while on the other hand, the timid man, the lazy man, the man who distrusts his country, the "over-civilized" man who has lost the great fighting, masterful virtues, the ignorant man, and the man of dull mind, whose soul is incapable of feeling the mighty lift that thrills "stern men with empires in their brains"—all these, of course, are undesirable citizens, because they shrink from seeing the nation undertake its numerous duties; shrink from seeing us build a navy and an army adequate to our needs; and even shrink from seeing the importance of the very back-bone of our nation, Patriotism as I just described it.

In a Republic there is no place for slothfulness. Under an arbitrary government where the monarch or the oligarchy thinks and acts for the subject, the subject may be indifferent and indolent, but in a republic where the government rests upon the consent of the governed, the slothfulness on the part of the citizens would mean nothing but a complete failure of the republic itself. Although Plato's dream that every citizen in a republic should be a philosopher, cannot be carried out in practice, it yet remains true that unless the majority of the people should become intelligent voters, the republic could never claim to be really democratic, and qualified to be called the government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

In closing, let me touch briefly upon a third thing which should be included in our National Ideals, and that is public morality. Among the various virtues, unselfishness is the paramount. The life that wins is the life that is willing to be sacrificed at any moment for the betterment of mankind. Genuine unselfishness will render all obstacles conquerable. It is the spirit that should inspire all leaders. The party struggles and personal jealousies which, I am very sorry to say, have happened in our government recently, show that selfishness has not been clearly eliminated from the new regime. Let us

practice not only the negative and prohibitory maxim of Confucius—"Do not do to others what ye would not others do to you," but also the positive and encouraging command of Jesus: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them." No one quality or virtue is enough to represent or reveal public morality, but the lack of it is clearly shown in our conduct. From lack of morality, the practical man is merely made noxious by his practical ability; while the doctrinaire, the man of theories, whether spoken or written, is distasteful and useless if he cannot also act.

I preach to you, my fellow countrymen, that our country calls for our best—Patriotism, Strenuous Life and Public Morality. Our brothers in the Revolution died for a noble cause, it behooves us, as young men of red blood, to devote ourselves to the preservation and promotion of the Republic which was bought at the sacrifice of their lives. Let us, therefore, boldly face the problems of our country; resolute to do our duty well and manfully, resolute to be both brave and honest, resolute to uphold righteousness by deed and by word; and above all, let us shrink from nothing that is called upon by our National Ideals—Patriotism, Strenuous Life and Public Morality—for it is only, and only through the practice of these Ideals that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

DR. G. E. MORRISON'S VIEW

Perhaps very few in China are more qualified to speak on the international affairs of our country than Dr. G. E. Morrison, lately Peking correspondent of the "London Times," and now political advisor to the Chinese Government, and in a sense spokesman for the Republic in its relation with the Western world. During his recent visit to London he wrote the following letter to the "Times":

In a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for the Recognition of the Chinese Republic" a Chinese advocate, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, who recently returned to China after a brilliant career, opens his case in the following words: "The Chinese Republic is an accomplished fact. After a revolution characterized by a rapidity, peaceableness, and moderation unique in the long history of the world, the oldest Monarchy on earth has become the youngest Republic."

A few of those who have seen the extraordinary change that has taken place in China since the outbreak of the Revolution and the inauguration of the Republic, and who witness the efforts towards better government now being put forth in every direction, can dispute the correctness of this assertion. Yet in England writers still discuss affairs in China with the most gloomy pessimism, foreseeing foreign intervention, universal anarchy, China split up into warring kingdoms, chaos, bankruptcy, and the ruin of foreign bondholders.

Recently the English papers teemed with alarming reports from China, forecasting the imminence of civil war between the South and the North, and the inevitable disruption of China. We are asked to believe that the fate of the country is trembling in the balance. Amid this wild and irresponsible sensationalism the temperately worded telegram of your well-informed correspondent in Hankow comes as a welcome relief. In what is elsewhere described as the center of unrest he reports a booming trade irreconcilable with the reports of anarchy in the interior.

The night before I left Peking for London I was entertained by the President at dinner, at which were present his confidential Chinese advisors and the chief members of his secretariat. The President was in excellent spirits. Everywhere, he said, conditions were improving. The General Huang Hsing, of Nanking, who on 14th April was made Generalissimo of the Southern Forces, "as soon as order was restored, the post to be abolished," had retired from his post, order having been restored. The General Chen Chi-mei, whose conduct of affairs in Shanghai, where he had retained com-

mand of 15,000 troops, had frequently involved the General Government in grave difficulties, had retired, and his command had been absorbed by the Military Governor of Nanking, who is himself a man of wide experience, a native of Szechwan Province. The President was looking forward with pleasure to the arrival of Sun Yat-sen, to whom he was arranging that every honor should be shown. The finest building in Peking, the Foreign Office, where the President himself resided for several months after his election, was being prepared for his reception. A high naval officer had been sent to Shanghai to bring him to Taku in a Chinese cruiser. With Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, who struck the first blow for the Republic, the relations of Yuan Shih-khai were most cordial, and I am confident, are still cordial. The President has never lost an opportunity of bearing public testimony to the latter's sagacity, statesmanship, and patriotism.

And now we are asked to believe that the President is conspiring for the Vice-President's downfall—the downfall, that is to say, of the man who is his mainstay. Could anything be more fantastic? The execution of two officials, one of whom had taken a prominent part in the original outbreak of October last year, is held to have precipitated a grave crisis, so that the fate of China is again described as trembling in the balance. Indisputable evidence was sent by the Vice-President to the President that these two arch-conspirators were plotting against the Government. They were endeavoring to sow dissension in the Army, and already had secured many followers in Wuchang, where they and Li Yuan-hung resided. If the execution, in accordance with martial law, had taken place there, the difficulties of Li Yuan-hung would have been increased. It was therefore decided by Court-martial in Hupeh that the two conspirators should be executed in Peking. Undeniable evidence sent to the President justified the head of the Government in commanding the police to arrest them and execute them, and the orders were carried out. How conceivably can this act lead to civil war between South and North? Where is the line of cleavage? Both are equally Republican. The Monarchy is dead. Those who attack Yuan Shih-k'ai, alleging that he is aiming at a dictatorship, are ignoring the facts of his career. Previously the chief fault alleged against him has been that he is too forbearing, too conciliatory; that he has acted too much on the belief that "there is no sure foundation set on blood." * * * * *

When I left China conditions were everywhere improving. Customs returns proved this conclusively. Expressed in gold, the Customs collections of this year promise to be the highest on record. Revival of trade was widespread, and this despite

disastrous floods in several provinces. All loans secured upon the Customs had been paid to date both as regards interest and sinking fund, and there was a considerable surplus from native Customs accumulating to meet the resumption of the Boxer Indemnity payments, which have been suspended since last October. All railway loan payments had been met. Every missionary and consular report coming from inland China to which I had access reported improvement and progress. How can these facts be reconciled with the theory that conditions are inevitably leading to civil war?

It is held to be a reproach and a danger that the new men now active in the Government of China are without experience. Under the old regime and the rule of corrupt princes and degraded eunuchs men of Western training and modern culture had little opportunity of employment. Had such men had a voice in the government would China have lost the Primorst Province, and would the position in Manchuria be what it is to-day? Would China have been involved in the Boxer Rebellion? Contrast the treatment of foreigners during this widespread Revolution, when foreign life and property were everywhere held sacred throughout the twenty-two provinces, with the conditions in China during the Boxer rebellion, when the Throne itself offered money rewards for the heads of the foreign men, women and children. The members of the Cabinet and of the Advisory Council may be inexperienced men, but certainly no body of men who have held rule before in China can be compared with them in intelligence, training, and education.

People in the West hardly realize the immense change that has had to take place in the administration of the country. Under the old regime no man could hold office in the province of his birth. Now the reverse rule is observed. Most officials in the provinces are now natives of the provinces in which they are serving. Surely the interests of the province are thus better served than under the old system, when officials sent to provinces to which they were not bound by ties of birth had as their main object the amassing of the largest fortune in the shortest time, bleeding the province in the interest of the corrupt government in Peking, to whom they owe their office. For the first time the people who pay the taxes have a voice in the expenditure of their taxes.

These changes have involved the recasting of the whole internal machinery of government. That a change has been effected with such comparative smoothness should inspire hope in the country and should enable observers to realize how little foundation there is for hysterical and sensational forecasts of civil war and disruption.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH IN CHINA.

BY LEO CHEE, M.D.

Dr. Leo Chee was graduated from the Medical University of Kansas in 1911. Now he is practicing his profession in Kansas City.—(Ed.)

The establishment of a national board of health should be the next step in the upbuilding of our Chinese Republic. The reason for its existence needs no argument. What is the use for our fellow-citizens to sacrifice their lives in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, if our existing government does not provide means for the preservation and protection of the health of four hundred million population? That national board of health will help to decrease the death rate in China, teach the people what hygiene is, and instruct them upon the fundamental principles of preventative medicine.

However, at present the average Chinese does not care how, where or under what conditions he secures his food supply. The village wherein he stays, does not care about dumping sewage into the neighboring river which supplies water to the villagers. He does not care to buy morbidic meat. He lets his children keep in close contact with any member of the family suffering a contagious disease. Most peasants as well as urban people live in unhealthy locations; their houses are full of dirt, and in front of their doors are piled refuse.

Whenever the people, due to their unsanitary location, are sick, they procure a doctor who does not know his profession, and who prescribes some medicine which will not affect their health at all. The doctor is not well qualified for his work, because he is not required by the government to get a license before he is allowed to practise his profession. In China, the physicians of this kind are numerous and the people have to pay to those doctors a large amount of money every year. But when the national board of health is established, those physicians will be required to get licenses, and must have some qualification before they are allowed to practise medicine.

Then the question arises in our mind as to the value of such national board of health. In order to answer the question, we just state the object of its establishment, and explain what kind of usefulness the board will give to the country as a whole, to the people, and to the scientific scholars. The fundamental object of the organization of such national board of health is, to put it in a nutshell, to raise the medical standard, conduct meat inspection, food inspection; to solve housing problems, quarantine, refuse disposal, sanitation, school hygiene, sewage, street cleaning, water supply, and the recording of birth and death rates. In addition to all these, the board

will undertake the task of finding the predominant causes of death and also the board shall promote to establish a government hospital for the Leprous.

The prolongation of life, and the remedy of all bodily misery coming from unsanitation will be the chief object of the organization of the board, the result from which will be more than we can calculate.

Furthermore, the board of national health will keep the local health office well informed as to the advance of sanitary science, the track of epidemics; as to the comparative statistics of many kinds in order to spare the community that is backward, to pay more attention to the public health; as to the predominant causes of death. Such need of a central agency is greatly felt in China. The national board of health will further encourage doctors to discover effective remedies for such various diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, cancers, cholera, and other contagious diseases.

No one will fail to support the movement when he realizes that many people in China eat a peck of dirt before they die. Everyone knows that China is in the jungle of insanitation, and yet no one has done anything toward the improvement of the condition. If the national board of health hammers home the gospel of health through diverse means, a low death rate will be secured, and the people would live on a high sanitary level. It means prosperity to the nation, and better citizens.

The reason why most Japanese are good fighters, brave in every walk of their lives, ready to die for their nation, lies in that they live in clean though small houses, and eat more pure food than our people do. This is the reason why Japan becomes a strong nation. One incident impresses me more than anything in regard to the health and physical make-up of the respective people. One night in a large Eastern city, a moving picture show threw upon the canvas the pictures of the Revolutionary War. The pictures were made on this continent, with the help of Japanese and Chinese. A hundred Cantonese took part in the first division of the war, and while climbing a hill to capture a fortress, they simply could not run, and some of them rolled down to the foot of the hill. Some Japanese took part in the last division. When they began to climb up the hill, the revolutionary scene looked as if it were real. The Japanese ascended the hill with agility and swiftness. This shows that our people, due to the neglect of sanitation, become weak without being conscious. If the same condition keeps on, it will be a disaster to our native land. The national board of health will try its best to encourage the physical development of the race.

As to the organization of the board itself, the following little sketch will give some information. The committee of the

board is to be composed of the high executive officer of each state, some naval and army medical officers. Each state has its own board under the control of the national board, the members of the state board are appointed by the governor of that state, and they meet together by themselves several times a year. Then there would be a general conference each year for the discussion of promotion of medical profession and sanitation in China. In the state board there will be the registering of doctors who intend to practise medicine, and the secretary of that board should report to the national board every month the number of doctors who have been granted licenses. Furthermore, the applicant for registration must appear before the national board at its annual meeting to show that he is qualified for the license. In addition to the registration work, the secretary has to report to the headquarters the death rate of his locality, so that at the end of a year a death rate statistic can be compiled, which will be of much service to the students of science. The giving of license in that way guarantees the high standard of doctors in medicine.

There will be published a journal which will record the full details of the work of the national board of health, and other matters of interest. The journal will be written in the most easy Chinese, so that the people, as well as scholars can understand the contents. It will contain suggestion and instruction so that when the people read its articles, they may profit by them. Those physicians who wish to, subscribes the journal the fees will be \$2.00 a year. Besides, the national board of health will publish bulletins for school children, which are to be distributed by the teachers.

In addition to all the work, the national board of health will regulate the requirement for the graduate from the medical college. Each graduate should be required to stay five years in the public school, four years in the high school, one year in the college and four years in the medical college, and one year in hospital. The requirements shall be approved by the board from time to time. In those medical colleges owned by the Chinese Government, both Chinese and foreign medicines should be taught. There is some value in Chinese medicine. A famous American remarked, after writing a long article on Chinese medicine: "But in spite of the mystical and utterly unintelligible explanations of their actions given by Chinese authors it is probable that medicines are administered in China as elsewhere, principally, as specific, that is to say, 'good for the disease.'" When the board is established proper encouragement will be made in regard to the rational study of Chinese medicine. We should study and improve our medical science with a scientific mind and investigation. When we discover each medicinal value of 1892 distinct herb drugs, and

utilize 10,000 formulas, China will be considered advanced in medical science.

Then the national board will cause the government to issue laws as to forbid false announcement of the ability of a certain physician, and the advertisement of quack medicine. As a result, the people can avoid being robbed by those persons who profess themselves to be doctors.

The present condition necessitates such a national board of health. In the unsanitary slumber of decades, amidst the houses of swamps, dirty quarters, and fever and unhealthfulness, we must awaken to the fact that better sanitation means longer life, and much happiness. That National board of Health will publish a journal to impart information to those who are eager after some preventative medical advice. It will issue bulletins to be distributed among children in public schools so that the people of the next generation may live voluntarily a sanitary life, and may influence their parents as to how they should live in order to enjoy a long life. It will regulate requirement for the graduate in the medical college, and it will attempt to take charge of meat inspection, house cleaning, and public health. It will enable the compilation of death and birth statistics to be more accurate than ever. It means the raising of our medical standard, and sanitary standard as well. It means the production of stronger citizens. It means the prolongation of life. As citizens, we must not ignore the fact and the value of such measure as mentioned in the paper. We feel incapable of doing anything by ourselves, but if we try to work together for the welfare of the country, we can certainly accomplish that which we desire. The establishment of a republic is a futile attempt if the country does not have rogue citizens to enjoy the privileges coming from it.

News

SURVEY OF HOME NEWS.

By TZONFAH HWANG

The Second Cabinet: Owing to the pressure of the multifarious problems arising from the foreign loan, better known as the Six-Power Group Loan, Premier Tang Shoa-Yi did not hesitate to resign. The peculiar mode of his resignation only served to show more clearly the awkward position in which Tang was placed. Tang's hurried trip to Tien-tsin marked the end of the First Cabinet, which was perfected by the successive resignations of Tang's six colleagues. The appointment of Mr. Lu Chen-Hsiang to succeed Premier Tang was not without great effort. Prior to this appointment, Lu was representing China in the court of the Czar. But, there are now good reasons to believe that Lu will before long vacate his office on account of ill-health. There are indications that either Shen Ping-Kun or Chao Ping-Chun will be appointed premier in case Lu's resignation turns out to be a fact. However, the personnel of the Second Cabinet is recorded as follows: Premier, Lu Chen-Hsiang; Foreign Affairs, Liang Ju-Hao; Finance, Chou Hsuo-Hsi; Navy, Liu Kwan-Hsung; Army, Tuan Chi-Jui; Justice, Hsu Shi-Ying; Communications, Chu Chi-Chien; Commerce, Liu Kwei-Yi; Interior, Chao Ping-Chun; Education, Fan Yuan-Lien; Agriculture, Cheng Chen-Hsuan.

Decision versus Deliberation: The execution of Generals Chang Chen-Wu and Feng Wei has caused some most absurd criticism both at home and abroad. The offences that resulted in the execution may be briefly stated as follows:

- (1) Embezzlement of a large amount of money by Chang Chen-Wu while he was sent to Shanghai to procure army supplies during the crisis of the Revolution.
- (2) Privately enlisting soldiers for self-protection, who had been previously disbanded by orders of General Li Yuan-Hung.
- (3) The plot of the so-called second revolution.

In the two last-mentioned crimes, Feng Wei was implicated. Since the facts proved beyond doubt that the two unfortunate generals were guilty of the crimes charged, and the punishment imposed on them was justifiable, the only objection, then, was that the two generals ought to have been given proper hearing of law in the province where the crimes were committed, instead of being executed in Peking without trial. This objection was exploded by the peculiar situation of the case. First of all, evidences clearly show that Chang at that moment had as many as four thousand soldiers in Hupeh, who were ready for his first call. If the execution had been postponed until after a formal trial in Hupeh, intervention of Chang's followers would have been only too obvious. In resorting to that procedure, not only would there have been no chance to exact payment of criminal debt, but also immediate trouble would have been certain. Therefore, as it was pointed out by General Li Yuan-Hung in his explanation to the National Assembly after the execution, Chang Chen-Wu was purposely shifted to Peking as a matter of precaution. Furthermore, during Chang's stay at Peking, spies sent by Chang to Hupeh for secret services were again arrested; hence General Li was finally brought to believe that there was no hope of Chang's repentance, and prompt action was deemed necessary. Thereupon, General Li called his military staff to a special sitting, in which the magnitude of Chang Chen-Wu's case was thoroughly discussed, and the unanimous decision was that Chang Chen-Wu and Feng Wei were respectively adjudged to be principal and accomplice in the crimes charged, and the penalty of death was declared for both military offenders. In view of the delicate situation, General Li Yuan-Hung telegraphed President Yuan to carry the decree of the Hupeh Military Tribunal into effect, that the execution take place in Peking. Accordingly this was done. After these facts were disclosed to the public, all were satisfied but foreign news agents. But, if this case had happened in a more favored country than China, it would have been reasonably explained that there are times when an ounce of decision is worth more than a pound of deliberation, and no more would have been said about it.

Peking Honored by Sun and Huang: In Peking the necessity of the presence of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and General Huang Hsing was long felt by President Yuan Shi-Kai and many others alike. No sooner had Yuan's inauguration taken place than repeated invitations were made to the two patriotic leaders to visit the Northern capital. Yet, best things are of most advantage when they occur in due course of time. Dr. Sun went to Peking immediately after the execution of the

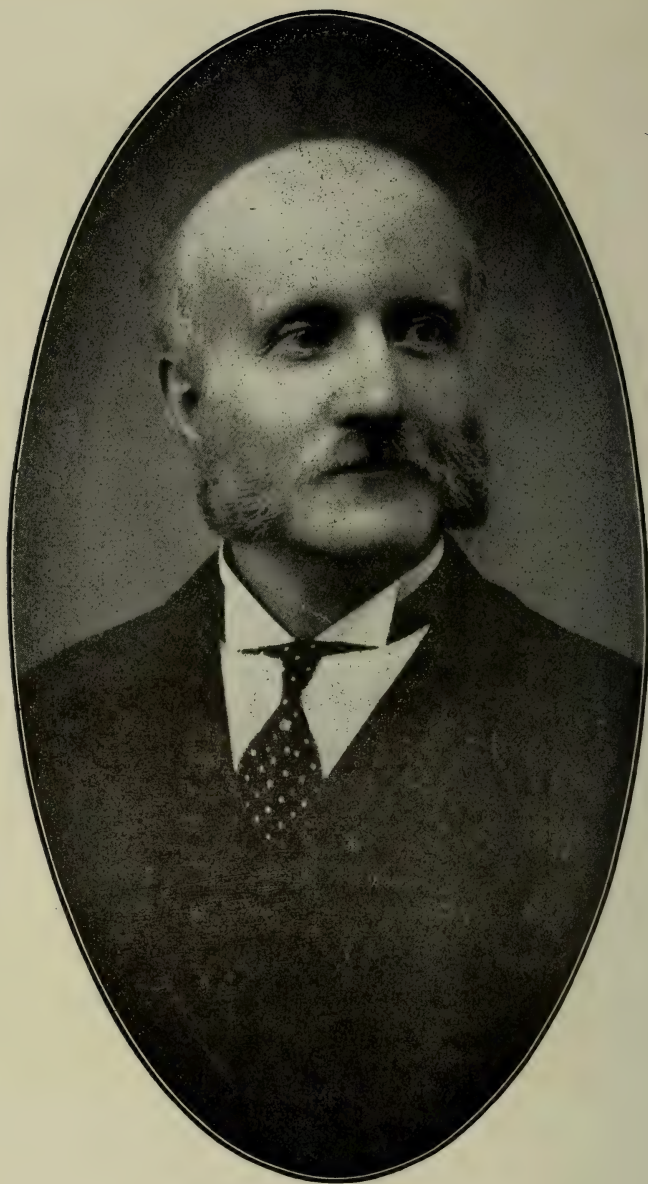
two Hankow generals. Although Peking was excited by the execution, the minds of the Pekingers were soon brought back even above the normal state by the visit of Dr. Sun. The day of Dr. Sun's arrival was a holiday for the whole capital. The five-colored flag was flying everywhere over shops and residences as well as government buildings. When the decorated train steamed into the Chun-Yang-Gate station, the band electrified the welcoming atmosphere with the strains of the anthem of the new Republic. The journey from the station to the Foreign Office Building, where Dr. Sun was received by the warm hands of President Yuan as the nation's guest, can be properly likened only to a triumphant procession. The unique symphony of the instrumental airs mingled with hearty cheers of the typical Northerners, for the first time, reached the highest pitch, since China was China. We knew that pressure of the organization of the patriotic Fund Bank had prevented General Huang Hsing from accompanying Dr. Sun on that glorious trip. Thereupon the rumor-manufacturers found another splendid chance. The slanderers boldly alleged that General Huang was actually involved in the late conspiracy charged against Chang Chen-Wu and Feng Wei, and the relation between North and South China became irreconcilable. It was perceived that the vicious effect of these deliberate lies can hardly be effaced by mere newspaper rebuttals. Prompted by his usual ready decision, therefore, General Huang began his Northern trip. On his arrival at Peking, the same picture which the city saw about three weeks ago was repeated, except that General Huang went directly to the palace of Prince Na-tung, where he was to be housed during his stay at Peking. The falsehood of all rumors found its ultimate extinction in a reception given by the retired royal family in honor of Dr. Sun and General Huang. A formal address was read by Prince Pu-Leng on behalf of the ex-Regent, who was prevented by sickness from being present. In this address, Dr. Sun and General Huang were eulogized as China's Washingtons, and sincere hopes were also expressed for the long prosperity of the five peoples and the New Republic.

Amalgamation of Political Parties: Coincident to the fall of Tang Shao-Yi's Cabinet, the Western looker-ons in China have on more than one occasion made the somewhat confidential statement that China is likely to split in two halves, North and South, and they will war against each other, and what not. However, the recent amalgamation of the Federal League (Tung Min Hui) and five other Ultra-radical parties, proved remarkably that the past pessimism of our friends was all unwarranted. The amalgamation brings forth a new name, not the Bull Moose, for all parties thus surrendered their minor

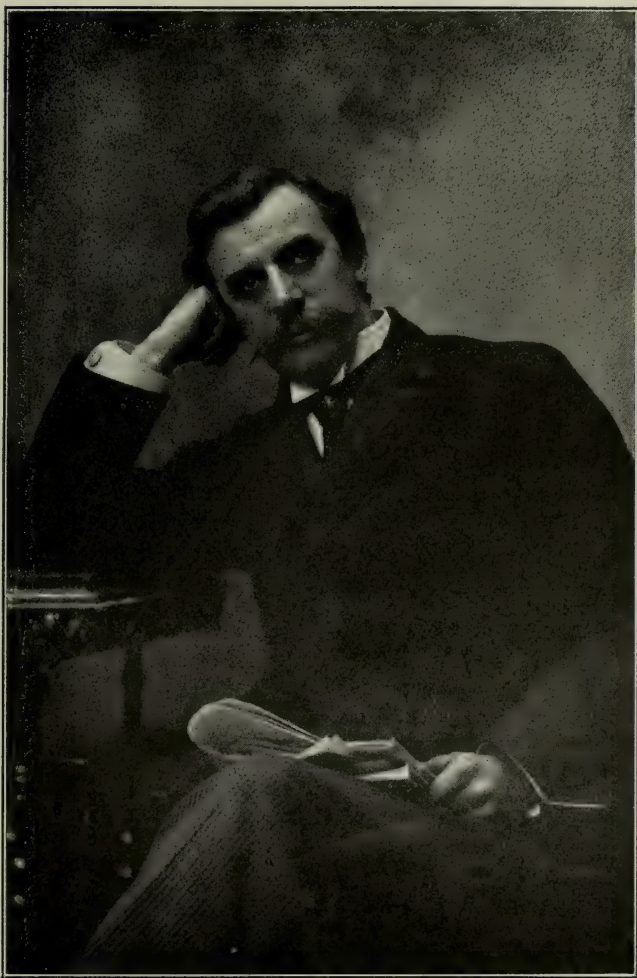
political convictions, which is known as Kuo Min Tang, or Citizen Party. The members of the Citizen Party are characterized as liberal, whereas those of its only rival, the Kung Ho Tang, or Unionist Party, are recognized to be conservative. In spite of the fact, so far as the fundamental principles of the two existing rivals are concerned, they are to be differentiated from each other only in name rather than in substance.

Ex-Minister Assaulted by Suffragette: We regret very much to record here that the tendency of the woman suffrage movement at home is following the British fashion—from bad to worse. It was reported that amidst one of the most imposing welcomes tendered to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen during his visit to Peking, a scene was created by a Chinese Pankhurst, Miss Tong Ching-Ying. Seizing the advantage of the picture taking, which has grown to be a favorite part on programs of the recent important semi-political gatherings, the militant suffragette stole an approach behind Mr. Sung Chiao-Jen, ex-Minister of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. All at once Sung's hair was forcibly and maliciously laid hold upon, and a beating on his face followed. The assembly was amazed. Effort was immediately made to separate the assailant and the assailed. It did not take long to discover that the members of the woman suffrage society in Peking have long held their victim in mind, owing to the fact that the ex-Minister was believed to have taken an active part in the striking out of certain principles relating to "equal rights of men and women," maintained by the former Federal League (Tung Min Hui), of which Sung was one of the leaders. It was reported that in consideration of the amalgamation of the several Ultra-radical parties with the Tung Min Hui, Sung did advocate the abandonment of the said principle in favor of woman suffrage, because the Ultra-radical parties were strictly opposed to that principle. Since Sung's misfortune, preparations are being made at every important meeting for the timely ousting of riotous suffragettes, whenever occasion demands it.

The Question of Thibet: With regard to the proposals made by the Dalai Lama contained in a note presented to the Board of Foreign Affairs through Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, a special Cabinet meeting was called; the following are its decisions: China will empower the Dalai Lama, the Buddhist pope, to manage his religious affairs in Thibet, but will not permit him to usurp the administrative authority. China will undertake to protect the Buddhist temples from molestation. The Thibetans will have the privilege of petitioning the Peking government, and decisions of



HON. HENRY CLEWS, LL.D.
Vice-President of the China Society of America.



MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, MD., F.R. G.S.
President of the Chinese Society of America.

the Pekin government will be treated as conclusive. The question of converting Thibet into a province is not to be discussed at present. China will not accept the proposal that the number of Chinese guards in Lhasa shall be restricted to two hundred men, inasmuch as it is inconsistent with the British recognition of Chinese "Suzerainty" over Thibet. As to the recall of the Sze-Chuan expedition to Thibet, President Yuan has issued order to Commander Yi Chang-Hung that all army activities be suspended, and policemen be despatched into the troublesome zone to maintain order.

Financial Problems: For about a year, the government has conferred with the representatives of the Six-Power Loan Group in Pekin on the question of the \$300,000,000 loan, which was first suggested some two years ago to China by a certain foreign financial group, now combined in the present Six-Power Group. But no result has been obtained. One of the conditions proposed by the lenders, which formed the chief obstacle for the agreement of the two parties, was that the lenders insisted that a foreign auditor-controller should be placed at the head of the Chinese finance department. It is needless to add that China would never accept this condition. The past financial shortcomings of Egypt and Persia are too fresh as a warning in the public mind. For these reasons, the Six-Power Loan was abandoned. Since then, two loans were secured from other sources. One of these amounting to \$50,000,000, was a domestic loan, independent of any foreign financiers. The other loan of £5,000,000, was floated by the British public in London. The home trip to England of Dr. George E. Morrison, the new diplomatic adviser of China, was believed to have had important connection with this London loan. One reliable paper has reported that recently, at the invitation of Russia, the governments of the countries represented in the Six-Power Loan Group are preparing to press China for the payment of \$50,000,000, which is a part of the 1900 indemnities. Whether or not Uncle Sam will join in the scheme has not been indicated. However, since the success of the London loan, it was anticipated that two certain Powers interested in the proposed Six-Power loan would take their chances.

Sun Yat-Sen and Railways: With reference to the re-organization and extension of railways, a special presidential order was issued, the substance of which is as follows:

The means to enrich and to develop a country depend entirely upon railway communications, therefore, it is of great necessity to construct lines with speed. Sun Wen (Dr. Sun) is hereby invested with full power to plan railways for the

whole country. All the loan negotiations and agreements with foreign firms will be made by him in accordance to rules and regulations to be passed by the National Assembly and ratified by the government. And he is to establish immediately, a Chief Railway Corporation.

In a recent interview with the press representatives, Dr. Sun is said to have made these outlines: That not the Chinese Government but Dr. Sun himself will sign all contracts for the building of the whole railway system. Negotiations of loans with foreign financiers will be carried on by himself independently of the government. The building and running of certain lines would be entrusted to foreign financiers for a certain period, during which the builders will reimburse themselves, and then the Chinese Government will take over all the railways from them. Also, joint Chinese-foreign limited companies will be formed for the purpose of creating capitals. The first lines to be constructed are, (1) Canton and Cheng-tu-Fu; (2) Canton and Yunnan-Fu; (3) Lang-Chou and Chung-King; (4) Through the Hwang-Ho Valley to Illi; (5) Taku and Canton; (6) Tientsin and Manchuria.

A Bountiful Harvest: While the political situation is commanding the immediate attention of the world, the reports concerning our agricultural products are highly encouraging. The harvest of this year has been extraordinary bountiful. In most provinces, especially Kwang-tung, it showed an unexpectedly large increase of the amount of cotton, rice, corn, and other cereals. It is true that the records of customs reveal some unfavorable figures, but this fact ought to be construed as due to the lack of establishment of the status quo. Consequently, foreign merchants have not as yet ventured to resume their enterprises with their ordinary enthusiasm. Such conditions cannot be accounted for as the result of laches on the part of the new government. Every possible overture and negotiations were made to the Powers for a prompt recognition of the New Regime. Evidently, the Powers have adopted the policy of playing a waiting game. Notwithstanding the present unsettled state of affairs, we must not lose sight of the fact that commercially, our foreign rivals suffer far more than we do, inasmuch as the proportion of our exports is something which cannot be compared with that of foreign imported goods. Furthermore, we rejoice to realize that nothing is quite so close to the revival of normal conditions of a nation as the quantity and richness of the country's crops. For China, the immediate blessing of this bountiful harvest has attracted a vast number of undesirable soldiers back to their remunerative farmsteads. Thus a grave problem—the disbanding of the army raised during the last year's uprising—

may be said to be half solved, and solved peacefully; otherwise, bayonets, as in many cases already proved, would be necessary. We are, therefore, thankful to say that this year's bountiful crops are a sustaining force of paramount importance, and beyond any doubt, they have established a firm foundation for the vigorous country to walk politically forward towards her ideals. And we feel justified in trying to inspire lofty hopes in the first Republic of the Eastern hemisphere.



"KINGS"

The pupils of a school in a certain town in England were asked to write original compositions on "Kings." The prize was carried off by a bright youth, who wrote as follows:

The most powerful king on earth.....	Wor-king
The laziest.....	Shir-king
A very doubtful king.....	Smo-king
The wittiest.....	Jo-king
The thirstiest.....	Drin-king
The leanest.....	Thin-king
The slyest.....	Win-king
The most garrulous.....	Tal-king

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

THE CHINA SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The China Society of America is to-day the most powerful single factor in this country guiding American public opinion toward a more intelligent apprehension of our country and our Republic. Appreciating its value we publish a letter from Mr. Hua-Chuen Mei, its Secretary, to present to our readers a few facts concerning the nature and aims of the society.—Ed.

457 West 123rd Street.

New York, November 2, 1912.

To our fellow-countrymen in America:

The China Society of America was organized for the purpose of, and is carrying on, the "promotion of friendly relations between the United States and China and to disseminate among the American and the Chinese peoples each to the other a correct knowledge of the ideals, culture, and progress of the two Nations."

Conceived in the perils of our stupendous revolution, the Society was born with the Republic, and, since the latter's establishment, it has already achieved an interesting history of usefulness to our infant democracy and also in the extension of wholesome and legitimate American influence in China.

The China Society of America is the crystallization of strong international sentiment for a closer understanding between the peoples on both sides of the Pacific. Its activities are constantly stimulated by the profound conviction that the two great Republics, co-operating in full sympathy and accord, can advance their parallel interests and mightily contribute to the cause of world civilization. We Chinese perceive, as do also intelligent Americans, that the significant changes taking place in China are not sufficiently understood in America. For this reason the representative Chinese in New York heartily agreed with Major Louis Livingston Seaman and the other distinguished American founders that the Society is a fitting instrumentality by which mutual respect on the basis of mutual appreciation could be most effectively fostered and maintained. It is our firm and united belief that through the Society the friendship of the two peoples can find concrete expression. It is thus peculiar fortune of the China Society of America to occupy a field hitherto uncultivated and to serve as a bond of intelligent sympathy between the Americans and the Chinese.

Being the most vital necessity of the hour, the formal recognition of the Republic of China is receiving the energetic attention of

the Society. Its President, Major Seman, has been untiring in his efforts to have the American Government act at once in this direction. The subjoined open letter to the President of the United States attests both the zeal and fidelity of our executive. Besides stirring up public interest in its *raison d'être* the Society has accomplished other things. It or its officers have royally entertained our prominent countrymen, official and other representatives, among whom are General Lan Tien Wei and his staff, V. K. Wellington, Koo, and the Panama Exposition Commissioners, Drs. Chen Chin-tao and C. C. Wang.

The objects of the Society, as set forth in the opening paragraph, are to be attained by the most approved means indicated by policy and the exigencies of the moment. It is planned, however, to have a series of entertainments of official representatives of both governments, and lectures on various Chinese themes by distinguished scholars. A bureau of propaganda for the purpose of diffusing accurate and authoritative information upon Chinese national progress, is contemplated. These features are intended, particularly as regards political questions, to present the Chinese point of view.

The membership of the Society is composed of Chinese and Americans, and those who have rendered distinguished services towards the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and China. As the Society is enthusiastically supported by leading Americans in public life, in every profession, by captains of industry, and by gentlemen of intellectual and social distinction, it is sincerely believed that it will even more successfully draw the interest and co-operation of all our Chinese students and professional residents in America. In accordance with this belief the undersigned ventures to suggest that those of our countrymen subscribing to our principal object of furthering the cause of New China can most effectually do so by becoming members of the Society. Animated, as we all are, by the same hope, the same impulse, the same purpose, and the same indomitable determination that this Society shall be a triumphant success in the attainment of its aims, in the hearty indorsement of which one confidently expects, the educated Chinese would not yield even to our good American friends. It will give me great pleasure to send application blanks, society literature, or any additional information to those who desire to identify themselves with this essentially patriotic movement.

Yours faithfully,

HUA-CHUEN MEI, '11, Columbia,

Secretary of The China Society of America,

457 West 123rd Street, New York.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

247 First Avenue, New York, September 21, 1912.

Hon. William Howard Taft,

President, White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The China Society of America, impatient at your protracted delay in formally recognizing the Republic of China—a delay that not only prevents the prosperity and development of the country, but that menaces its very life by threatening the maintenance of the integrity of its territory,—now appeals to you again, to promptly grant the recognition its people have so honorably won.

Our correspondence on this subject, extending over a period of six months, has proved most unsatisfactory. Replies from the Secretary of State have been evasive, procrastinating and deceptive. Only after repeated appeal was any word received from him other than the stereotyped assurance that the subject was receiving his "careful consideration" and "unremitting attention" until his letter of June 17th, which states: "It is the disposition of the Executive to accord recognition at the earliest opportunity afforded under the established usages of International Law." This, as you well know, is only true as it applies to foreign nations, and not to us as every tradition in American history proves.

May I venture to ask why there is occasion for further delay, and also whether "the established usages of International Law" referred to by the Secretary of State, were followed in the case of the recognition of the Republics of Brazil, of Portugal, of Panama, or of any of the fourteen Central and South American Republics—in the majority of which actual hostilities were being conducted when our Executive accorded them recognition? Does an almost bloodless revolution from despotism to democracy, rather than a protracted and bloody war, as in the case of the American and French revolutions, diminish the right of the people to recognition? Does it not rather give added assurances of their strength and fitness to be governed by their newly chosen form of government and their willingness to abide by its decrees?

Is the time-honored policy of our country, as defined by Burlingame and Hay to be ignored? Your own public utterances in China, when you assured her people that the policy of the open door, as defined by John Hay, would be continued by you, now warrant the expectation that the United States, would be the first to welcome China to the sisterhood of Republics.

The opportunity of cementing the friendship of a third of the human race, should not be lightly neglected. I believe that no act of your administration would be more in accord with the sentiment of our people or increase American interests and prestige in the Orient than the prompt recognition by you of the Republic of China.

Nearly a year has elapsed since the people of that land assumed the duties and responsibility of self-government. During this time by a process of evolution rather than revolution, the equal of which is not recorded in history, they have emerged from a state of absolute despotism, to one of democracy. They have established an effective government which has been recognized by the foreign representatives of Peking with but one exception. The Government of China is pledged to carry on the obligations of its predecessor in all treaty engagements with foreign powers, and it is, in effect, the only recognized authority in the country. Surely, in their struggle for emancipation from a tyranny that had few, if any, counterparts in the modern world, the people of China are entitled to the sympathy and support of the friends of liberty the world over. In establishing a Republican form of Government, largely based upon our own system, they have an especial claim on the sympathy of the American people. I do not hesitate to offer the opinion that such sympathy is general among our people. The withholding of formal recognition by our Government is felt to be a serious hardship to the Chinese, and tends to increase their difficulties in overcoming such adverse factors as exist in the situation.

Now that an American has successfully placed a Fifty Million Dollar loan in defiance of the powerful six-power syndicate, it is clearly demonstrated that banking interests of all characters are sufficiently satisfied as to the permanency and stability of the Republic of China. It is true that the syndicate referred to is backed by the diplomacy of various countries, but that adds to rather than lessens the feeling that the syndicate loan is to be used by these countries for their own purposes and not for the best interest of the new Republic. If banking interests notoriously the most careful and timorous of all, are willing to concede the stability of that Government why should this Republic hesitate to grant recognition? Months ago Congress passed a joint resolution without a single dissenting voice in either Senate or House, urgently recommending the immediate recognition of the Republic. If it is not granted, the friends of China must appeal to public opinion to see why "the established usages of International Law," which were sufficiently elastic to allow of the recognition of Panama, now prevent the recognition of the only established government of a peace-loving people, whose numbers include nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the earth, In the name of Peace, of which you are such a notable advocate, why withhold longer from this peace-loving people, the recognition they have so honorably won?

Respectfully submitting these suggestions for your careful consideration, I have the honor to remain Your obedient servant,

LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN,

President of the China Society of America.

By the President,

HUA-CHUEN MEI, Secretary of the China Society of America.

Chinese Student World

By MR. Y. L. TONG.

ARRIVAL OF NEW STUDENTS.

Owing to financial difficulties, no students were sent by our government to the U. S. this Summer. Many have, however, come at their own expenses. Among others, seven brilliant St. John's graduates arrived here recently. They are the Rev. P. N. Tsu, Dr. E. S. Tyau, Dr. C. U. Yui, and Messrs. K. L. Yang, K. E. Yang, V. H. Phea, and S. U. Wong. We wish them success.

A batch of twenty-five students including two girls arrived in this country about the middle of September. They were sent over here by the Kwang-tung Provincial Government as a result of a very keen competitive examination. Most of them entered colleges in the Middle West. Only a few came to the East and when asked how they had enjoyed the trip from San Francisco, said that it was rather a miserable one, for there was no official representative of any sort nor friends to welcome and escort them in traveling over a strange country.



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF CHING HUA ACADEMY.

Some time last Summer an examination was held in Shanghai for the admission of students to Ching-Hua Academy. The examination was supervised by Mr. Y. T. Tsu ('09 Yale). Out of the number of candidates forty were qualified. They are mostly students of St. John's College and Nan-yang University.



SCHOOL DISTURBANCES AT HOME.

Some months ago the Engineering and Mining College in Tong-shan was the seat of much disturbance owing to the dissatisfaction on the part of the students with the teaching staff. The same old story was repeated in another form in the case of Ching-Hua Academy. The students of the said academy have sent our circulars criticizing and denouncing





THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE (EASTERN SECTION), 1912, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

their director and professors and characterizing them as "incapable." Further details, however, are lacking. Suffice it to say, "Much may be said on both sides."



"THE BIRTH OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC."

By MISS MYRTLE LON HOSANG.

The Daughters of China Association and the young China Athletic Club—two student organizations of Vancouver, B. C.—and the students of New Westminster, B. C., gave a play in Chinese called "The Birth of the Chinese Republic," to raise the citizens' subscription fund for China.

The play was presented in the local Chinese theatre, under the tutelage of Mr. Ho Pelet, author of the play and former editor of the "Suntilook," a daily paper. Appropriate scenery was used for each act. Western music was furnished by our own Chinese students.

About sixty students took part. The cast is as follows:

Misses Mamie and Ling Yip Sang as the two revolutionary sisters; Miss Bertha Hosang as the President of the Red Cross Society; Miss Myrtle Hosang as the Empress Dowager; Mr. Kwong Tong as Prince Ching; Thomas Jun as General Li Yuen-Hung; Taki Soo as General Yin Chang; Inglis Hosang as General Wong Shing; Chan Yat Leong as the Viceroy of Wu Chang; Yip Kew Him as Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen; Tyson Goon as Chi Kan, the editor; Chan Yung Quon as Shing Shin-Wei, and G. Y. K. Shuen as President Yuan Shi-Kai. The part of the Baby Emperor was admirably played by Master Lew Kai of New Westminster, B. C.

One of the best and most impressive scenes was the camp hospital. As the curtain rises the Red Cross nurses are seen bandaging the wounded soldiers by candle lights. At the conclusion of this scene General Li Yuen-Hung addresses the wounded soldiers in a very sympathetic speech in which he thanks the wounded for their brave work and wishes them speedy recovery.

Another much applauded scene was the battle between the Revolutionary and Imperial forces. Here the Chinese Cadets acquitted themselves very creditably.

Four performances were given. The total amount raised was \$2,307.60. The expense was \$248.60, leaving a net balance of \$2,059.00.

Much of our success was due to the enthusiastic support of the Chinese citizens, and especially to Mrs. Chang, wife of

the Chinese Consul, and to Messrs. Norman King, C. U. Waun and G. S. Soon of the Young China Association, who gave their time in making the play a success.

So decided was our success that arrangements were immediately made for a trip to Victoria, B. C. We were met at the wharf by a large delegation of Chinese students, merchants and the officers of the Chinese Benevolent Association. At the request of the Chinese citizens there, we gave two extra performances. We raised \$951.60. The expense was \$371.70.

On August 31, at the invitation of the Chinese Benevolent Association of New Westminster, B. C., another performance was given in the New Westminster Opera House. The amount raised was \$434.00.

Note—If all of our brothers and sisters imitate the example of the Daughters of China Association and the China Athletic Club in Vancouver, B. C., China needs not borrow from foreign countries, and needs not submit to the Yoke of Gold.—[Ed.]



PERSONALIA.

Mr. Archie T. L. Tsen, who graduated last Summer from the Teachers College of Columbia University, is now Dean of the Western Department of the Preparatory School of Boone University, Wuchang, China.

After a brilliant scholastic career in America and with his B. D. from the Union Theological Seminary and M. A. and Ph. D. from Columbia University, Mr. Y. Y. Tsu sailed for China last July and is at present occupying the posts of assistant Chaplain and teacher in his Alma Mater, the St. John's University, Shanghai, China.

Mr. Chung Lin Cheng of Pennsylvania Military College was appointed Cadet Sergeant last July, and was also elected an Associate Editor of the "Porcupine."

PERSONALIA—(Cont'd)

Mr. Y. T. Wang of Columbia University was appointed as Assistant of the United States Geological Survey in Black Hill, South Dakota.

Mr. David Z. T. Yui of Harvard two years ago is now one of the editors of the "Peking Daily News," a government organ of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. L. N. Chang, editor in-chief of the Chinese Students' Monthly, 1910-1911, is now in the Foreign Office of Wuchang Provincial Government.

Mr. C. T. Wang, who needs no introduction to the Chinese students in America, has gone back to his Y. M. C. A. work in Shanghai.

Mr. C. S. K. Chow, for the past two years the Alliance's Individual Champion in Track, has gone home with his brother by the Pacific. A rumor is abroad that he is going to get married.

Mr. C. S. Huang, who finished M. A. work at Columbia last Summer, left for China on October 3 with Mr. C. W. S. Afong of Yale and Mr. S. T. Wang, via Europe.

Mr. C. H. Chu of Columbia has just left for China as a Representative of the New York Chamber of Commerce to the Electoral Convention which is soon to be held in Peking. He told his professor that he might come back for the examination for his Ph. D. work.

Elizabeth May Ing, a little daughter of China, is growing rapidly. She weighs twenty pounds.

Mr. Y. T. Tsai is this year studying at Wisconsin University.

Mr. K. E. Yang, who has recently come to join the ranks of the Chinese students at Columbia, was appointed as a special representative to the International Convention of the Chambers of Commerce at Boston by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Y. Y. Yang has this year left Columbia and is now pursuing his studies at University of Wisconsin.

Club Activities

COLUMBIA CLUB.

The Columbia Club began its academic year under most auspicious circumstances—nearly three weeks before the formal opening of university exercises. The occasion of its first meeting on September 7th was a reception to General Lan Tien Wei, the distinguished administrator and soldier who was visiting New York en route to Europe. Besides our guest of honor and his entourage, were present eighteen of our own members and sixteen representatives of various colleges and one from London.

In an optimistic speech which held close attention for above an hour, General Lan reviewed briefly the events which took him from his station in Manchuria to join the Republican troops at Chefoo, then preparing to march on Peking. From military operations General Lan turned to the political situation, saying that conditions in China were indeed grave but gave no cause for alarm. He stated that the life of the Republic was threatened by the fierce political wranglings of parties, and that patriotic harmony was the condition precedent to our national existence.

On September 21st the Columbia Club welcomed former Minister of Finance, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Dr. C. C. Wang and F. Liang, who are the first official representatives of the Republic sent abroad. Both guests recounted their personal experiences during the revolution and described some of the achievements of the Republican armies. Forty-eight members of the Club were present, including some ladies.

The regular business meeting was held on October 4th, at the Cosmopolitan Club and resulted in the election of the following officers for the semester:

Z. T. Nyi, President;
W. P. Wei, Vice-President;
K. M. Wong, Treasurer;
P. W. Kuo, Auditor;

Hua-Chuen Mei, Secretary.

LEHIGH CLUB.

The Lehigh Chinese Students' Club held its first meeting after the Summer vacation on October 5th. The Club has been enlarged, having six new members, two from Columbia, two from Illinois, one from Michigan and one newly arrived from Canton, China.

At the meeting, the following men were elected officers for the year 1912-1913:

H. T. Hu, President;
C. Wong, Secretary;
H. C. Wang, Treasurer.

**THE NEW YORK CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB.**

The first meeting of the New York Chinese Students' Club was held on October 19th at the First Chinese Church, 225 East 31st Street. The long and antiquated constitution which had been in force ever since the organization of the Club was abandoned and a concise but up-to-date one adopted. The election of officers for the semester was held with the following results: President, K. M. Wong; Vice-President, H. Jee; English Secretary, T. Fay; Chinese Secretary, K. C. Wong; and Treasurer, S. J. Wee.

We take great pleasure to announce that the following gentlemen have been admitted to membership: Mr. Henshaw Jee, formerly of the University of California, now a post graduate student of Columbia; Mr. Y. K. Huie, Dwight School; Mr. L. O. Chan, Polytechnic Institute; and Mr. Jong Gonton.

The Club has also decided to give a Hollow'een party, to which many invitations have already been sent.

**YALE CLUB.**

The opening of the new academic year sees the revival of Yale life among the Chinese students. The enlistment of a handsome number of new students gives a great exhilaration to all those who have long been chagrined for the continuous large desertion of their compatriots from Yale. Among the new students who have joined Yale, three come directly from China, two from Amherst and one each from Oberlin and Michigan. At present six are studying in the academic department, five in the Sheffield Scientific School, two in the graduate school and one in the forestry school.

The Club held its first meeting of the year on the 27th of September which was rather informal. In the next meeting,

held on the 19th of October, The Chinese Welfare Association was organized with Mr. Chuan as chairman to look after the well-being of the Chinese laborers in the city. The Chinese Bible class is also in its full swing, our class leader, Mr. F. L. Chang, having succeeded in securing the names of several prominent men to fill its schedule for the year.



CORNELL CLUB.

Ithaca, noted for its beautiful scenery and cool weather, invited many of our fellow students to visit us and spend their vacation here this Summer. Miss Pingsa Hu was with us all Summer. She attended our reception one evening, which was given by our club in honor to the Summer season students. She gave us an interesting talk, in which numerous reminiscences of her first time to be in Ithaca were mentioned, and the beauty of fine arts was her principal topic. She was warmly welcomed at the gathering.

The number of Chinese students attending Cornell University this year is forty-two, eight being new students. Among them, Mr. K. Z. Lin came here from the University of Virginia and Mr. T. S. Kuo from the University of Wisconsin by transference.

The officers for this semester are as follows:

D. K. Wei, President;

P. C. King, Vice-President;

T. M. Yu, Secretary;

I. T. Wang, Treasurer.



PURDUE CLUB.

A very successful year has been experienced by the Purdue C. S. C. The year 1912-13 presents brighter prospects. We have eleven members this year, with an increase of two over last year's number. We have the pleasure of announcing that Messrs. K. C. Luke of Mich. Ag. Coll. and A. H. King of Valparaiso University are in our midst now. Debate and discussion of important Chinese problems have been installed as a part of our work.

This is another year when our students will shine in the University community. The two Chius will graduate next

June. Mr. C. Y. Chiu, who won the tennis singles in the Mid-West Conference for the last two successive years, is now connected with the Purdue Experiment Station; while C. Q. Chiu is honored with the presidency of the Purdue Cosmopolitan Club. At the Honolulu C. S. reunion, held at Ann Arbor, Mr. C. Q. Chiu was also elected President of the newly organized Honolulu Chinese Students' Club.

At a recent meeting the following officers were elected:
President, C. Y. Chiu;
Secretary-Treasurer, P. S. Wu.



ECHOES FROM THE WESTERN SECTION.

On August 28th the local Chinese of San Francisco celebrated the First Anniversary of our Republic. A grand parade with three bands composed of boys marched through the principal streets of Chinatown.

T. K. Ching was elected to the presidency of the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of California.

Monday, October 21, Dr. Chin Too Chen, head of the Commission of the Chinese Republic to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, lectured before a large audience of students in the University of California. His subject was: "Are the Chinese Prepared for the Republican Form of Government?"

Dr. Chen says that the change of conditions in China has been one of evolution rather than revolution.

In part he spoke as follows: "The new Republic will not suffer from fractional disputes as has been the case when other monarchical governments have been overthrown, such as France, Spain, and Mexico; because in China there are no pretenders."

The Republic of China selects site for the coming Panama-International Exposition. China is the second nation which sent representatives to this "World's Fair." Dr. Chin Tao Chen and C. C. Wing are the representatives of our Republic.

Although China has not been recognized by foreign powers, yet the officials of the Panama-International Exposition and the United States military officers of the Presidio of San Francisco saluted the flag of the Chinese Republic. We Chinese citizens of the world's greatest Republic should appreciate the honor and courtesy shown to our national flag by the American public.

MICHIGAN CLUB.

This year, again, Michigan University has the largest number of Chinese students (59), the largest number of C. E. M. students (33), and the largest number of Chinese Christian students (15), of all the American universities and colleges. Of the 59, 43 are members of the local club last year, 5 came from other colleges and 11 came directly from home.

Already they were favored with three receptions since the opening of the college year. On the 5th of October the first regular meeting of the year was held, at which these new friends were formally admitted to membership.

We were fortunate to have Dr. C. C. Wang to come down and tell the club about the present political situation at home and particularly the attitude of the New Government towards the industrial development of our resources. "It is very significant," said Dr. Wang, "that the first Commission to be appointed by the New Republic is one that has for its consideration industrial, rather than political questions."

The following were officers elected:

President, L. K. Kao; Vice-President, V. T. Maw; Cor. Secretary, C. P. Wang; Record Secretary, K. Y. Wu; Treasurer, P. H. Chang; Auditor, R. T. Wee.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 8, 1912.



WISCONSIN CLUB.

Seven of our fellow students, including Mr. P. Ling, now studying for his doctor's degree in the University of Berlin, Germany, and Mr. W. S. Tsu, newly appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Nany Ang University, Shanghai, graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1912, last year. During the long summer vacation some four or five undergraduates left, either for their home land or for other institutions. The membership of the Wisconsin Club is, however, by no means diminished. With the addition of Messrs. Wong, Chang, and two Chaus, new men from our Great Republic, Mr. Y. T. Chai, a mining engineer from Columbia University, and Mr. J. C. Tsao, from Illinois, the number of members still exceeds thirty.

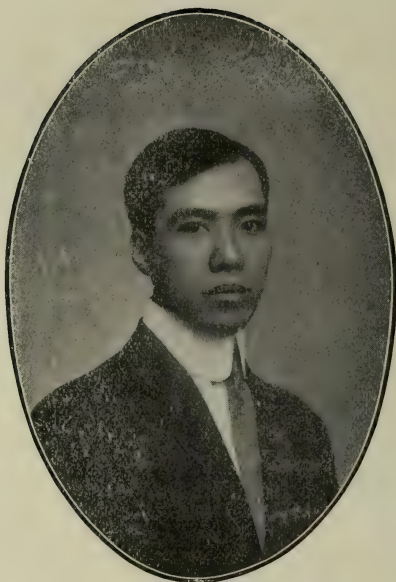
At the first regular meeting of the club, held on Sept. 28, new officers for the semester were elected. A club room for social gatherings, as well as business meetings, is still secured for the coming year. The new officers are:

President, S. J. Shu.

Vice-President, M. H. Li.

Secretary, S. K. Loh.

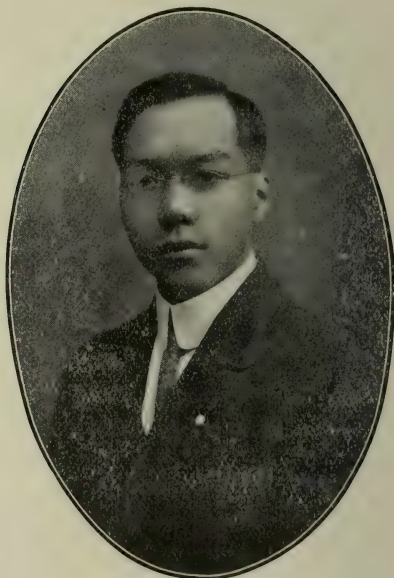
Treasurer, U. C. Lay.



C. C. YEN
Chairman of Mid-West Section.



CHIANG LOY
Chairman of Eastern Section.



YAN TSI CHIU
Chairman of the Western Section.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OF THE



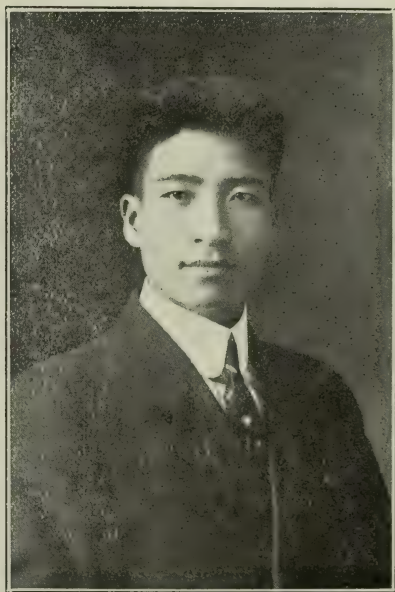
C. Y. CHIU, President



W. P. WEI, Vice-President



Y. S. TSAO, Secretary.



S. D. LEE, Treasurer.



C. C. YEN
Chairman of Mid-West Section.

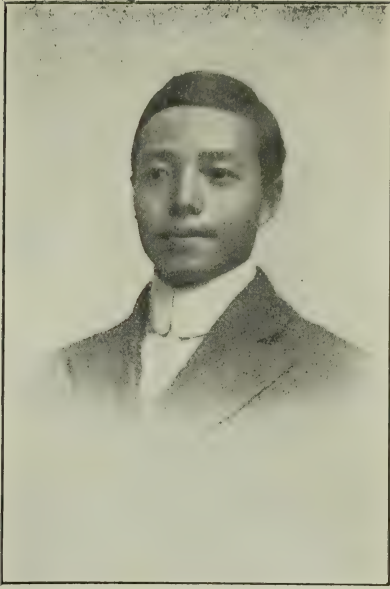


CHIANG LOY
Chairman of Eastern Section.



YAN TSI CHIU
Chairman of the Western Section.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OF THE



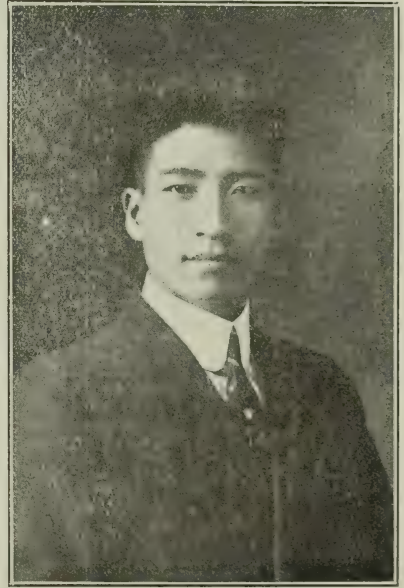
C. Y. CHIU, President



W. P. WEI, Vice-President



Y. S. TSAO, Secretary.



S. D. LEE, Treasurer.

CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIANCE 1911—1912

BY P. W. KUO.

The Constitution of the Alliance requires its President to submit an annual report setting forth the year's work and progress of the Alliance. Strictly speaking, such a report should include all that was adopted in toto by the three conferences, in spite of the conflict-work done by the Executive Council. But inasmuch as the chairman of each section has to make an annual report before the summer conference, and since most of the activities of the section as well as that of the Council have been announced in the Monthly from time to time, no such comprehensive and lengthy report seems to be necessary. I shall, therefore, only attempt to summarize a few of the things accomplished by the Council and to touch upon others directly bearing upon the welfare of the student body as a whole, leaving the activities of the sections to be dealt with by the chairmen of the respective sections.

At the outset let us remind our members that the past year was essentially a year of transition and of experiment in the history of the Alliance, owing to the fact that last summer, in order to effect the union which was then greatly desired, the new Constitution was adopted in toto by the three conferences, in spite of the conflicting elements which existed between the new Constitution and that of the several sections. Consequently, adjustments had to be made before the work could be carried on. Furthermore, in order to avoid conflict of interests and overlapping of work, the Alliance had to adjust itself to the actions of its sister organizations, such as the National Union and the Academy of Arts and Science. These circumstances, together with the revolution and formation of the Republic of China, events which made concentration of effort and attention difficult all affected the work of the Alliance to some extent. Nevertheless, the year has been one of importance and may go down as the critical period in the history of the Alliance.

Of all the activities of the Alliance, that of publishing the Chinese Annual, the Chinese Students' Directory, and the Chinese Students' Monthly, naturally stands at the head of the list. Despite the effort put forth to bring about the early publication of the Annual, it has not yet appeared. Mr. M. T. Hsu, the chief editor, and Mr. C. S. Hein, the chief manager, have been working and have reported that the Annual will appear in the early part of October. With a view to avoid the repetition of incurring debt in publishing the said Annual, the managers have adopted a certificate plan which they believe will insure a large circulation. The plan provides for a sale of advance orders at a price equal to 70 per cent. of the regular price. The Directory was published this year by the English Editorial Board, as required by the new Constitution. In all, eight hundred copies were issued, and they were sufficient to supply each Chinese student

here with a copy. The third publication, namely, the Chinese Students' Monthly, was issued fairly regularly, although only eight issues appeared instead of nine as called for by the Constitution. This failure to live up to the Constitution is no doubt due to the fact that the editorial board was not organized till late in the fall, thus making it impossible to issue the October number. These eight issues, consisting of 727 pages, maintained a very high standard as a student magazine, and well served the purpose for which the periodical is created, namely, as a medium of communication among the widely scattered students and as an organ to voice the sentiment of the Chinese students of this country. For the successful accomplishment of this phase of the Alliance work, credit is due to the editor-in-chief, Mr. Y. S. Tsao and his associates, whose able and faithful service deserves our highest commendation.

The next item of the year's work to be noted is the fiscal aspect of the administration. Leaving the details to be supplied by the Treasurer's report, and those special cases to the reports in the Monthly, I wish only to point out a few general facts. In the first place, we observe that the balance sheet of the treasury is a favorable one despite the fact that the sections experienced some difficulty in collecting and forwarding the membership dues. The next fact to be observed is the willingness of the several sections to shoulder the financial responsibility of the Alliance shown in the readiness with which they consented to share the deficit incurred by the editorial board in publishing the Directory and Monthly. Although some sections have thus far not yet paid their shares, steps are being taken to fulfill their promises. There remains a third fact which deserves special mention, namely, the effort to create a reserve fund for the Council. It will be recalled that in one of my reports published in the Monthly I made the statement that the unavoidable deficits which the Alliance is obliged to face, the long interval which is required to elapse between the time money is due and the time when pro rata shares are available, and the inability of some of the sections to meet the liability on short notice, make it urgent for the Alliance to have a reserve fund in order that emergencies may be met and embarrassments may be avoided. For these reasons a committee was appointed to devise means for the raising of a reserve fund. The expectation of this committee is only partially realized through two reasons: First, the contributions we expected from China were not obtainable owing to the revolution; and secondly, the financial resources of the members and friends of the Alliance were drained through the campaigns for famine relief and Red Cross Society work in China. Nevertheless, our expectation, as has been said, has been partially realized. According to the last report of the treasurer, who is the chairman ex-officio of the finance committee, a sum of \$114.50 has been raised. This sum, though not very large, is sufficient to form a nucleus which will

grow in size as the years go by. The Alliance has been male and it would be comparatively easy to push the matter to a greater success.

Numerically, the Alliance has gained in strength. The report of the membership committee submitted in the early part of May shows that seventy-seven new members had been admitted into the Alliance up to that time. Since then other applications have been received. A conservative estimate puts the present membership of the Alliance at 550, including those who return home this summer.

In concurrence with the other student organizations in this country, the Alliance did its share in promoting the financial campaigns waged in behalf of the sufferers of famine and war in China. Inasmuch as the cause was advocated by all the organizations almost simultaneously and that money raised was forwarded to China independent of each other, no one organization is directly responsible for the result; neither is it able to make a full report of the amount of money actually raised. Judging from the figures published in the Monthly from time to time, the sum must have exceeded four thousand dollars.

It will be remembered that in adopting the proposed Constitution of the new Alliance by the conference last summer, the delegates of each section made proposals of amendments to the final Constitution to be drawn up by the Council. The Committee appointed for this purpose has duly revised the Constitution in the light of the year's experience and experiment, and after giving due attention to the recommendations of the several sections. The said Constitution has been published in the last issue of the Monthly. Unless the members assembled at the conference reject the idea of uniting all student organizations into one, which will be presented to the conference for consideration, the said Constitution will be submitted for consideration and approval.

The scheme to bring about the union of the several student organizations into one just alluded to and the causes which called forth such a proposal need to be mentioned here. As a result of the growth of responsibility toward our fellow-countrymen, there have sprung up in this country a number of organizations to carry out various objects. The development of this collective sense of responsibility was certainly encouraging and marked an advance stage of our development. But it was soon found by experience and observation that the functions of the several organizations often overlap each other, resulting in the unnecessary waste of the limited time, energy and financial resources at our disposal. Furthermore, those different organizations tend to cause confusion and create indifference in the minds of our fellow-students and those interested in our welfare, thus defeating the very purpose which created them. In other words, while the existence of the diverse collective enterprises show a rapid growth of our sense of responsibility, they also show an absence of collective efficiency. In recognition of this state of affairs,

a circular letter was sent out by me during the year to the officers of the various organizations, including the local clubs, and also to the members of the Council inquiring whether they were in favor of uniting all the different interests under the Alliance with a view to increase the efficiency of the student body without neglecting any phases of the work represented by them. The replies showed that by far the majority of them were in favor of the scheme. The unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of union was further strengthened at Lake Geneva, where a group of men representing the different organizations met informally to discuss the various student problems. Since experience, reason and public opinion all favored the action, I at once proceeded to appoint a committee charged with the duty of revising the Constitution of the Alliance in such a way as to include all the desirable elements of the other organizations, so as to pave the way for the dissolution of the duplicate enterprises, and to remove once for all the causes of conflict and confusion. The committee, composed of Y. S. Tsso, chairman; C. Y. C. Chu, C. Y. Chin, Y. T. Chin, Miss Kingsa Hu, S. J. Shu, and W. P. Wei, all of whom are experienced members of the Alliance and at the same time representing the different interests, will submit the revised Constitution to the members of the different organizations assembled at the conference for their consideration and approval. It is earnestly hoped that the proposal which has the support of many of our thoughtful members will be given serious and careful consideration. The realization of the scheme will increase the efficiency of the student body, promote its welfare, and in a way mark a new epoch in the history of the Alliance.

In the matter of agitation for the recognition of the Chinese Republic the Alliance, through its Patriotic Committee, contributed its share of influence. What the committee did had been embodied in its reports published in the Monthly. Among other things it sent circular letters to the different local clubs requesting them to appoint speakers to present to the American public a correct interpretation of the Revolutionary and Republican movement in China. It caused to be published in the New York papers statements of the attitude of the Chinese students in this country toward the Republican movement. It sent letters to the Chinese students in England, Germany, and France asking them to co-operate with us in our effort to secure early recognition of the Republic. On the day of the promulgation of the decree of abdication, it sent a petition to H. E. William H. Taft, President of the United States, soliciting his immediate recognition of the Republic. In a word, the committee did what it could within its proper scope of influence. No rash measures were taken and no expense was unnecessarily incurred. The committee was dissolved soon after the resignation of its chairman, Mr. V. K. W. Koo, who was called home to shoulder a position of responsibility under the new government.

A matter which is vital to a considerable number of our students received the proper attention of the Alliance officers. I refer to the securing of aid for needy private students. This past year the problem was made difficult through the discontinuance of support of some students caused directly or indirectly by the revolution in China. With the government in the state of transition and with its financial resources at low ebb, it was absolutely impossible to obtain aid from home. The Council, however, was able, through private organizations, to secure loans for several students making it possible for them to finish the work of the year.

In closing this brief report, I cannot help from thanking the members of the Alliance and especially the officers of the several sections for their sympathetic co-operation in all the dealings, a fact which made the task of the past administration a pleasure instead of a burden.

Columbia University, New York, August, 1912.

THE RESERVE FUND.

Whereas, the former Eastern Alliance, ..the owner of the Reserve Fund, covered both the territory of the present Eastern Section and that of the present Mid-west Section, and had for its membership of the Chinese students in the Mid-Western States as well as those in the Atlantic States;

Whereas, The present Mid-west Section, covering approximately half of the territory of the former Eastern Alliance, and being now a component part of the C. S. A. in the U. S. A., and the present Eastern Section, also covering approximately half of the territory of the former Eastern Alliance, and now being also a component part of the C. S. A. in the U. S., came into existence simultaneously in the summer of 1911, when the Eastern Alliance was replaced by the C. S. A. in the U. S. in consequence of the adoption of the Constitution of the latter;

Whereas, The original purposes of the Reserve Fund, the property of the former Eastern Alliance amounting to \$1,406 in the summer of 1911, was mainly for assisting the publication of the Chinese Students' Monthly, which is now the official organ of the C. S. A. in the U. S., and the donors of the fund could not possibly have intended to benefit only the Chinese students residing in the Atlantic States;

Whereas, In the light of the foregoing facts, the Mid-west Section is as legitimate and legal a successor to the Reserve Fund as the Eastern Section; and

Whereas, The former Chairman of the Eastern Section, without the consent or knowledge of the Mid-west Section, appointed a Reserve Fund Committee to take possession of the Fund and expressly denied the Mid-West Section of its right to the Fund:

Be it resolved, that the facts concerning the succession to the Reserve Fund and the attitude of the Mid-west Section thereof be made known to the public, that the Mid-west Section demands to have equal privileges as the Eastern Section of making use of the Fund, or to have possession of a prorata share of the Fund, unless the Eastern Section voluntarily agrees to yield its claim to the National Alliance (the C. S. A. in the U. S., which comprises three Sections), in which case the Mid-west Section would also yield its claim in favor of the National Alliance. The Mid-west Section believes that since we are all Chinese and all members of the Alliance, the latter solution (i. e., the yielding of the claims to the National Alliance), though not technically a correct one, as it would benefit the Western Section which has never had any claim on the Fund, would nevertheless an indication of good feeling and absence of sectionalism among us; and

Be it further resolved that the Executives and the Reserve Fund Committee of this Section be empowered to take steps in accordance with this policy.

The Mid-west Section

per

Resolution Committee,

(Signed)

C. P. WANG,

H. Y. MOH,

M. H. LI, Chairman.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 2, 1912.



CONSTITUTION OF THE ALLIANCE

Article I.

NAME AND DEFINITION.

1. The name of this organization shall be THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

2. By "Chinese Students" is meant the persons who are Chinese by birth or naturalization, descent, or marriage in accordance with the nationality laws of China, who at the time of application for membership are students enrolled in universities, colleges or other educational institutions in the United States.

Article II.

The objects of the Alliance shall be:

1. To labor for the general welfare of China, both at home and abroad.
2. To keep the Chinese students in the United States in close touch with one another.
3. To promote their common interests.

Article III.

The Alliance shall be composed of three sections, namely, the Eastern, the Middle-West, and the Western.

The Eastern Section shall comprise the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and the District of Columbia.

The Middle-West Section shall comprise the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Mississippi, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Indian Territory.

The Western Section shall comprise the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California.

Article IV.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1. The Alliance shall have an executive council composed of the chairman of the several Sections as ex-officio members and one or more council men from each Section.

For every group of thirty members or a fraction over fifteen members a Section shall be entitled to send one councilman. Any Section which has less than thirty, but more than fifteen members shall be entitled to send one councilman.

2. The Alliance shall have an executive committee composed of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer nominated and elected by and from the New Council under the auspices of the old, not later than the first of October of each year with the chairman of the three Sections as ex-officio members.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee is President of the Alliance. To this committee is entrusted the general executive functions of the Alliance.

A simple majority shall suffice for the election of officers.

Any vacancy in office shall be filled by the Council, not inconsistently with this Constitution.

3. The Council shall have the power to make laws, raise revenue, make appropriations and admit honorary and non-active members.

Any member of the Council may initiate a proposal for its action. For revenue measures and for the admission of honorary and non-active members a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Council shall be required; for other measures a simple majority shall suffice.

4. The President shall direct the affairs of the Alliance, enforce this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, preside over meetings, and generally represent the Chinese student body in the United States.

The President with the approval of the Council shall have power to call special meetings, appoint committees and take such measures as are necessary to carry out the object of the Alliance.

He shall cause to be published from time to time in the publications of the Alliance an account of the proceedings of the Council and of the Executive Committee, make a final report of the year's work and progress of the Alliance, and submit a copy of the same to each of the several Sections on or before the first of August following his election.

5. The Vice-President shall assume and discharge all the duties of the President and exercise his powers in the event of the latter's absence or resignation.

6. The Secretary shall take charge of all the correspondence and keep a record of its work.

7. The Treasurer shall collect all dues and fees of the Alliance, pay all bills and submit to the Auditing Committee for auditing an account of the financial transactions once a year. He shall have custody of all the funds belonging to the Alliance unless otherwise ordered by resolutions of the Council.

8. The officers, as well as the Council, shall serve one year. The old Council shall retire when the new one is organized.

Article V.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

For the various kinds of Alliance activities there shall be a number of Standing Committees. These are appointed by the President with the consent and approval of the full Council. The Committees are: 1. General Welfare. 2. Student's Financial Aid. 3. New and Returned Students. 4. Reserve Fund and Finance, 5. Art and Science. 6. Engineering. 7. Agriculture and Forestry.

Whenever necessary the Alliance President shall have power to appoint other committees upon the advice and approval of the other members of the executive committee.

Article VI.

POWER OF THE SECTIONS.

The Sections, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, shall have power:

1. To admit active and associate members residing within their respective territories.
2. To hold annual conferences.
3. To make laws governing the activities and interests of the Sections.

Article VII.

MEMBERSHIP.

There shall be four classes of members, namely,* active members, associate members, non-active members, and honorary members.

1. Active members shall consist of those who are members of the Sections admitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.

2. Associate members consist of those Chinese residents in the United States other than the Chinese students who are interested in the objects of the Alliance.

3. Non-active members consist of those who, once active members, have left America or entered business or a profession in America.

4. Honorary members consist of those who, irrespective of race or nationality, have achieved distinguished service to China or to the Alliance.

5. Members admitted through Sectional authorities are ipso facto members of the Alliance. Only active members can vote.

Article VIII.

ADMISSION, RESIGNATION AND TRANSFER OF MEMBERS.

1. The Alliance shall admit non-active and honorary members by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Council.

2. Any bona fide Chinese student as defined in Article I, who possesses a sound mind and a good character, may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of sectional authorities on admission.

3. A member transfers from one Section to another according to his residence and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges if he produces on demand proper credentials. A member shall not be required to pay the annual dues to more than one Section.

4. Resignation from membership shall be sent to the President or the sectional authorities in a written form.

5. No resignation from membership shall be accepted until all dues have been paid.

Article IX.

PUBLICATIONS.

1. The Alliance shall publish a magazine in Chinese, known as the Chinese Students' Annual, once a year, and an English magazine, known as the Chinese Students' Monthly eight times a year, and a directory, known as the Chinese Students' Directory, once a year.

2. There shall be two departments: one Chinese department and one English department. The Chinese department shall edit and publish the Annual, and the English department shall edit and publish the Monthly and the Directory.

3. Each department shall be composed as follows: Each Section shall send one editor and one manager for every group of 50 of its members or a fraction over 25 members. Any Section which has fewer than 25 members in all shall, however, be entitled to send one editor and one manager.

4. Each department shall nominate and elect by a simple majority from its own members, one editor-in-chief and one chief manager on or before the first of October of each year. The remaining editors and managers shall be known as associate editors and associate managers.

5. The editor-in-chief and the chief manager shall have power to appoint departmental editors and assistant managers respectively.

6. The term of the editors and managers of each department shall be one year, expiring on the day following the organization of the new department under the auspices of the old.

7. The publications are subject to the control of the Council as to their general policy.

8. The regular subscription of the Monthly is \$1.00 gold and that of the Annual \$.50, reduced rate \$.30. Members of the Alliance are entitled to the special rates of \$.70 and \$.30 respectively, gold, which shall be paid to the Treasurer at the same time with the membership dues. Each member is entitled to only one copy at the reduced rate.

Article X.

DUES AND REVENUES.

1. Every active and associate member of the Alliance shall pay the Treasurer \$2.00 gold a year, including dues for Monthly and Annual, \$3.00, through the Sectional Treasurers, \$1.00 is to be retained by the Sectional Treasury for Section use.

Every non-active member shall pay to the Treasurer \$1.00 gold per annum.

Article XI.

SUPREMACY OF THE ALLIANCE CONSTITUTION.

1. Matters concerning the whole Chinese student body in the United States, or affecting the welfare of China generally, are within the exclusive power of the Alliance.

2. The Constitution of the Alliance and the laws made by the Council in pursuance thereof shall be supreme, anything in the Constitution and the laws of the Sections to the contrary notwithstanding.

Article XII.

AMENDMENT.

Any amendment to this Constitution, when initiated by the Council shall become valid and binding as a part thereof, if approved by each Section at its summer conference.



CONSTITUTION OF THE EASTERN SECTION

Chinese Students' Alliance, United States of America.

Article I Name and Definition.

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America."

Section 2. By "Eastern Section" is meant the territory comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia.

Article II. Objects and Aims.

The aim of this organization shall be to assist the Alliance in carrying out the following objects:

1. To labor for the general welfare of China, both at home and abroad.
2. To keep the Chinese Students in this Section in close touch with one another.
3. To promote their common interests.

Article III. Officers.

The Section shall have a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Chinese Secretary, an English Secretary, and a Treasurer to constitute the Executive Board, and Board of Representatives.

Article IV The Board of Executives.

Section 1. Composition.—The Board of Executives shall consist of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Chinese Secretary, the English Secretary, and the Treasurer, of the Section.

Section 2. Duties.—a. A Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Executive Board and of the Section, administer the laws of the Section, and recommend to the Board of Representatives for action such measures as are consistent with the objects of the Section.

b. The Vice Chairman shall assume and discharge all the duties of the Chairman of the Section in the event of the latter's absence.

c. The Chinese Secretary shall have charge of all the correspondence of the Section which is in Chinese and to keep a record of its proceedings and progress in the same language.

b. The English Secretary shall have charge of all the correspondence of the Section which is in English, keep a record of its proceedings and progress in the same language, and attend to the duties hereafter provided in Article VII, Section 3.

e. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and have custody of all dues and contributions to the Section, pay all bills when approved by the Auditor of the Representative Board, and make a report at the end of each month of the receipts and expenditures of the Section, and a final report of the same at the expiration of his term of office, to the said Auditor.

Section 3. The Chairman shall have power to call special meetings, veto enactments of the Representative Board, and appoint all committees definitely, except those otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Article V. The Board of Representatives.

Section 1. Composition.—The Board of Representatives shall be constituted of delegates from any qualified group of members of the Section and shall, by election of and from among its members, have a Chairman, a Secretary, an Auditor, a Confirmation Committee and a Ways and Means Committee, in both cases of which the Chairman of the Board shall be ex-officio chairman.

By "qualified group" is meant a group of at least five members of the Section. If any group consists of more than five members, then for each additional ten members one more delegate shall be sent. A member can only be represented by the delegate or delegates to which he belongs.

Section 2. Duties.—The Board shall look after the best interests of the members, admit new members, both active and associate and enact such laws as are conducive to the welfare of the Section.

a. The Chairman shall preside over all meetings of the Board.

b. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Board.

c. The Auditor shall audit all the bills of the Section exceeding

twenty-five dollars before payment by the Treasurer and shall reject such as proved to be wasteful and unnecessary.

d. The Confirmation Committee shall consider and, if proper, confirm the appointments of committees made by the Chairman of the Section with due notice of such approval to the entire Board.

e. The Ways and Means Committee shall consider all measures of a financial character made by the Chairman of the Section. No vote shall be taken prior to the report of this Committee, by the Board on such measures.

Article VI. Delegates to the Alliance.

The Section shall send the executive Council and the several departments of publication of the Alliance as many delegates, ex-officio or elected, as are provided in the Constitution of the Alliance.

Article VII. Membership.

Section 1. Composition.—Members of the Alliance, and new members that may be admitted from time to time, who reside within the territories of the Eastern Section as defined in Article I. of this Constitution, are considered ipso facto members of the Section.

Section 2. Classification.—The active and associate members of the Alliance are considered active and associate members of the Section.

Section 3. The Section admits applicants to the active membership of the Chinese Students' Alliance by authority delegated to it by the Constitution of the Alliance. Applicants for admission shall file furnished application blanks with the English Secretary of the Section. The English Secretary shall forward the applications to the Representative Board which body is empowered by this Constitution to admit members by a two-thirds vote of its members voting.

The English Secretary shall notify the applicants in case of their admission and their names shall thereafter be published in the Monthly. A member cannot be a member of the Alliance without being at the same time a member of the Section or vice versa.

Section 4. Transfer.—In cases of a transfer of a member from another Section, he becomes a member of the Alliance of this Section and a reasonable statement or a receipt shall be accepted as evidence of his membership in the Alliance. On becoming a member of this Section he shall forego all rights and privileges of the Section to which he previously belonged.

Section 5. Resignation.—Resignation from membership or from office of the Section shall be sent to the Chairman of the Section in a written form which, after being accepted by the Board of the Representatives, shall be published in the Monthly.

Article VIII. Rights and Privileges.

Members of this Section, by transfer or otherwise, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Section.

Article IX. Nomination and Election.

Section 1. All the officers of the Section and delegates to the Alliance shall, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or By-Laws, be elected by popular and direct vote.

Section 2. The Board of Executives and delegates to the Alliance shall be elected once a year at the Chinese Students' Annual Conference of the Eastern Section.

Section 3. The Board of Representatives shall be elected once a year on or before the second May of November.

Section 4. The term of all office-holders in the Board of Executives shall expire at the end of the first Annual Conference following their election. The term of the delegates to the Representative Board shall continue until a new Board is organized. The delegates to the Alliance shall continue to represent the Section till their successors shall have assumed office.

Section 5. Officers of the Executive Board and delegates to the Alliance are not eligible to hold a position on the Representative Board.

Section 6. Vacancies created by absence or otherwise of officers of the Executive Board, or delegates to the Alliance, or of members on the Standing Committees shall be filled by the Chairman of the Section.

Article X. Standing Committees.

Section 1. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, the Conference Committee, the Membership Committee and the Reserve Fund Committee.

Section 2. The Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Section with the advice and approval of the Confirmation Committee of the Representative Board. In case of disagreement between the Chairman and the Confirmation Committee, the Chairman may require the said Committee to submit the appointments to the vote of the entire Board and if approved by the entire Board, the appointments shall take effect, the disapproval of the Confirmation Committee notwithstanding.

Article XI Amendments.

The Constitution can be amended at the Annual Conference by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present. Notice of proposed amendments shall be published in the last issue of the Monthly before the Annual Conference, at which the proposed amendments are to be discussed and voted upon.

CONSTITUTION OF WESTERN SECTION

Article I. Dues.

Every member of the Section shall pay the Treasurer thereof a membership due of one dollar annually (U. S. currency) together with the Alliance dues, as provided by the Alliance Constitution.

Article II. Representative Board and Its Efficiency.

In order to make the work of the Representative Board efficient, the Chairman, whenever he finds a representative fails to attend to his official duties within a reasonable time, shall complain to the group from which the said representative is sent.

Article III. Deprivation of Membership.

Section 1. Any member of the Section who fails to pay his dues at the end of the first half year shall be deprived of his rights and privileges of a member until such payment has been made, provided that a notification to that effect has been previously received.

Section 2. Any member who violates the Constitution or commits an act of misconduct shall be subject to expulsion from the Section after an investigation and conviction by the Representative Board.

Article IV. Annual Conference.

The place for holding the Annual Conference shall be chosen by the Chairman of the Section with the advice and approval of the Representative Board.

Article V. Amendment.

The By-Laws can be amended by any Annual Conference by simple majority of the members present.

Submitted by the Constitution Committee.

W. P. WEI, Chairman.

P. C. KING,

P. W. KUO.

COUNCIL TREASURER'S REPORT.

Starting with a handful of money handed over by the Treasurer of the Joint Council, the Council had to meet every obligation imposed upon it by the new Constitution, such as printing the Alliance Directory and paying the expenses incurred in the Republic movement last year. The Council was, therefore, constantly in a state of financial stringency, and in fear of falling into bankruptcy. But in spite of the various difficulties, it was able to tide over the fiscal year and closed it with a surplus of \$89.28. The Treasurer found the system of collecting membership dues very satisfactory; that is, that each Section Treasurer will collect and turn that part of the membership fee (\$0.50) belonging to the Council to the Council Treasurer at the end of every month, and hope this arrangement between the next Council and the three Sections will be continued. It may be also suggested here that the members will greatly help the Council by paying their dues to their respective Section Treasurers more promptly. In conclusion, the Council Treasurer wishes to thank all his colleagues and friends of the three Sections for their valuable assistance.

P. H. HSU.

COUNCIL TREASURER'S REPORT.

From Feb. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1912.

RECEIPT.	DISBURSEMENT.
Feb. 12, 25 membership dues from the Eastern Section.... \$ 12 50	Feb. 30, balance on hand \$ 57 45
Feb. 29, 8 membership dues from the Mid-Western Section.... 4 00	Total \$ 57 45
Balance brought forward 40 95	March 5, Bill for printing the Chinese part of the Alliance Directory \$ 30 00
Total \$ 57 45	March 5, Special delivery, telephone and carfares 1 00
March 5, Balance brought forward.... \$ 57 45	March 5, President's bill 7 03
March 16, 40 membership dues from Mid-Western Section ... 20 00	March 5, Registered postage 0 10
	March 31, English Secretary's bill..... 3 72
Total \$ 77 45	Balance on hand..... 35 60
Total \$ 77 45	Total \$ 77 45

TREASURER'S REPORT

65

April 2, Pro rata share of the Mid-Western Section for the de- ficit of this treasury occurred in printing the stationery.....	\$ 22 00
April 10, 21 member- ship dues from the Western Section....	10 50
April 18, 80 member- ship dues from the Eastern Section....	40 00
Balance brought down.	35 60
Total	\$ 108 10

April 4, Part of the bill for printing the English part of the Directory and bind- ing it, etc.....	\$ 50 00
April 20, Stamps and postal cards.....	1 20
Balance on hand.....	56 90
Total	\$ 108 10

May 3, Balance brought forward....	\$ 56 90
May 3, Draw from Special Assessment..	2 16
May 30, Stamps col- lected by the Direc- tory manager from non-members at 25c. a copy	10 00
May 31, 1 membership fee in stamps (Mr. T. Y. Sien's).....	0 50
May 31, Balance from the fund of the Pa- triotic Committee ..	24 15
Total	\$ 93 71

May 3, Balance part of the bill for printing the Directory, etc. (See also April's ac- count	\$ 59 06
May 12, Finance Com- mittee's bill for printing 6 vol. of re- ceipt blanks	4 50
May 31, English Sec- retary's bill	0 80
Balance on hand.....	29 35
Total	\$ 93 71

June 10, Balance brought forward ..	\$ 29 35
June 10, Stamps col- lected by the Di- rectory manager ...	1 50
June 22, 20 member- ship fee from the Mid-Western Section	10 00
Total	\$ 40 85

June 14, President's bill from March-June ..	\$ 4 56
Balance on hand.....	36 29
Total	\$ 40 85

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

July 1, Balance brought forward .. \$ 36 29	July 30, Balance on hand \$ 36 29
Total \$ 36 29	Total \$ 36 29
Aug. 3, Balance brought forward .. \$ 36 29	Aug. 3, Bill of Chair- man Liu on Revision of Constitution..... \$ 3 25
Aug. 13, Stamps for 2 copies of Directory. 0 50	Aug. 28, Postal cards and printing fee for asking payment of Directory from non- members 2 52
Aug. 22, Stamps for 9 copies of Directory. 2 25	Aug. 29, Constitution Revision Committee's bill; Y. S. Tsao's.... 1 24
Aug. 28, 125 member- ship dues from the Eastern Section 62 50	W. P. Wei's 3 25
Total \$ 101 54	Balance on hand..... 91 23
Total \$ 101 54	Total \$ 101 00
Sept. 1, Balance brought forward .. \$ 91 28	Sept. 20, Treasurer's Miscellaneous bill... \$ 2 00
Total \$ 91 28	Balance on hand..... 89 23
Total \$ 91 28	Total \$ 91 28

Audited and found correct by Z. T. Ing.

1912 Conference Treasurer's Report.

To the Members of the Mid-West Section:

We have the honor to submit the following report of the Treasurer of the Ann Arbor Conference from Aug. 30 to Sept. 7, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

1. Contribution from	
Hon. Chang Yingtang.....	\$ 50 00
Hon. Yung Kwai.....	25 00
Mr. H. C. Dodge.....	25 00
Mr. T. T. Wong (due from Mr. P. W. Kuo \$25.00)	50 00
Mr. E. B. Drew.....	25 00
Gen Lan Tien Wei.....	40 00
Mr. C. P. Yin.....	10 00
Total	\$ 225 00

TREASURER'S REPORT

67

2. Conference Program Fee (gross receipt).....	1,153 33
3. Contribution from local clubs.	
Chicago C. S. Club.....	\$ 6 00
Illinois C. S. Club.....	20 00
Michigan C. S. Club.....	20 00
Purdue C. S. Club.....	15 00
Wisconsin C. S. Club.....	20 00
Total	81 00
4. Bazaar (\$45.00 to be returned to Conf. Treasury and to Mr. V. T. Maw).....	147 85
5. Miscellaneous (including balances returned by Com- mittees	8 02
Total	\$ 1,615 00

EXPENDITURE.

Meal Bill	\$ 855 50
Award Committee's Bill.....	114 40
Social Committee's Bill.....	64 32
Business Committee's Bill.....	60 60
Athletic Committee's Bill	26 85
Y. Y. Yang's Bill.....	26 10
Celebration Committee's Bill.....	25 00
Return to Mr. V. T. Maw.....	25 00
Bazaar Committee's Bill (see note after receipts item "Bazaar").. . . .	20 00
Rent.. . . .	19 50
Decoration Committee's Bill	15 45
Bazaar Committee's Bill (for storage).....	11 00
Janitor's Tip	10 00
Secretary's Bill.....	8 15
Photograph Committee's Bill	6 20
Treasurer's Bill	5 28
Mr. C. Q. Chi's Bill (for guest's room and board).....	5 10
Reception Committee's Bill.....	3 25
H. J. Fei's Bill...	2 75
Publicity Committee's Bill	1 75
S. A. Moran's Bill	1 60
Miscellaneous	1 52
Total Expenditure	\$ 1,309 39
Balance to be turned over to Mid-west Section Treasury..	305 81
	\$1,615 20

Respectfully submitted,
 (Signed) C. K. WU, Treasurer,
 S. S. CHIEN, Assistant Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) C. P. FANG

Chairman of Auditing Committee, 1912.

TREASURER'S REPORT, EASTERN SECTION

Statement from June 12 to July 12.

		Dr.	Cr.
June 12.	Amount carried forward.....	\$144 49	\$
	Cash (4 membership fees).....	8 00	
14.	" (2 " ")	4 00	
	Expense (for postage stamps).....		50
19.	Cash (3 membership fees).....	5 50	
21.	Expense (for shipping-box).....		1 00
	Cash (1 membership fee).....	2 00	
July 4.	" (1 " ")	2 00	
12.	" (1 " ")	1 50	
		\$167 49	\$1 50
	Balance		165 99
		\$167 49	\$167 49

Statement from July 12 to August 29.

		Dr.	Cr.
July 12.	Amount carried forward.....	\$165 99	\$
15.	Cash (to F. S. Chien for 90 subscrips. to Monthly		45 00
	" (1 membership fee).....	1 50	
	" (1 " " ")	1 50	
	" (2 " " ")	3 50	
Aug. 7.	" (2 " " ")	4 00	
20.	" (1 " " ")	1 50	
	" (Chair. W. P. Wei's bill).....		2 19
	Expense (for postage stamps).....		31
	" (for expressage of a box).....		2 34
21.	Cash (1 membership fee).....	2 00	
22.	" (3 " " ")	6 00	
23.	" (1 " " ")	2 00	
	" (Sec. M. C. Hou's bill).....		1 15
26.	" (3 membership fees).....	6 00	
	" (5 " " ")	10 00	
27.	" (13 " " ")	24 50	

TREASURER'S REPORT

69

	Dr.	Cr.
Expense (for making of Republican flag)		5 00
28. Cash (to P. H. Hsu for 125 memb. fees) . . .		62 50
" (to Loy Chang for 26 subscrips. to Monthly)		13 00
	\$226 99	\$131 49
Balance		95 50
	\$226 99	\$226 99

Summary For Year 1911-'12.

Receipts.		Expenses.	
Oct. 2. Amnt. handed over by Ex.-Treas.	\$93 67	Sept.-Oct.	\$24 58
Oct.-Nov.	22 00	Oct.-Nov.	27 75
Nov.-Dec.	48 00	Nov.-Dec.	17 16
Dec.-Jan.	8 00	Dec.-Jan.	39 80
Jan.-Feb.	70 02	Jan.-Feb.	48 49
Feb.-Mar.	52 00	Feb.-Mar.	22 60
Mar.-Apr.	12 00	Mar.-Apr.	1 00
Apr.-May	14 00	Apr.-May	43 65
May-June	66 00	May-June	16 17
June-July	23 00	June-July	1 50
July-Aug.	61 00	July-Aug.	131 49
			\$374 19
		Aug. 28. Balance	95 50
		(Turned over to Treas. H. K. Chow)	
	\$469 69		\$469 69

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. CHUNG,
Retiring Treasurer, Eastern Section.

Audited and found correct.

W. T. CHUN,
Auditor.

BOOK REVIEW.

China's Revolution. By Edwin J. Dingle. Illustrated. New York.

McBride, Nast & Co. \$3.50.

The need of such a historical account of the most important events of this generation has been keenly felt by the American reading public. The people here have read only fragmentary newspaper reports, which are often unsatisfactory and unreliable. So this volume will be welcomed by those who have an interest in the progress of China and the general advancement of civilization of the world.

Mr. Dingle was a war correspondent when the revolution broke out in Central China. This accounts for the vividness of some of his narratives. The burning of Hankow can almost be seen through the lines, because the author describes the account exactly as he saw the huge columns of smoke and clouds of red-hot gases in full blaze. His feeling and emotion are also expressed. The author has made the personal acquaintance of General Li Yuen Hung, the leader of the Revolutionary force, and he was the only foreigner that had the privilege of interviewing the General at the beginning of the war, and therefore his information is entirely exclusive. The style of the book is very interesting and fascinating. It holds the interest of the reader from beginning to end. There are many illustrations, which are well chosen.

Of course, the book is not supposed to be an exhaustive record of China's recent civil war. The author says that the volume purports to be nothing other than a popular history of the Revolution in China that took place at Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang in October, 1911. In fact, the book is only concerned with the military movement in the Wuhan districts and with the Peace Conference in Shanghai. Owing to the fact that the book has been hastily prepared, the narrative is somewhat diffused and lacks proportion.

Mr. Dingle has been in China for three years. Perhaps this is responsible for some of his generalizations. According to those Chinese who saw the Revolution, the facts and aims of the Revolution, as presented by Mr. Dingle in this book, is not entirely satisfactory. But to the English-reading public and those who did not have the privilege of being present at the scene, the book is interesting because of its readability and picturesque details.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "CHINESE ANNUAL."

Price now, 35 cts. per copy; regular, 50 cts.

The Board of Managers of the "Chinese Annual" of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the U. S. A. earnestly solicits subscriptions from the Chinese reading public, both at home and abroad. The Annual will be out about the Christmas time. Owing to the wide collection of articles and the difficulty involved in securing the statistics, the editing of the MSS. was not finished until late, and consequently the publication is also being delayed. For this, we regretfully apologize, but we hope our readers will be fully compensated for waiting when they get the Annual, which will be in every way more satisfactory than one could be produced in haste. The contents of the Annual are as follows:

1. Pictures.

CONTENTS

2. Editorials, articles by Messrs. T. C. Chang, C. S. Hsin, S. Hu, T. C. Kuan, M. H. Li, S. J. Shu.

3. Proceedings, Alliances, Chinese Academy of Arts and Science and General Welfare Association by Mr. M. C. Hou.

4. Articles on American Colleges: Calidornia, by Mr. M. L. Chiang; Cornell, by Mr. K. F. Hou; Harvard, by Mr. C. F. Wang; Illinois, by Mr. P. K. Loh; Lehigh, by Mr. C. Wang; M. I. T., by Mr. W. G. Leo; Michigan, by _____; Ohio State, by Mr. T. C. Chang; Purdue, by Mr. C. T. Sun; Wisconsin, by Mr. J. Wang; Worcester, by Mr. Y. C. Mei, and Yale, by Mr. H. Sun.

5. Education: Two articles by Messrs. Ky. Chen and Z. S. Bien.

6. Industrial Problems: Four articles by Messrs. Y. T. S. Wang, T. S. Yeh and M. T. Y. Hsu.

7. Translation: A partial translation of Ross, the Charging Chinese, by Mr. H. C. Chu.

8. Miscellaneous: Articles by Messrs. C. C. Chu, T. S. Chu, and M. T. Hsu.

9. Literary: Poems by Messrs. P. Chen, KY Chen, S. Hu, and C. Wang.

10. Appendix: Constitution and By-Laws of the Chinese Students Alliance; Constitution and By-Laws of Indemnity Students' Club; Table of Officers of the Alliance and its Sections; a Statistical Table of the Chinese Students in America with Their Names, Native Places, Colleges, Studies, Degrees, Etc.

The whole book contains about 160,000 words for the year.

Subscription in advance will be discontinued as soon as the Annual is out, about the Christmas time. After that time the regular price, 50 cts. per copy, will be charged. Those who wish to subscribe in advance will please send their orders and money in Postal Money Orders to Mr. C. S. Hsin, 39 St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass.

Read the Monthly

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY, a magazine published by the Chinese Students' Alliance, in the United States, containing up-to-date News and Articles relating to the different problems of the

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(Signed) CHENG-FU WANG, Bus. Mgr.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

Published Monthly from November to June Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Joint Council of the Chinese Students Alliance, U. S. A.

VOL. VIII

DECEMBER 10, 1912

NO. 2

CONTENTS

Editorials (The Editor):	Something Sane; Gigantic	
Situation of the Frontier....	Railway Administration	117
Relation Bet. Central and	in Motion	118
Provincial Governments..	Schools in Malaysia.....	118
Means of Unifying China....	Special Notice of Business	
Mr. Bland Tries to Break	Manager	118
Friendship of China and	Chinese Students' World (Y.	
United States	L. Tang).....	119
National Alliance Conference	A Present to the Alliance;	
	Panama Exposition Com-	
Literary: China's Real Situa-	missioners Entertained;	
tion (P. C. Chang).....	More Students Arrived;	
Effect of Revolution on Edu-	Dr. Chen and Dr. Wang	
cational System of China	in Worcester; China So-	
(P. W. Kuo).....	cietly Incorporated; Yale	
Thou Shalt Not Bear False	Mission to Raise Money.	
Witness (Chinese Student)		
The Deferred Recognition	Personalia (H. K. Kwong)....	121
(K. Y. Wu).....	Miscellaneous (K. S. Lee)....	122
The Education Worth While	Club Activities	132
(H. S. Cowell).....	Business: Report of Chinese	
Notes and Comments (Y. Y.	Students' Monthly (Y. S.	
Yang)	Tsao.....	121
What Can Be Design of Mr.	Bus. Mgr. F. S. Chien's Re-	
J. O. P. Bland? Sensa-	port.....	128
tionalism or Newspapers;	Pres. C. Y. Chiu's Nov. Re-	
Opium Rights of Great	port.....	130
Britain; Mongolian Inde-	Eastern Chrm. W. P. Wei's	
pendence; Recognition of	Report.....	133
Chinese Republic.	Mid-West Chrm. C. Y.	
International News (C. L. Tan)	Chin's Report.....	135
Dr. Sun's Greetings to Clark	Western Chrm. C. C. Yen's	
Conference; Democratic	Report	136
Landslide; Balkan War;	Mid-West Monthly Report	
Austrian Interference;	Business Report	138
Mexico and Central Amer-	Mid-West Treas. T. Y.	
ica, Busybodies.	Tam's Report.....	140
Home News (Tzonfah F.	Alliance Treas. S. D. Lee's	
Hwang): New Premier;	Report.....	141
Loans and Finance	Eastern Sec. Loy Chang's	
Judicial Metamorphosis.....	Report.....	142

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Editorials

The Situation of the Frontier: The deferred recognition of the Chinese Republic is indeed vexatious, but the critical situation at the frontier is even more so. It is true that the foreign powers as a whole are not hostile to China, but the "sphere of influence" such as held by certain civilized powers at our frontier territories enkindles within us a considerable degree of suspicion and makes us feel unsafe. The centuries-old allegiance of Mongolia and Tibet are wavering; and two powers are specially responsible for the condition. The grave situation is not a result of revolution, as it is alleged. Had the old government been in power, the situation would have been the same, if not worse. The ulcer has been developing for years. Every one who is at all familiar with the Eastern questions knows that Mongolia has been under Russian influence and Tibet under British influence since the Boxer War. The alarm of the presence of the foreign camps in these territories has been heard again and again, long before the revolution. These are only old stories; but they should claim the immediate attention of our new government, for now is the time when the situation should be properly dealt with once for all. We are confident that our strong executive will wisely guide the ship of state and protect it from impending dangers.

The Relation Between the Central and Provincial Governments: After signing the loan of The Crisp and Company, the provinces, not knowing the real financial condition, has lavishly asked for financial assistance from the Central Government which has not favorably responded to their demands. The reasons are obvious. (1) The Central government has not been able financially to do so and (2) it is the business of the provinces to support their own government as well as the Central government.

The telegraphic response sent out to the various provinces first draws their attention to the deficit of nearly \$30,000,000. It then cites the facts that likin, customs, land and poll taxes are now being gradually collected, while useless and unnecessary expenditures have been abolished since the revolution and that proper administration of finance should provide balances. The provinces are further exhorted to base their expenditure upon their own income. They are particularly warned to have nothing to do with loans. By so doing, the telegram continues, they will gradually be able to forward to the central government a regular remittance of revenue. Furthermore, there have been a good harvest everywhere and the provinces ought to send in money. It is true that the provinces have been supporting the armies of the revolutionary government and have spent a good deal in disbanding them. But peace has been restored for months and revenue collections have been proceeding to an extent that the provincial government should remit balances to support the central administration.

"The response to the present appeal will constitute an excellent test not only of the loyalty of the provinces to the government now in power but their patriotism at a moment when the country is between the devil in the shape of the sextuple group of bankers and the deep sea of bankruptcy." We firmly believe that the Tutuhs of the various provinces will demonstrate their loyalty and patriotism at this critical period of the New Republic.

"The Means of Unifying China": Dr. C. W. Eliot who was in China during the Revolution on a Peace Mission for the Carnegie Peace Foundation, delivered an instructive address at the history conference held recently in the Clark University, Worcester, Mass. During his brief stay in China, he interviewed many Chinese officials. One of the questions he put to them was "Will the Chinese cooly make a good soldier, brave, obedient, and patriotic?" The reply was "The Chinese cooly will fight well, provided he knows what he is fighting for and that thing interests him." The next question he asked of the officials was "What are the means of unifying this great country, China?" The answer to this question, Dr. Eliot said, came to him only after a few months' stay in China.

"The Means of Unifying China—they are the means with one exception which have unified this country and make us one people, north, south, east and west." The first means is a common language and that the American colonies had in the Revolutionary epoch and have had it ever since until the recent invasion of alien peoples not speaking English, in great numbers, by the millions, in fact. Now the New Republic

has taken immediate measure to ratify this great evil in China. A common language is the first unifying means China needs to employ. It is a great undertaking and it must be done through popular schools all over the country, through education universal in its element. Next, a common system of taxation. The system of taxation of a nation needs to be the same in order to unify its domestic habits, and its industrial habits make them alike all over the country. The next unifying influence in China is the provision of the necessary intercourse of travelers, intercourse of traders, intercourse of, by movements of goods. China can construct a great number of railroads only when China has procured and set in operation a system of taxation will yield a stable, sure revenue for the central government. Laws are needed, public action of all sorts is needed and foreign advisers are needed; indeed, they are indispensable in order that the government may obtain stable, trustworthy national railroads.

Dr. Eliot further said that the great need of China at this moment is a strong Central Government. No government can be strong that has no revenue. The salt tax is one of the worst courses of revenue that has ever been used in the civilized world. It bears as heavily upon the poorest as it does upon the richest. Nevertheless, the republican government is gaining strength all the time. The deliverance of China from the Manchus is a necessary step to the coming of China into the group of great nations. The republic gives promise of organizing a strong government if it can have as much time as we had in our country, to organize the government. Above all these means mentioned, nations are unified and come to be sympathetic, and strong by sentiments, and only by sentiments, and the first of these sentiments is nationality. But not only are the Chinese people penetrated with this spirit of nationality, they are imbued with the tremendous sentiment of patriotism.

Then comes the dependence of China on the six powers sitting round about her, and on her, each one, except the United States, really longing for a piece of China. There is no excuse from that dependence except by the discovery of a national system of taxation which will yield an adequate national annual revenue. It must be advice given them by foreigners employed by the Chinese Government itself as its servants. An excellent choice is made as political adviser in Dr. G. E. Morrison.

Regarding the stability of the Chinese Government, he said the quality of the Chinese people as a whole is the best of grounds for believing it will succeed. Their virtues are great and high and deep. Moreover, they have a productive value which is wonderful. That is the ground for believing

that it may be possible to create a free government in China, because, after all, the real foundation of free government all over the world lies in the character of the people.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland Tries to Break the Friendship of China and the United States: Mr. J. O. P. Bland, an agent of the Six Power Banking Group, has attempted to persuade the American people from recognizing the Republic, by urging the Americans to receive emigration from China in order to arouse the public sentiment. In his interview with the "Times" reporter, he said in part:

"The thing your people have not seen, the thing they must be forced to recognize is wholesale immigration. If you would throw open your ports to relieve the congestion of population in China, you would soon produce a fundamental change that would permit all the so-called political evils to right themselves very quickly." But we don't believe in wholesale immigration and his intended threat of crowding the American market with Chinese laborers is not timely, for the immigration question has practically settled itself. China, seeing the disadvantages of unregulated immigration, has prohibited her laborers from coming, while the United States, realizing the injustice done to a friendly nation, has been treating Asiatic immigrants with civility. Therefore, Mr. Bland has missed his point. Besides, we do not have to decrease the population in congested parts by means of immigration, for we have plenty of unpopulated places where our people can live. We do not have to send away our people to foreign shores to work, for a large number of laborers will soon be needed in the development of our natural resources.

The reasons Mr. Bland gave, why the American should not recognize the Chinese Republic are not true. He said that the Republic is merely the old despotism under a new name. As is shown in the fact that President Yuan ordered the execution of his political enemies without granting them a trial. (The example Mr. Bland referred to is General Chang and Han's case.) In reply to the charge, we quote what Dr. G. E. Morrison said: "They (Chang and Han) were endeavoring to sow dissension in the army and already had secured many followers in Wuchang. It was therefore decided by court martial in Hupoh that the two conspirators should be executed in Peking. Undeniable evidence sent to the President justified the head of the government in commanding the police to arrest them and execute them, and the orders were carried out." Furthermore, this case was brought up in the national assembly and the president was asked to give evidence against the traitors, which he did, and as a result the assembly was

satisfied. Can the execution of officers proved to be guilty of conspiracy be called a despotic act?

The second reason, Mr. Bland advanced, is that the governing body at Peking is composed merely of an irresponsible and self-elected group of political adventurers. This only shows his woeful ignorance of the Chinese affairs or his deliberated falsehood. President Yuan, whose ability and experience has been universally acknowledged, was elected by the national assembly at Nanking. His Prime Ministers, Tong and Loo, who are very able, were elected by the people. The former was the first governor of the Eastern provinces and then president of the Board of Communication in the Manchu Dynasty, while the latter was once Minister to St. Petersburg. Such men as Chen Chin Tao, Alfred Eze, Wang Chung Hui, C. C. Wang, Tsai Yuan Pei, all were educated abroad and have great experience in administration both before and after the Revolution. Can you call all these men political adventurers? The election regulations which will go into effect next January have been as carefully drawn up as those of any civilized country. Mr. Bland's charge against the Chinese Governing body is false. Our Government, we admit, has not been perfectly organized and is not running as smoothly as we wish, but this is no reason why Mr. Bland should denounce China and advise the United States not to help the new Republic. Dr. Elliot said that the Americans must be patient with the new Republic for her slow progress. It took them about fifteen years to organize their government.

Mr. Bland said, "China is not a Republic": Is it possible? Haven't the people now a voice in the Government? Don't the people control the use of taxes? Has not suffrage been even extended to women? People rule even before the founding of the Republic. By public sentiments, Chinese have accustomed to remove governors, magistrates and other officials with whom they cannot get along. Mencius said, "People is the most important element in a nation," and another, "The voice of the people is the voice of God." Such democratic teachings of Chinese philosophers have taken firm and deep root before the European nations have the slightest idea what democracy means.

Mr. Bland said: "The poppy cultivation is increasing, and Chinese government insincere, etc." In reply, we beg to say that the outbreak of political troubles may have somewhat hindered the steady progress of opium reform in China, but this could not be implied that the government is insincere in its attempt to suppress the opium cultivation. Besides, Dr. Paul L. Corbin, who has intimate knowledge of the real situation, through his long residence in China, said differently. In his address on "The Industrial Future of the Shansi

Province," delivered at the Clark University History Conference, he pointed out that the poppy cultivation is decreasing with great rapidity, and since its cultivation was prohibited, much of the land has returned to wheat as the spring crop, and millet as the autumn crop.

Judging from what Mr. Bland has done in America, in the course of his lecturing, we believe that Mr. Bland is trying to befuddle the American public. Our leaders and people are all in a body working together for the success of the Republic. Since the cessation of hostilities, the new government has succeeded in uniting the North and the South and in forming an efficient government. There is peace within its borders, and the new administration is able to meet all obligations. It will be well for Mr. Bland to study recent conditions in China before he lectures to any respectable and truth-loving audience.

National Alliance Conference: The attention of the members of the Alliance is called to President Chiu's report published elsewhere in this issue. It contains policy for the year and important recommendations with the view to promote the efficiency of the Alliance and the welfare of the student body. With reference to the former, Mr. Chiu said, "Harmony is to be promoted and prejudice checked as much as possible." We believe that every loyal member of the Alliance will strongly support our President to bring about this ideal policy. Let us all endeavor that the union of the sections before the year ends, will not be merely in form but in spirit and reality. In order to promote the spirit of unity, Mr. Chiu made the following important recommendation for serious consideration of the members and officers alike: "A National Alliance Conference is very desirable considering the large number of members. Its feasibility will be carefully looked into and a definite plan made if possible." We hope the executive board of the Alliance will take up the matter and act as soon as possible, if we are to have a National Alliance Conference.

* * *

Owing to the lack of space, we are again obliged to hold over many interesting and available articles, including Mr. Ng Poon Chew's on "The Present Situation in China," which will appear in the New Year's Number.



Literary

CHINA'S REAL SITUATION.

By PENG CHUN CHANG

An Impression of the History Conference held at Clark University on Recent Developments in China, November 13-16, 1912.

It was my great fortune to be present at the History Conference held recently at this institution, and to listen to the many famous and authoritative speakers who came to address it. A very rare occasion, indeed it is, to get so many experts on Chinese affairs together to discuss the most important as well as the most critical part of China's history. It is the impression of this occasion that I shall record briefly here.

Among the many things taken up by the conference, the Chinese Revolution naturally occupied the most conspicuous position, as it is the key to all the recent developments in China. The causes were propounded from the different points of view. The influence of America was also emphasized by one of the speakers who remarked, "With only a little extra American conceit, someone might well write a volume entitled 'American Revolution in China.'" The heroism of the Chinese people was by no means neglected. Although republicanism was considered as a new trial for China, it was practically agreed that the trial is a favorable one and that it destines best interests for the country.

The recognition of the Chinese Republic received its due attention. Professor Blakeslee, the organizer of these conferences, formerly thought of having the Conference pass a resolution urging the formal recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States. Unfortunately he failed to carry out his plan on account of the lack of unanimity, which was required in this case of open forum. It is gratifying, however, to notice that over four-fifths of the speakers favored the proposition, while the rest was divided along the following opinions: First, that recognition will not help China much materially; secondly, that formal recognition will be in order as soon as the provisional government will be substituted by a permanent government for which the election will take place in the coming January; and thirdly that of the American financial group, who maintains that United States should act concertedly with the other interested powers. And I have heard from reliable sources that the State Department in regard to this matter has acted according to the informal in-

structions of Wall Street, which fact, to me, is nothing very surprising, so long as the Dollar Diplomacy is favored by the Administration. I am surprised, however, that the American Government should desert all its time-honored precedents in favor of the interests of a few financiers.

Will the recognition help the government of China much? It goes without saying that it certainly will, otherwise it would not have attracted so much of our attention. But as conscientious students, we have to admit in the face of facts that it will do nothing more than raising the prestige of the new government, and it will not effect to any considerable extent the real situation in China. The real situation in China as viewed by such experienced observers as Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, lies in the relations with the so-called "Interested Powers," and in the immediate solution of the internal problems. It was this clear-cut and unbiased conception of China's Real Situation that impressed me most, and it is also this conception that I wish to convey to you through this brief article.

The relation of China with the outside powers can be briefly divided into four periods: (1) Before the Opium War. This period was marked by a mutual ignorance and indifference. (2) From the Opium War to the year 1900. The powers were infringing upon our rights, first by forcing free trade, and then by persuading China to consent to the idea of "Spheres of Influence" in 1898. So at the eve of the Boxer War, the partition of China was already germinated. (3) From 1900 to the Conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, 1905. The mutual jealousy among the aggressive powers, together with the "Open Door" Policy of John Hay, saved China from partition in 1900. In these five years, 1900-1905, China was left alone while the Powers around her were lurking and watching jealously against each other, but they by no means deserted their intention of aggrandizement. (4) From the Russo-Japanese War to the present day. The "Spheres of Influence" idea was re-asserted by Japan in Manchuria. The most important development in this period was that the nations, seeing the disadvantage of acting individually, began to pursue the course of concerted action. The alliance between Great Britain and Japan, the Entente of France and Russia, the agreement between Russia and Japan all showed most clearly the change of policies of our surrounding wolfish powers.

The Revolution in China only helped to hasten the matter, because these powers saw that China was actually rising, and that if they lost this chance, they fear that they would never get the next. That is the reason why we are now confronted by greater dangers than we have ever had before. Manchuria,

Mongolia and Tibet are rejected as territories of the Republic, while the Six Power Syndicate demanded the most outrageous terms in order to get the financial control of the whole country. It is a process of Polandization from without, and that of Egyptization from within, that the powers are employing to menace our freedom and our independence.

Among our covetous neighbors, Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, Japan harbors the highest ambition, "The Devouring of the Chinese Empire," being long their dream. Judging from their scanty wealth, the Japanese are not qualified to take any part in loaning money to China, their intention in joining the financial group can only be too easily discerned. China saw clearly the situation. Really the fear of Japan was one of the strongest factors that brought the revolutionists and the imperialists together and hastened the agreement between the South and the North. During the Revolution, Japan first sounded the Imperial Government on the question of Japanese support to suppress the rebellion, but failed. Her agents then approached the Republic at Nanking for an agreement, offensive and defensive, for building up the East, and establishing Mongolian morals and efficiency. The Republic recoiled from the menace of this temptation, and accepted Yuan Shih Kai as the first Provisional President, without actually marching its soldiers to Peking and prolonging the struggle.

But now the dangers are coming nearer and nearer to the very existence and independence of our nation. The retaining of our boundary provinces at this very moment seems to be well nigh impossible. China is bound by protocols, conventions, treaties, ententes, alliances, contracts, or approachments, agreements that have already annulled her powers as a free agent. We cannot expect any assistance from outside. The salvation is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. We have to show to the powers that as a human organism China is a piece of political dynamite. We have to nullify and break some of those alliances, agreements, ententes. In a word, we have to be strong.

Is the dependence on the Six Powers the only problem the nascent Republic has to confront? No, not by any means. Among the multifarious internal difficulties, poverty is the most appalling. The people as well as the government is suffering from extreme poverty. Flood and famines further intensify the situation. An average wealth of five cents a day is not accessible to many of the poor and starving farmers. "The first requisite," said Herbert Spencer, "is a good animal." We have not fulfilled this first requisite for social advancement, as so many in our immense population are not well fed, and some are not fed at all. The remedy for this

catastrophe, as pointed out by Dr. Edmunds, the President of the Canton Christian College, is threefold: the reduction of the birth rate, reforestation and improved methods of agriculture. But the carrying out of this remedy calls for money and time.

Yes, we have our rich natural resources. The coal in Shensi alone would be enough to supply the whole world for 2,000 years at the present rate of consumption. The minerals in other provinces are just as rich if not much richer. But in developing them, capital is necessary. The ever-pressing question comes again, "Where can we get the money?"

The Manchu Dynasty hardly left us any organized department of administration. There is no definite, uniform system of taxation in the whole country. Currency is by no means a solved question, nor is the educational system. Five thousand miles of railroad for a country of 400,000 square miles and 400,000,000 population contribute comparatively no part in the means of communication. A common national dialect is lacking. The written language itself is so hard that some means of simplification must be devised before we can expect the popular mass able to read a newspaper.

All these difficulties both external and internal, are as true as they can be, and as clear as the day. Whether we are willing to admit them or not, they are here to abide with the ultimate fate of our country. I am not an alarmist nor am I a pessimist. If I could afford the time, I would like to write more fully about the facts, mind you facts, not opinions, as presented by the able speakers at the conference, many of whom are China's most sincere and most sympathetic friends. Misconception, certainly it is, to think that the Revolution has done everything for us. As I pointed out, we are now in greater danger than we have ever faced before. The existence of our nation and the freedom of our race are at stake. My dear fellow-students, imagine with me for a moment our duty in this fate-determining struggle of our fatherland. We are the chosen few, privileged by a college training abroad. It is to us that the cry for leaders from the 400,000,000 souls is directed. Unless I greatly deceive myself, I hope, this short narrative of my impression of the conference will excite in your minds a clear perspective in viewing the happenings at home, the realization of the desperate need of China, the sympathy for our brothers who are fighting at home amidst difficulties that are menacing our freedom and our independence, and above all, the noble, fervent and self-sacrificing patriotism to devise means to save our country from the prodigious danger, and to declare with resolution, "My life is for China, and as long as I live, China shall never die!"

THE EFFECT OF THE REVOLUTION UPON THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF CHINA.

P. W. KUO (Columbia.)

(Being the substance of an address delivered before the Third Annual Historical Conference recently held at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on Recent Developments in China.)

In describing China's early attempts to introduce modern education a certain writer compared her to "an infant sea-bather in the act of taking his first plunge, touching the water and then running away, wading out and then tearing back. He did not dare to succumb to the allurements of the fascinating element and though the sight of adult bathers frolicking and playing 'hide and seek' with waves shot an arrow of envy through him, he never undertook the attempt." This attitude, no matter how true it was at the beginning, was certainly not true at the dawn of the revolution. At that time China's attitude toward modern education was not the attitude of the timid sea-bather. She had taken her first plunge, also the second, and even the third and had fully determined to make modern education accessible to her people at any cost. Evidences of this attitude were seen on every hand. It was seen in the earnestness with which the government carried out its educational policy and in the marvelous development of the modern educational system since its inception in 1905. It was seen in the rapid growth of popular interest toward education shown in the numerous gifts and benefactions given by the wealthy as well as the poor for the extension of educational privileges through the establishment of schools and colleges. It was seen in the presence of an increasingly large number of men and women who were willing to devote their time and talent to the advancement of modern education. These are but a few of the signs which clearly indicate that at the dawn of the revolution the attitude of China toward improving her educational system in modern lines was not at all equivocal and that modern education had come to China to stay and to exercise its influence over the life of the nation as well as that of the people.

In order to appreciate fully the effect of the revolution upon the educational system of China it is necessary to examine the status of education before the revolution. According to the third annual report of the Ministry of Education published in 1911, there were in China during 1910, 52,650 schools of different types including normal, vocational and technical schools, with a student body numbering 1,625,534, a

teaching corps numbering 89,766 and a corps of administrative officers numbering 95,800. Aside from the schools there also existed during that year 69 boards of education, 722 local, provincial, and national educational associations, 1,558 educational exhorting societies, and 3,867 public lecture halls. The total income for educational purposes during that year was Taels 23,331,171, and the expenditure for the same year was Taels 24,444,309. The educational property possessed by the government was valued at Taels 70,367,882.

Some idea as to the quality of the work done in the schools of that period may be gained from many of the educational exhibits that were given in different parts of the country. At the Nanking Industrial Exhibition held in 1910 more than 34,000 pieces of articles, including apparatus, text-books, charts, drawings, hand-writings, etc., all products of schools, were collected and exhibited, and the list of prizes awarded to the articles at the exhibition shows that no less than 966 prizes, which is about half of the total number of prizes given out, were awarded to articles in the educational exhibit. Much highly favorable comment was also received from educators of the West who visited the Exhibit. A similar but smaller collection of educational articles was sent to the exhibition recently held in Italy and there again many prizes were received owing to the high standard reached both in skill and in thought content.

The status of education before the revolution is perhaps best seen in the influence which modern education had exerted upon the intellectual or thought life of the people. It is the opinion of many who are in a position to judge that the schools and colleges of China contributed a great share to the revolutionary movement. Education evidently had created in the life of the students, both young and old, an intense dissatisfaction with things as they were and an earnest desire to better the condition of their country both socially and politically. Indeed, it has been repeatedly declared by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others prominent in the revolutionary cause that education was the chief factor in the successful overthrow of the Monarchy and the establishment of the Republic.

The revolution naturally caused a temporary cessation of educational activity. Much or all of the funds intended for the maintenance of educational institutions had to be used for the support of the armies. In consequence, the activities of a large number of schools and colleges were either suspended or seriously crippled, especially those situated near the centers of disturbance such as Chentu, Hankow, Wuchang, Nanking, Canton, and Peking. During the days of storm and stress many of the school buildings were used as soldiers quarters and in not a few cases the entire schools were destroyed, with

their books and apparatus looted and scattered. A large number of students volunteered for service in the field either by forming themselves into new regiments or by joining the regular army. Some of them even became influential leaders of the revolution. An equally large number of students organized associations for securing contributions of money toward the war fund. It was reported that the students of one college in South China alone in one campaign collected more than \$40,000 toward the maintenance of the republican army. Still others volunteered to give lectures in public with a view to supply the people with the facts of the revolution and to instruct them in the principles of a republic, as well as the duties of their new citizenship. Thus during the five or six months of the revolutionary period the cause of education received a hard blow from which it has not yet fully recovered.

As soon as the provisional government was established in Nanking, the matter of education received its serious attention. Tsai Yuan-pei, for five years a student in the University of Leipsic, and a man recognized as one who had much ability and experience in educational affairs, was appointed as the first Minister of Education. While the Shanghai Peace Conference was still in session and the ultimate fate of the country was still weighing in the balance, the new Minister of Education issued a circular to the republican governors urging upon them the importance of the resumption of educational work. He outlined a set of temporary rules and regulations for the guidance of the educators of the nation, the most important of which stipulate: (1) All district elementary schools shall resume their work in March of the first year of the Republic, namely, 1912, and higher schools and training schools for teachers shall do likewise so far as their finances will allow. (2) In the first grade of elementary education boys and girls are to be allowed to attend the same schools. (3) All textbooks must be compatible with the spirit of republicanism. (4) Classical studies are to be abrogated in elementary education. (5) Elementary handicraft departments shall have special attention. This same Tsai Yuan-pei later became the Minister of Education on the first cabinet of Yuan Shih-kai after the latter was elected provincial president of the new republic. During the few months he was in office, until he resigned from the cabinet as a consequence of the resignation of Premier Tang Shoa-yi, Minister Tsai outlined the educational policy of the new republic. This policy has been followed in general by his successor, Fan Yuan-Lien and will likely form the basis of educational activity during the period of reconstruction.

One of the first tasks in the reconstruction of the educational system has been the organization of the central ad-

ministrative organ, namely, the Ministry of Education in Peking. The ministry as now reconstructed is different from the one in existence before the revolution in that it is less complex and more highly centralized. The ministry has at its head the minister of education, who has charge of all matters relating to education and the supervision of all the schools of the country, together with all public buildings under the immediate control of the ministry. The minister is assisted by many officers. Aside from those officers which are common in all ministries there are provided 16 inspectors and 10 experts in Art and Science (two chief and eight regular experts). The former are appointed by the President of the Republic at the nomination of the Minister, and the latter are appointed by the Minister himself. The work of the Ministry is apportioned to one general council and three bureaus, instead of five bureaus as was the case before the revolution. The general council has special charge of all matters relating to schools under the direct control of the Ministry, teachers in public schools, educational associations, investigations and complications, school hygiene, repair and building of school—library, school museum, and educational exhibits. The three bureaus are as follows: (1) general education; (2) technical or professional education, and (3) social education. The bureau of general education is in charge of all matters relating to normal school, middle school, primary school, kindergarten, and schools for all forms of defectives, including the deaf and the blind. It is also in charge of matters relating to children's attendance at school and the selection and certification of teachers. The bureau of technical or professional education has charge of all affairs relating to university and college, higher technical school, the sending of students abroad, the national observatory and the preparation of the governmental almanac, the academy of the learned, the association for the unification of the mother tongue, the association of examiners of medical doctors and pharmacists. In addition, this bureau has control of all matters relating to societies of arts and science and the conferring of degrees. The bureau of social education is in charge of all affairs relating to correction of public ceremonies, libraries, zoological and botanical gardens, fine arts museums and exhibits, music, literature, and the stage, the investigation and collection of relics, popular education and public lecture bureau, public and circulating libraries, and last of all the compilation, the investigation and the planning of popular education.

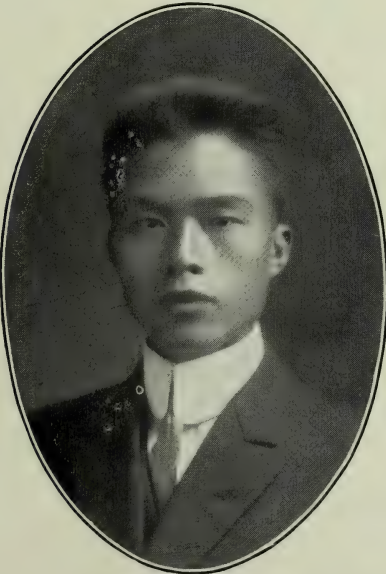
With the reorganization of the Ministry there has been proposed a change in the educational system itself. In the course of a few months the Ministry drew up one after another four different schemes. The final one which was sub-



LOY CHANG, Chairman.



P. C. KING, Vice-Chairman.



Y. C. MEI, English Secretary.



H. K. CHOW, Treasurer.

(Missing: T. Chang, Chinese Secretary.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE EASTERN SECTION C. S. A.
1912-1913.

mitted to the Central Educational Conference for discussion, provides the following: Primary elementary school, four years, ages 7-10; higher elementary school, three years, ages 11-13; middle school, four years, ages 14-17; college preparatory, three years, ages 18-20; and college proper, three or four years according to the nature of the course, ages 21-23 or 24. It also provides two types of normal schools, the ordinary normal school with a course of five years, one year of which is preparatory, and the higher normal having a course of four years including one year of preparation. Two kinds of industrial schools are also specified, each having a course of three years. Of the technical schools there are provided one preparatory course of one year and the technical course proper lasting three or four years according to the nature of the course. The scheme given received the endorsement of the Central Educational Association with the exception of the college preparatory course which the Conference urged to have shortened from three years into one year. It is believed that this recommendation of the Conference will be accepted and the plan as modified will be made the new educational scheme for the republic. It is important to note here that according to this new plan the length of time required to go through this entire educational system from primary school up through the university will be shortened to fifteen or sixteen years from that of twenty-three years which was the period required under the system existing before the revolution. Thus from now on much less time and money will be required of a student to obtain a complete education and higher education is made more easily asseccible to the people.

Perhaps the most fundamental change that has taken place as a result of the revolution and the establishment of the republic is the change in the spirit and aim of education. Under the Monarchy the one aim of education was to make loyal subjects of those who go to school and the ideas inculcated through education were loyalty to the Emperor, honor for Confucius, high estimation of the public spirit, admiration for the warlike, and respect for that which is practical. The function of education as now defined by the new Ministry of Education is to train efficient citizens through the development of the powers and potentialities of the individual. In the opening speech delivered before the recent Central Educational Conference and in a statement issued soon after his coming into office, the Minister of Education, Tsai Yuan-pei, set forth his views regarding the kind of education China needs. This education he described in the following five-fold terms: (1) industrial; (2) aesthetic; (3) moral, which is defined as the inculcation of the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity; (4) military and (5) that education which will inculcate world-

wide views and sympathies. These various phases of education, with the exception of the last named, have been since then officially declared by the Ministry of Education as the basis of education in China with special emphasis upon moral education.

As a result of this change of spirit and aim of education many interesting problems have arisen. All reference books and text-books relating to the Manchu reign, containing sentiments and ideas which are in any way inconsistent with the spirit of republican form of government have either to be discarded or modified. Enterprising publishers and text-book writers are not slow to recognize the fresh avenues of profit and are busy preparing new text-books of a new kind to meet the new demand. Already many of these so-called republican readers have been placed on the market and are enjoying a popularity unexcelled by any other text-books. In Kuangtung and several other provinces even the use of governmental almanacs has been prohibited for the reason that they contain much material that is superstitious and is therefore not fitted for the citizens of the republic. This objection, together with the fact that the Western calendar has been adopted in place of the old one, necessitates the preparation of a new kind of official almanac for use among the people.

Since the organization of the new Ministry of Education it has been making attempts to restore the status of education in China. Among other activities, it sent a deputy to Japan to study the method adopted there for recognizing the work of mission schools. During the past summer it arranged and conducted a series of lectures in the capital for the benefit of students and others who were inclined to study and had spare time at their disposal. It also ordered the provincial educational authorities to start half day summer schools for the same purpose. During the early part of the summer, following the practice of the previous year, this Ministry of Education summoned a conference generally known as the Central Educational Conference to meet in Peking in the month of August to consider educational problems so as to help the government to adopt a sound educational system for the new republic. Every effort was made to secure fully qualified men graduates of normal colleges in China or abroad, teachers of at least three years' standing, or educators of national renown. The delegation of the Conference was composed of forty-four men representing the provinces, including Mongolia and Tibet, one representing Chinese students abroad, fifteen from colleges under the direct control of the Ministry of Education, ten from the Ministries of the Interior; Finance; Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry; Army and Navy; and others specially invited by the Minister of Education. Over forty problems were

submitted to the Conference for solution. Among them are the following: the revision of the primary school curricula, the extent of the control of the central and local authorities in educational matters, the training and the treatment of the primary school teachers, the unification of the mother tongue, and the adoption of a national anthem. During the nineteen meetings that were held, some twenty important resolutions were passed. It passed a resolution urging the establishment within the next three years, of three more universities, seventeen more professional colleges and six more normal schools. It also passed a resolution recommending that local magistrates should establish as soon as possible in each city, town, and village, primary and higher primary schools in proportion to the number of children, and urging that they be given certain powers, one of which is to exempt poor villages or to delay the establishment of schools, and to recommend the use of private schools. As a result of the discussion regarding the advisability of adopting a phonetic script for China, the Conference passed resolutions declaring that education and a written language should be accessible to every citizen and not to a privileged few, that word sounds should be pronounced alike throughout the country, that in order to fix the sound of a word an alphabet is indispensable, and that scholars versed in phonetics, and also representatives of every provincial capital, should be employed to invent or adopt signs which would form an alphabet. Although the body of educators which formed the delegation of the Conference was invested with no legislative power, nevertheless the suggestions and recommendations made to the Ministry of Education would form much sound material on which to build a strong progressive policy and their influence is destined to be felt throughout the country. The calling of such a conference itself in which the leading educationists took an active part shows the broad-minded policy of the present Ministry of Education.

Before passing from the Central Educational Conference, it is interesting to note a controversy which came before the Conference for settlement. Early in the summer it was noised abroad that Mr. Chung Wing-Kwong, Director of Education in the Kwangtung province, was sending an official delegate to the Central Educational Conference charged with the task of urging the Conference to endorse the idea that in future the public schools of China should not permit the worshipping of Confucius nor in any other way recognize Confucius as the Patron Saint of education, on the ground that all religions should be excluded from the schools, for this is the trend of all enlightened nations and more and more the governments of these enlightened countries are excluding religion from the

sphere of national education and priests from interfering therein. The suggestion, which is but a sign of the new movement toward general reform, that the government authorities have been pushing forward with great rapidity, proved to be too radical not only to the conservative Chinese but also to some of the more cautious of the progressives. Immediately protests were raised from all directions. Many sent appeals to Chung Wing-Kwong pointing out the mistake which, in their opinion, he was making in advocating not to permit Confucius to be worshipped by the students. These protests, however, were but the opening shots in the warfare. In Canton, the matter was brought before a large gathering of the members of the Assembly, who apparently were united in their wish that such a course should be resisted. At this meeting it was agreed that as Confucianism is not a religion therefore it is wrong to class Confucius with the founders of religion, and that it is an insult to class Confucianism with these religions, for Confucius had nothing to do with inducing men to worship the gods. His influence was all on the side of virtue and knowledge; therefore his influence should be extolled and the sphere of his influence enlarged. In spite of these protests, the matter was duly brought before the Central Educational Conference, and, contrary to the expectation of many, the Conference strongly endorsed the suggestion made by the Director of Education in Canton and recommended that the clause providing the worship of Confucius in public schools be omitted from the new school law. Whether or not the recommendation will be accepted and carried out by the Ministry of Education yet remains to be seen, but the controversy itself suggests the tendency of the time and the action taken by the Conference, in face of strong opposition, shows something of the calibre of the leading educators of the country.

The educational activity of the Ministry of Education has been, to a great extent, curtailed or handicapped by the financial stress of the central government. According to the budget prepared for the new republic an annual sum of Taels 12,801,468 was provided for the ordinary expenditure in educational affairs. In addition a sum of Taels 3,348,061 was specified to cover the necessary provisional expenditure. Considering the gigantic task that is before the Chinese nation to-day, the allowance made for the Ministry of Education is by no means liberal, and even the fund thus specified has been thus far slow in coming during the present period of readjustment. For this reason the Ministry of Education has been somewhat slow in carrying out what it proposes to do. Meanwhile it has been devising means not only to eliminate as much waste as possible, either by abolishing institutions that have outlived their usefulness or by combining forces, but also to exercise the

strictest economy in the administration of educational funds. Thus the Hanlin Academy in Peking, once the center of literary activity and the chief seat of the educational system of China has been recently abolished. No students were sent abroad during the past year. The Ministry, however, is doing its best, so far as its financial condition would allow, to restore the institutions which come under its direct control. The Peking university has been re-opened. This is also true with the Tsing-hua College in Peking and competitive examinations were held this summer with a view to selecting a number of students to be trained before sending them to America to study.

In the provinces the financial stress is less stringent than the central government and efforts for the extension of educational privileges and facilities have been pushing forward with considerable rapidity. Provincial as well as local educational associations are showing great activity. During the month of August examinations were held in Tsinanfu, Shantung province for students who are desirous of being sent to the United States for college education. The Kwangtung province, in spite of its financial stress, managed to send during the past summer 100 students abroad, twenty to America, ten to Europe, and seventy to Japan. It is reported that General Li Yuan-hung of Wuchang, Hupeh, has decided to send sixty students abroad to study different subjects on an allowance of 40,000 Taels (Tael=70cts.) per year. The sum of 5,000 Taels will be granted for eight students to study naval matters in Berlin, 4,000 Taels for six students to study military affairs in Germany, 10,000 Taels for twenty students to study mineralogy in Belgium, 6,000 Taels for ten students to study industry in the United States, 8,000 Taels for eight students to study law in France and mathematics in Italy, respectively, and 6,000 Taels for eight students to study politics in Japan. Recently the Commercial Press in Shanghai undertook to supply a Chinese educational exhibit for the Teachers College of Columbia University. An announcement of the fact was made by the said press and within the course of two or three months some six hundred schools responded and over seven thousand articles were sent in. Before the exhibit was sent from Shanghai an opportunity was given to the public to visit it and in the course of three days over ten thousand people availed themselves of the opportunity, showing something of the enthusiasm of the people toward things educational. These and other facts which might be mentioned indicate clearly that the provincial authorities as well as the people fully realize the importance of education in the national life of the new republic and are exerting every effort to develop the system of education both extensively and intensively.

At present the government and the people show a strong tendency to emphasize primary education. Some adjustments and combinations are being planned in higher education and the money thus saved will be devoted to the establishment of more primary schools of both grades in order to hasten universal education, which is the goal of the new educational policy and is a problem which has loomed large in the minds of the Chinese statesmen and educators since the establishment of the republic. The charge has often been made to the effect that in introducing modern educational institutions, China made the mistake of starting at the top and building downwards and in her anxiety for universities, high schools and middle schools, she overlooked the importance of the primary schools. Assuming this charge to have been true, the mistake is now being remedied and primary education is now receiving the attention which it deserves.

One more important tendency remains to be noted. The statesmen and educators of China, realizing that manifold difficulties are still standing in the way to make education accessible to all and that the stability of the republic is largely dependent upon the intelligence of its citizens, are now emphasizing the importance of popularizing education through means other than the school, such as newspapers, art galleries, theatres, public gardens, museums, libraries, zoological and botanical gardens, public lectures, and moving pictures. It is their belief that these quasi-educational institutions will be able to exert a strong influence of educational value to the uneducated men and women as well as those children who are unable to go to school, and that through these institutions a mighty social revolution could be effected. Already movements to put these ideas into practice have been reported. Early in the spring of this year the formation of the Social Reform Association was announced. Among the organizers of that Association are such distinguished men as Premier Tang; Minister of Navy, Liu; Minister of Education, Tsai; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Sung; and others equally prominent in the political and educational life of the new republic. In an article announcing the formation of the said association, some thirty-six different social problems were given as reforms which, in the opinion of the association, should be vigorously advanced. In Kwangtung and several other provinces, the provincial educational authorities have appointed through competitive examination a number of lectures to give popular lectures on topics such as self-government, education, hygiene, and philanthropy. Attention has already been called to the fact that the present Ministry of Education has a bureau known as the bureau of social education, the duty of which is

to advance this whole movement, namely, to popularize education through quasi-educational institutions.

This treatment of the educational situation created by the revolution is necessarily incomplete. Perhaps enough has been said to indicate the fact that the work of reconstruction in education, as in other phases of China's national life, has already well begun and begun with a great determination to win. The problem of supplying educational facilities to China's millions is so gigantic in its scope and so complicated in its character that it calls for not only the highest professional skill but a great deal of enthusiasm, patriotism, and altruism for its successful solution. The system existing to-day, being still in its infancy, is naturally full of imperfections and has plenty of room for improvement, especially when it is compared with the systems of other enlightened nations, most of which have taken centuries of adjustment and toil before reaching their present stage of excellence, and even they still have some room for improvement. Now China, however, is confident that given sufficient time she will be able to work out her own salvation in spite of the fact that the problem is fraught with difficulties. For the present she needs time to regain her breath from the shock which she experienced in the transition from monarchy into republic. She needs time to consider what are the best elements in Western education which could be utilized to her best interests and what are the best elements in her own system which have proved best for China through the centuries of her history and which should be preserved with all vigor and tenacity. In short, she needs time to readjust herself to the new conditions which now surround her. Meanwhile young China believes that help and co-operation from the educators of the West are not only highly desirable but in a way indispensable to a speedy success. For this reason she favors and welcomes every effort put forth by all well-wishers of China toward the solution of the problem and the attainment of the high ideal which she has set before her. From the teachers and educators of the West China expects to find sympathy and encouragement which come with the consciousness of a common purpose, and to gain, in no small measure, the inspiration of their highest ideals.

"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS."**A REPLY TO MR. J. O. P. BLAND****BY A CHINESE STUDENT.**

Mr. J. O. P. Bland has certainly distinguished himself by being the first perhaps if not the only Englishman who assumes the unique role of coming over to America to preach against the recognition of the Chinese Republic. He asserts, in his interview, that he is doing a great service to China by preventing her friends from sympathizing with her so as to teach the Chinese "to see their own helplessness." Judging from the tone of his statements, we believe that he is going to lecture two months in the United States with the view of alienating the sympathy which China's friends may have for China. The writer, as a Chinese, is thankful to all who try to teach us to see our own helplessness, but he doubts if Mr. Bland's method is exactly a laudable one, if Mr. Bland is really sincere. Indeed, we cannot but question the real purpose of such an important man as Mr. Bland in coming over to this country to lecture against showing sympathy to China at the time when the loan question and the seizure of Mongolia and Tibet are becoming rather interesting. We may also point out to Mr. Bland and those who may hear him that his method of doing service to the Chinese seems to be somewhat odd and that the soundness upon which he bases his conclusions is not altogether unquestionable. He starts asserting that all "leading thinkers and philosophers" as well as all "noted men and women" of America were "deceived, hypnotized and befuddled" by China and that Mr. Bland, the author of the famous expression "dogs and Chinese are not allowed to walk here" in Shanghai, when he was receiving a salary from the Chinese Government, is the only sage that has escaped the calamity unscathed to spread the truth. He blames the missionaries for being too optimistic, he ridicules the Chinese for being opposed to rascal encroachments, he accuses Secretary Knox of "intermeddling" and he censures the American people for having too much "love for the under dog." Happy for John Hay that he is dead, otherwise Mr. Bland would undoubtedly curse him for having advocated the open door. Whether Mr. Bland is all right and the others all wrong, I am not in a position to say, but personally, at least, I have very little confidence in those who go about to say everything bad against their neighbors.

As we follow Mr. Bland's statement a little further, we

begin to feel that he is either woefully ignorant of Chinese conditions or insincere. He states that "the one great thing that would relieve China's suffering is the one identical thing that some of you philanthropists can offer. This thing is wholesale emigration." If so, Mr. Bland intends to alienate the sympathy of America toward China, he can hardly find a better way of going at the matter. Perhaps this is the result of months of research. But he forgot that the emigration question between China and the United States has practically been solved, and that China has shown every evidence that she is as much opposed to unregulated emigration as America herself, that the two peoples are rapidly forgetting the once feared difficulties in this connection, and that the question itself is rapidly dying its natural death, and that, therefore, even by resorting to such expediency as picking at the sorest spot, he can not succeed in alienating a sympathy which is based upon truth and righteousness. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bland may know himself that by a proper development of her unpopulated territories, China can accommodate twice as many as her present population, to say nothing of the need of labor for the building of new railways, the opening of mines, etc., etc. In this respect at least, he seems to be in need of some more reading of what his own countrymen have written.

He goes on to ridicule "a young Chinaman" for asserting in a university of this country, that China bitterly opposes rascal encroachments of Russia, and censures the American audience for applauding the "young Chinaman." But who knows that Mr. Bland might also have spoken in that university, that perhaps his speech failed to receive its applause from the same Americans, and that this difference in treatment might have had something to do in leading to Mr. Bland's dissatisfaction?

He even goes so far as to say, "It is time for the Americans to join all real friends of China in the attempt to teach what her real position is." By "real friends of China," perhaps Mr. Bland refers to Russia, and in a less degree, his own country, for these are the countries, which, by trying to grab Mongolia and Tibet, form Mr. Bland's ideal. If he does, I can assure all my readers, including Mr. Bland, himself, that every thinking Chinese, living, dead and unborn, are and shall always be glad that America never joins with "China's real friends."

He then states that a certain case of trial by jury in Shanghai was typical evidence of the propensity of Chinese officials to accept bribes. As he did not give any time of this case, I am unable to say anything about it, but the writer as well as many others can readily witness that cases tried in Shanghai after the Revolution by the new judges have re-

ceived favorable comments even from the English press. I am anxious to know to which case Mr. Bland refers and the evidence he has for his statement. We do not venture to say that either our judiciary or any other department is perfect, but we feel such sweeping statements like Mr. Bland's, need a little definiteness.

He concludes by saying that "governing body at Peking is composed merely of an irresponsible and self-elected group" and that those who dominate the government "have never thought of an election, registration list, or a census of the country for election purposes. Space forbids me to make any further comment and my teachings forbid me to say anything about the recent disorders in the Parliament of Mr. Bland's own country, after its centuries of training, except to state that the last statement of Mr. Bland, to use a mild word, is an untruth.

The Chinese people feel their helplessness, regret their shortcomings and defects at least as much as Mr. Bland who has won for himself the distinction by classifying the Chinese as equals of dogs. We do not deny that there were cases of bribery among our officials, but we feel that Mr. Bland's preaching about these undesirable things in his own country is about enough and that there does not seem to be much need of such enlightenment in America. To tell everything bad about one's neighbor is low enough, but to try to ruin one's employer is degenerating.



THE DEFERRED RECOGNITION.

By K. Y. WU.

With the overthrow of the monarchical government, and the establishment of the Republic, every true patriot of China must have felt himself created anew, and must be looking forward to the future with profound optimism. Undoubtedly the outlook is bright, and the future is fruitful. But there are great problems to be solved. There is a constitution to be formulated after the destruction of the old; the superfluous army to be disbanded; the currency to be reformed and railroads to be constructed. To all these our leaders give their best thought and energy. From present indications their efforts are bearing fruit. There is, however, one thing still wanting which is indispensable to the generation of China and depends entirely upon the good will of the foreign powers. This is the recognition of the Republic. It is discussed everywhere. It was reported that the question of recognition was discussed in a convention of the foreign ministers at Peking, and that the discussion resulted in a decision to defer the recognition. Again, it is stated that a certain government has instructed her minister at Peking to see that such recognition is not effected without concerted action of all powers. The problem why there is such a delay has confronted us since the formation of the Republic. Indeed, it is a puzzle that we all want to solve.

Some take a pessimistic view of the matter, and are consequently driven to a dreadful plight of mind. They begin to entertain the idea that the foreign powers are plotting against us. The desire of the powers is our land. They point out how many times the foreign powers have seized opportunities of international troubles to encroach upon us and to demand for cession of lands. Judging from the past it is only logical to infer that they would not miss this opportunity. Some fear that the foreign powers might in a high-handed manner force upon China a coup d' état, that is to turn China into a limited monarchy with Yuan Shih-Kai as emperor, in the name of intervention to preserve peace for the sake of commerce. Consequently their power in China would be greatly strengthened, and our internal political affairs would be under their dictate; as the form of government is their creation, and the emperor is their client. Others incline to think that the sole reason lies on our unsuccessful negotiation with the Six Power Group to float a loan. They think that the policy of the Six Powers is to postpone the recognition in order to hasten the loan, and at the same time to exact better terms.

These conjectures are absolutely unfounded or founded on mere assumptions. In order that mere assumptions do not mislead us, it needs a comprehension of the condition and the policy of the foreign Powers. It is a well-known fact, that in the modern time most of the battles of supremacy are not fought in the field but in the market; the weapons are not the arms but the merchandise, the force is not army nor fleet, but merchants and merchant marines; the spoil is not the land, but the gold. Commerce is the subsistence of a nation. For a nation's victory and defeat in the market is the measure of its success as a nation. Spain conquered the new world not by the invincible Armada, but by a fleet of merchants. England conquered South Africa not by Atlantic fleet nor the Highland infantry, but by the South African Company. How important a rôle commerce does play in the international struggle! The policy of all nations, then, should necessarily be a commercial one.

China is the market in which foreign trades play an important part. Germany and Japan having an overgrown population are forced to develop manufacturing rapidly. They must seek for an outlet for their goods. And the natural outlet is China. The United States is gradually surpassing her rivals in the market of China. Undoubtedly her interests in the Far Eastern commerce is great. English commerce has already a strong foothold in China. It is her interest to maintain that position of pre-eminence. Even Russia, handicapped by her secludedness and her backwardness, is forcing her way into the market of China. France is not in any sense inactive. With such an influx of foreign trade, China is the place where millions of foreigners earn their bread, directly or indirectly. So the policy of the foreign Powers towards China, obviously, must be a commercial one. The so-called open-door policy is a commercial policy. This policy, if changed, would alter the economic condition of the whole world.

Is it possible that this commercial policy would lead to a scramble for territory? Would this action of the Powers affect their commerce in China, and in what way? Is it possible for the Powers to annex any part of our territory? What would be the inevitable result, if such annexation takes place? These questions must be answered in order to elucidate the commercial policy pursued by the foreign Powers towards us. Certainly it is highly possible that the commercial policy may lead to a scramble for land, if by assuming control of the country commerce would ultimately be encouraged; as the annexation of India, South Africa, and Australia by England. But on the other hand, any such attempt would prove injurious to commerce, the foreign Powers are wise enough to avoid it. They knew that any strain in this relation with China means

discouragement to their commerce. They found it invariably true in the past, and they are by this time wise enough to think that it would be true in the future. America has experienced it. Japan has experienced it. Who dares to try again so bitter an experience? Do they not see our spirit of nationalism growing, our idea of political liberty prevailing? Have they not witnessed our marshal spirit manifested in the Boxer war though misdirected, and our bravery displayed in the revolutionary war? Such a people has an intrinsic power which nothing in the world can overcome. Chinese are radically unlike Australians that can be displaced by Englishmen or German; radically unlike Hindus, that can be governed and reigned by Englishmen. The foreign Powers are aware of these facts, and they are taking precaution not to blunder. Then it can be concluded that the six Powers as a whole is not plotting against us. In view of the commercial conditions the coup d'état is also chimerical.

Is it then that pending our negotiations for the loan, the foreign Powers deem fit to defer the recognition of our new form of government in the hope of getting better terms? We do not have to go far to seek for the answer. Recognition or no does not affect our being a state-person. Recognition is not a favor but a duty. As a duty they have to perform it at any rate. Having performed it, official relations can then be carried on. It is to the convenience of both parties concerned. Before recognition is effected, no official negotiation can be carried on. It is to the inconvenience of both parties concerned. China does not suffer any loss, nor is under under any disadvantage, when the recognition of our government is deferred. So be it deferred indefinitely, the negotiations for loan would not be affected, though the loan is an urgent need.

The real account for the delay is that there is no sympathy in the six Powers for our recent movement and our recent accomplishment. Some look at it with indifference, and others look at it with awe because some regard it as insignificant, and others think that it has a decidedly bad influence on their home politics, and that it is a menace to their interest in the Far East. Since things stand thus, we cannot expect prompt and sympathetic action on the part of the Powers.

We must now feel at ease, and must see that there is no danger attributed to the deferred recognition. Our state-person still exists. We are still entitled to all rights in the world. The unofficial negotiations do not affect us. If it does, it affects other nations in the same way. The recognition would come sooner or later. It may even come first from Japan or Russia, as they have a keen interest in our affairs.

THE EDUCATION WORTH WHILE.

By PRIN. H. S. COWELL (Cushing Academy.)

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me in your request for me to address you in this, your annual conference. I shall always recall with pleasure the meetings of the Chinese Students' Alliance held in Ashburnham four years ago. It was a revelation to our people and gave them an entirely new view of the Chinese people as represented by the students there assembled. During the past few years an increasing number of Chinese students have attended Cushing Academy and it is a pleasure to commend their studious habits, exemplary conduct and loyal spirit. I have learned to appreciate them and have been glad to know them. I want to congratulate you upon the marvelous transformation that has taken place in your native land during the past year, where an ancient empire has been transformed into a modern republic animated by the spirit of liberty and progress. I realize that those critical months were trying ones for you and that you knew many anxious hours, but we all rejoice in the bright outlook for the future and trust that a new era has dawned for your country. It is very significant that you have come half way round the world to obtain an education to make you more efficient citizens of the new republic and helpers of your race. It shows a spirit of ambition and courage to sever home ties and spend years in a foreign land to obtain the prize you so highly covet. It seems fitting that I should speak to you upon the education that is worth while. The great business of every generation is the education of each succeeding generation and, therefore, education in general becomes a subject of intensely vital importance. You will find in America some theories of education that do not seem to me to be worth while. One of these is what I call the short cut, narrow-gauge, lightning express theory. You have been in this country long enough to realize that America is grievously afflicted with the speed mania. Some one has said

“France has her lily; England her rose,
And every one knows where the shamrock grows,
Scotland has her thistle flowering on the hill,
But the American emblem is the One Dollar bill.”

To reach that One Dollar bill in the quickest possible time is the ambition of too many American youths. Short courses become popular; narrow and specialized training is the result. Thoroughness is sacrificed to haste. It was the speed mania

that caused the Titanic to carry hundreds of its passengers to a watery grave. Said an eminent educator: "If I had only ten years to live, I would spend nine years in preparation and one year in use of my preparation." The Founder of Christianity spent thirty years preparing for three years of public service, but how fruitful were those three years!

Another theory of education that seems to me not worth while is what I call the sap-bucket theory. When a boy I used to go into the maple orchard, make incisions in the bark of the maple trees, insert a spile, attach a bucket, and then the sap would come and fill the bucket, which I emptied and then returned to its place to be filled again. The bucket never grew larger. It was a receptacle to be filled and emptied. Like this, many students attach themselves to books and teachers to be filled with facts and then go to recitation or examination to empty the facts and forget them. They make their minds simply receptacles. They become walking encyclopedias; but a large number of the facts learned in school days are forgotten in after years. We may not remember the food we ate a week ago, but, if it was properly eaten and digested, it was changed into blood and thence to muscle, nerve, brain, as well as thought-power. The education then that is worth while is that which gives trained power and makes one the master of himself and the most efficient servant of his fellowmen. The apple tree laden with golden fruit was once a tiny apple seed hidden in the earth. The sun-light and rain, the chemical forces of the soil, have nourished it and it grew into a tiny shoot, and then a sapling, a tree now fruit bearing. In the seed was the tree in embryo; the apple tree is the educated apple seed. The mighty oak is the educated acorn. In the mind of the child are enfolded all the powers that are later manifest in the mind of the mature man. Education is the unfolding of the enfolded powers. The results of such an education should be manifest in

1. In the power to say things worth saying and worth hearing. Language, oral and written, is the expression of thought. One may have profound thoughts, but, if he lacks the power of expression, his thought cannot become current and useful to his fellowmen. The gold mine is useless until it is developed and becomes current coin. Through language we communicate with our fellowmen, may persuade and convince them, charm and uplift them, in common conversation and in public speech. Only by long, continued practice in writing and speaking can one develop this power that is of so much value to one who must succeed.

2. It results in the power to think ideas worth thinking. Too many of us accept our beliefs as we buy our clothes—ready made. To move from one point to another in a direct

line, to know how you reached that point and why, and then from that point to move on to another, and so on, is a power worth having. Columbus followed the gleam of a thought of his own until it led him across the waters to a new world. Sir Isaac Newton sat under a tree and saw the apple fall and followed the train of thought thus started through eighteen years of problems until he discovered the law of gravitation. The public ridiculed the Wright brothers while they persistently followed the line in their own thought until they learned to navigate the air. To solve problems in algebra, demonstrate propositions in geometry, may seem a waste of time and of no practical value, but the one who can solve these problems successfully and demonstrate clearly, is preparing himself to think his way through greater problems that will confront him in his life work.

3. This should result, also, in the power to see things worth seeing. All people look at things; only a few see. One sees the rocks, the trees, the fields. To another "the earth, and air and sky are opening Paradise." One looks upon the boulder and finds it uninteresting. Another sees the pathway of the glaciers ages ago. The eyes of our great wizard, Edison, the inventor, seem to be like the eyes of other people, but while we look at things he sees wonderful things, and not only the material things but behind them the invisible forces operating in accordance with great laws. He sees possibilities. He saw the electric light shut up in prison. He found the key, unlocked the door and called it out to flood the earth with light. One summer while multitudes went to Europe, others to the mountains, and still others to the far West to behold the wondrous things, Louis Agassiz spent the summer in his backyard and was so fascinated by what he discovered that he spent the whole summer in delightful study and put the results into a book that went out to the world. To develop this power of seeing the student goes into the laboratory, performs experiments, observes and notes results. With hammer and microscope he goes into the fields to learn the story that rocks and flowers may tell, and finds all about him in nature, art and humanity; a wonderful panorama.

4. It results in the power to do things worth doing. The world will not ask where you graduated or how many degrees you have received, but what service can you enter. The efficient man is always needed. The best dentists, engineers, physicians, lawyers, are the ones most sought. A quarter or a century ago two brothers put out their sign in a small city in the West as physicians and surgeons. In a recent year they performed 7,177 surgical operations; only 92 were unsuccessful. Patients crowd the doors of their hospital from all over the world and eminent surgeons sit at their feet to learn their



M. H. LI, Chinese Secretary.



V. C. CHANG, English Secretary.



T. Y. TAM, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE MID-WEST SECTION, C. S. A.
1912-1913.

secret. They have marvelous skill as surgeons. They illustrate the saying of Emerson "That if a man does a thing better than other men, whether he can preach a better sermon or make a better mouse trap, humanity will make a beaten path to his door though he build his house in the woods."

5. This results in the power to be somebody worth being. Character is what we are. That education is fatally defective that does not result in moral character. This day demands men of integrity. In this country we cherish the names of Lincoln and Washington with reverence not simply because they were great statesmen, but because they were men of high ideals, noble living, and lofty patriotism, who gave themselves freely for their country's sake.

The education that results in the development of the power to say something worth saying, thing ideas worth thinking, see things worth seeing, to do things worth doing, and to be somebody worth being, will have three definite objects.

1. To make a living. Food, clothing, and shelter are the three prime necessities. Every man should be a bread winner. To prepare for a vocation is a legitimate object of an education. The more brain power one puts into his work the larger will be his remuneration. The unskilled laborer on an average may receive \$1.50 a day. In forty years of labor, three hundred working days in a year, he will earn \$18,000. The average salary of those who work with the brain, with the brain and muscle combined, is not less than \$1,000 a year for \$40,000 for forty years of labor, making a balance of \$22,000 in favor of the trained laborer. Eleven years in school, two hundred days a year, will make 2,200 days. \$22,000 divided by 2,200 means that every day spent in school is increasing one's earning capacity at the rate of \$10 a day. For positions that pay \$500 a year there are many applicants; for positions that pay \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year only a few are found competent.

2. The second object of an education worth while is to make a life. While the education that is worth while increases one's commercial value and is legitimate, it has a higher purpose than to make a living. Said a former governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts: "There is an everlasting difference between making a living and making a life." To make a life is to develop one's powers, enrich his nature, broaden his outlook, lift up his aspirations, and make a fine and strong personality. Said the poet: "My mind to me a kingdom is." No king ever reigned over an empire so vast, a land so fair, a kingdom of such resources, and possibilities, as he who is the master of himself.

3. And the highest education that is worth while is to give a life. The rich inheritance we have received from the past, the powers given us by our Creator, the training received

in the schools by communion with great books, and in contact with noble souls, are given to us as a sacred trust to be used for the good of our fellowship. As freely as we have received we are to freely give. Some may be called to lay down their lives for others and we call them heroes, but we may as truly lay down our lives in service for our fellow men and pour them richly into the lives of others that they may be inspired and uplifted. From across the seas there comes to you to-day the call for service. A new era has dawned upon your native land and men of intelligence, trained power, upright character, are needed to minister to the agricultural, commercial, political, manufacturing, educational and religious welfare of your people. Fine and large possibilities await you. To this great work I am confident you will devote yourselves with the spirit of patriotic service.



Notes and Comments

By Y. Y. YANG.

What Can be the Design of Mr. J. O. P. Bland? Mr. Bland is an Englishman who came to the United States for the sole purpose of advising the Americans not to recognize the Chinese Republic. While in New York Mr. Bland was the guest of Mr. W. P. Straight, and Mr. Straight is a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., which is one of the interested parties in the Six Power Loan.

Things would happen which an ordinary person could not see through. Why should the citizen of one nation make a special trip to another across the ocean to advise the latter not to recognize a third nation, which is harmless to both of them? Could it be for the benefit of them?

"The opinion so generally held here (regarding the Chinese Republic) reflects well the instinctive American love for the under dog and the reassuring optimism of a class of your people to whom optimism is a vocational necessity. I refer to the missionary body, which is largely responsible for the exuberant hopes for young China."

If optimism is a vocational necessity to the missionaries, could we suppose that pessimism is a vocational necessity to Mr. Bland? Mr. Bland said that President Yuan Shih Kai has executed his political enemies without a trial. Who could be Yuan's political enemies that have been so executed? On the contrary, Yuan has been continually showing his goodwill toward any that might be suspected to be his political enemy, such as Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Huang Hsing. Could we suppose that false statement is a vocational necessity to Mr. Bland?

Whatever be the design of Mr. Bland, let us hope that it has no inner relation to the Six Power Loan, which the financiers are seeking to force upon China on obnoxious terms.

The Sensationalism of the Newspapers: The assumption that the Orientals are inscrutable is a good excuse for many a wild speculation of the Western newspapers whenever a little accident happens in China. The press in this country has taken extremely optimistic and extremely pessimistic views alternately with regard to Chinese affairs ever since the revolution, both of which are liable to be misrepresentative. Sometime ago it was reported that Dr. Sun was assassinated, and many newspaper editors concluded that the assassins were sent by President Yuan, and that personal and sectional ani-

mosity was prevalent to such an extent that the safety of the nation was threatened. Should the shooting of Roosevelt occur in China instead of Milwaukee, they would have more plausibly concluded that Shrank was the agent of President Taft. The recent visit of Dr. Sun and Huang Hsing to Peking was hardly mentioned in the papers of this country. To the Chinese this event was more significant than any newspaper accident, however sensational it may be, for it clears away the mist of suspicion between the south and the north, which has existed but which has been greatly exaggerated by irresponsible parties. But the American public is mostly ignorant of this significant event and many are still in doubt whether the assassinated Dr. Sun is dead after all.

The Opium Rights of Great Britain: Probably at present the entire population of Great Britain has realized that the Opium War and the forced importation of opium into China are a blemish in the English history. But still the British government is insisting upon its so-called treaty rights. The burning of a quantity of opium in An-Hwei was protested against by the British Consulate as a breach of treaty obligations. This reminds us of an illustration in the Book of Mencius that a certain poacher who used to steal a chicken every day from his neighbor promised to reform by stealing a chicken every week. It seems that Great Britain, with all her riches, could not yet get along without this weekly income.

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MONGOLIAN INDEPENDENCE.

(FROM THE INDEPENDENT)

Russia is taking advantage of the critical situation of the Chinese Government to press her claims to Mongolia. The Russian Government has dispatched to Kulon, Mr. Korostovetz, ex-Minister to Peking, in order to confirm the autonomy of northern Mongolia. This is regarded as virtually a recognition of Mongolian independence and would lead ultimately to practical annexation of outer Mongolia by Russia. The Mongolians demand that a clear territorial demarcation should be established between China and Mongolia and the Chinese Government should cease its attempts to bring the Mongolian provinces into closer union with the empire by colonizing with Chinese. The Chinese State Council has endeavored to coun-

teract the Russian movement by calling a conference of the Mongolian princes at Chang-chun, but only four of them responded, and the others insist upon negotiating through Russia instead of directly with the Chinese Government. President Yuan Ski-kai is trying to settle the matter by diplomatic methods, but the sentiment of the people is so strong for war that he may not be able to prevent it. Offers of volunteers for service against Russia are coming in from all sides. Ten thousand troops have been sent to Kalgan and five times that number are ready to be sent into Mongolia at short notice. An anti-Russian society has opened headquarters at Canton, and the Governor-General of that city is preparing to dispatch a force of Cantonese to protect Mongolia from the Russians.

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THE RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Major L. L. Seaman, at the Clark University History Conference, pointed out why the Chinese Republic should be recognized. He said, "The Chinese Republic deserves formal recognition because of the character of the Revolution. It obtained the maximum of liberty with the minimum of bloodshed. The Republic is an established institution of more than a year's standing. Therefore, China is deserving of immediate recognition by the nations of the world."



News

INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

C. L. TAN

DR. SUN'S GREETINGS TO CLARK CONFERENCE.

More than three hundred returned missionaries, teachers, and students attended the first session of the fourth history conference at Clark University, on November 13. The topic for discussion was "The Recent Development of China." Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of the University, gave an address of welcome. In opening the conference, he read a letter from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who said:

"I thank you very much for your esteemed letter of August 19 last, wherein I learn with great pleasure that towards the end of this month you will hold a conference of a large number of Chinese and American experts to discuss problems that confront the young Republic to-day. I wish very much that I could be with you in such an important gathering. The three previous meetings have shown that benefits could be derived from discussions of this kind. I wish to avail myself, however, to convey to you my best wishes for the success of the conference."

The Democratic Landslide: Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and at one time president of Princeton University, was elected president of the United States by an overwhelming and unprecedented electoral majority. The presidential campaign to the eye of a Chinese student-observer, was one of the most picturesque, thrilling, and spectacular political struggles. In many respects, it is like watching a Yale and Harvard football game.

The split in the Republican Party and the birth of the Progressive, heralded the inevitable Democratic victory. Henceforth, the Republicans worked to defeat Roosevelt, and the Progressives aimed to defeat the Republicans. The Democrats rallied and won. Were it not for the split, the Democrats would have suffered defeat once again. The popular votes cast were for Wilson 6,300,000, for Roosevelt, 4,200,000, for Taft 3,500,000.

The apprehension of hard times and business gloom has been dispelled by the increase for the month in both the exports and imports. The great abundance of crops this year assures prosperity and good times. An extra session of Con-

gress will probably be called to take up the question of tariff revision. Office-seekers will be the hardest nut for the Governor to crack, but it is understood that he will stick to the merit system with respect to the consular service. It is customary for ambassadors and ministers to tender their resignations when the new president takes office, and much changes will be made among these. China is well satisfied with the results of the election, as Gov. Wilson is a staunch friend of the Chinese and the Democrats seem to be more eager to accord recognition to the Chinese Republic than our friends the Republicans. With such an able man at the head, with marvellous and efficient machinery, and with a wealth of leaders in every department, and with an enlightened and progressive population, the coming quadrennium is bound to show marked advances over the last one.

The Balkan War: At this date of writing, signs of peace and war on a large scale strangely commingle. For nearly half a millenium, the turbaned Turks ruled Turkey in Europe with an iron hand. Corrupt administration, cold-blooded massacres, and general inefficiency gave rise to constant disturbances, wars, and rumors of wars, so that a great many Turks would much prefer to leave the country and settle down in peace over in Asia Minor.

For years the Balkan nations have cried for reforms but all their efforts resulted in fainful and humiliating subjugation at the hands of the Turks. The fierce mountaineers of Montenegro alone remain unsubdued by the terrific onslaught of the Turkish soldiers. Yet in one month's struggle, these very nations have hopelessly defeated and driven the much dreaded Turks to the very gates of Constantinople. The Bulgarians with tremendous rapidity and power dislodged the Turks from fortress to fortress till the Tchatalja lines alone remain to protect Constantinople. Once these lines fall, the doom of Constantinople is forever sealed. The fall of Adrianople is expected every day. The Servians and Greeks can now join forces with the Bulgarians in a general attack against the Tchatalja forts.

The campaign in Macedonia is brought to a successful close by the surrender of the strong fortress of Monastir. The march of the Servians was as brilliant as that of the Bulgarians. Though less brilliant, the Greeks likewise have had their share of glory when their victorious army marched triumphantly into Salonica thereby redeeming the shameful flight of the past. The Montenegrins are still hammering at the forts of Scutari. Rain and floods impede the operations of these sturdy mountaineers. The Turkish garrison is holding out with dogged determination, but all access from the outside is

cut off, and with the source of supplies in the hands of the Montenegrins, its fall is inevitable. The success of the allies goes to show what preparation, courage, and earnestness can do against a foe twice as big.

Austrian Interference: The question of division of the spoils, however it may have been solved by the allies themselves, is fraught with grave danger owing to Austrian interference. The Servian occupation of the Sanjak of Novibazar effectually cuts off Austria from any access to the Aegean, the goal of Austrian diplomacy. Servia, like Austria, stands in need of an outlet to the sea, and naturally desires some forts on the Adriatic. This is another barrier to the Austrian advance, and a blow to the autonomy of Albania. The Austrian mobilization and the departure of Austria warships from Constantinople may yet precipitate a general European conflict. The allies and Russia stand ready to aid Servia.

Mexico and Central America: To a Chinese observer, the revolutions in Mexico reminds one of the wooden eggs given to him as a play-thing. On opening the egg, he finds another, and this process keeps up until he wonders when it will ever stop. The Madero government is certainly at its wit's end to find out when the rebels will stop. No sooner one revolt is crushed than another rises up. The latest surrender took place at Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and the Zapatistas are said to have suffered heavy loss at Cuernavaca. Central America, too, has had its share of uprisings which necessitate constant attention on the part of the United States. Recently the Nicaraguan government succeeded in crushing the rebels by the aid of the United States. However, the sentiment of Central America and South America likewise is not favorable towards U. S. interference, and they resent Uncle Sam's assumption of the office of protector.

Busy-bodies: There are quite a good many enthusiasts both in Europe and America who by lectures and contributions to magazines and daily papers are urging the Powers to withhold their recognition of China. They delight in calling the Chinese students hot-heads and the like. Some of their utterances are that the officials of the Republic are self-appointed men, mere theorists, fortune-hunters, squeezers doubly worse than the officers of the old regime; that there are no self-sacrificing leaders of intense earnestness and consuming zeal; that President Yuan is without divine spark and faith that moves mountains; that his fellow-workers resemble the heathens which a good-natured English lady told the missionary to convert at her expense; that the Republic is the biggest political fraud of modern times; that chaos reigns in China, etc., etc. These are the kind of men who call us hot-heads, etc.

These are the kind of people that justify the dismemberment of China by no other standard than that "might makes right." We wonder what their conscience is made of or if they have any.

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SURVEY OF HOME NEWS.

By TZONFAH HWANG

New Premier: Mr. Chao Ping-Chun has been made the third premier since the form of the Chinese government was changed. So far as the number is concerned, to a certain class of outsiders, particularly those professing to be well-versed in everything Chinese, it somewhat betrays the inconsistency of the government. But no matter how you scrutinize these changes, we contentedly and sincerely thank the Almighty for the "natural course" in which our government has been guided. The progress of the much-envied Republic is slow but sure! The fact that Mr. Chao Ping-Chun received only two dissenting votes proved that there must have been a perfect understanding and harmony in the National Assembly.

In Mr. Chao the nation will find a far-sighted and judicious leader, whose convictions cannot be easily shaken. The public will remember that immediately after the retired emperor's manifesto of abdication was issued, the radicals were over-joyed, and advocated a change in nearly every-thing old, Chinese as well as Manchus. One of these changes was concerning clothing, which change, if successful, would have meant starvation for those millions who were engaged in the silk trade, together with their accessory workers. Yet, Mr. Chao Ping-Chun, then acting Minister of the Interior, was almost the only one who withheld the so-called popular demand. True, he received "kicks" and many of them, too, but he won the issue, and moreover, saved the market from the verge of a horrible panic. And this is one of the many who have been labelled by opponents of the Republic as "inexperienced" officers, and "men lacking in power"!

Loans and Finance: The London loan which we reviewed in our November number is now widely known as the Crisp loan, which owes its name to the author, Mr. Charles Birch Crisp, a London banker. The contract of the Crisp loan provided for 10,000,000, only half of which was issued, because

the lenders believed that they could obtain a higher rate for the other half later. At a meeting of bankers, Mr. Crisp is said to have delivered a forcible speech, criticising the policy of the British Foreign Office in backing the Six Power Group monopoly, inasmuch as Great Britain has only one bank, viz., the Shanghai and Honkong Banking Corporation, interested in the said group, whereas the present consortium was represented by twenty-six French banks and several German banks, etc. Mr. Crisp hoped that a Bank of China would be incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000, China to subscribe to half of this amount, and the other half to be subscribed by other nations.

In October, the Brussels group of banking houses was reported to have concluded a 10,000,000 loan with the government. This loan is said to be for the stipulated purpose of railway construction. There is reason to believe that the line referred to is between Ho-Nan-Fu, in Ho-Nan province, and Si-An-Fu, in Shen-Si province, probably with extensions.

The recent reports were decidedly to the effect that the financial condition at home is considerably better than has hitherto been believed. The Inspector General of Customs, Mr. Algen, has submitted to President Yuan an important memorandum, in which the Customs General proposes to meet all loan—and 1900 indemnity—obligations, beginning from the first of next January, as Mr. Algen is of the opinion that the maritime and the inland Customs revenue would enable him so to do. In order to be very careful in giving his promise, Mr. Algen prayed that a sum of 400,000 taels be appropriated each month from the salt gabelle to guard against any difference in foreign exchange, or other contingencies which might happen.

Judicial Metamorphosis: While the government is eager to modify the judicial system in accordance with the hour's demand, she is not unmindful of the fact that to secure justice for the injured parties does not mean necessarily to copy the western legal procedure all at once, disrespecting its demerits as well as merits for our adoption. Therefore, long-established methods of administering justice have met with moderate changes, but not so sweeping as in the other departments.

The first hearing of the Supreme Court in Peking, since changes were made, was opened with three appeal cases. The bench was occupied by one Chief Justice and four associate justices. The procedure was reported to be as follows: The court Registrar first read the list, then the presiding Judge stated in each case the facts found by the lower courts, and the

points to be readjudged by the Supreme Court, after which the counsels for both sides addressed the bench in their turn. The other features were very much like those of the Western courts.

The Board of Justice has formulated some regulations entitled "The Justices' Qualification Act" which is on its course for passage by the National Assembly to take immediate effect. The Act provides rules which govern the selecting of justices by government examinations. The subjects in which candidates are to be examined are: The law of contracts, the criminal law and procedure, the law of torts, and commercial law. Part of the examination will be written and part oral.

Something Serious: From the London Times we learn that the chief librarian of the London library has recently received a set of volumes entitled "Collections of Geographical, Topographical, and Statistical Material" about Asia. These volumes were all privately compiled and printed in St. Petersburg. This work was executed within a period of nine years dated from 1883. The word "secret" is found on each title page! There are evidence to say that a great portion of the material was translated into Russian from English and French and other carefully written reviews and diaries. They were recognized to be the work of the Intelligence Committee of the Russian War Office. Many original papers were written by the Russian travelers and officers, the latter paying great attention to the Chinese Armies while maps of trade and other routes in Asia were numerous throughout these secret collections. It seems that our authorities then were either sound asleep, or they did not want to keep anything secret, or both.

Gigantic Railway Administration in Motion: For nineteen long years the world had been waiting for Dr. Sun Yat-Sen to instigate a great political revolution which is now an accomplished fact. The world is beginning to watch the same gentleman at the head of another revolution—the ten-year gigantic program of the Chinese Railways, although European skeptics may still refuse to acknowledge this fact until they eventually hear the roar of the locomotive in every corner of the progressing empire. According to recent papers and reports on this subject, we learn that in the mind of Dr. Sun, there are three huge tracks of the "iron horse," which he himself termed three trunk lines, that will be built within the ensuing ten years—

1. The northern trunk starts at Ching-Wang-Tao, running through Manchuria to Outer Mongolia and terminating at Kobdo.

2. The central trunk commences at Shanghai, passing directly across the provinces of Kian-Su, An-Whei, Ho-Nan, Shen-Si, Kan-Su, and Sin-Chiang ending in Illi.

3. The Southern trunk line also starts from Shanghai, extending over the provinces of Che-Kiang, and Fu-Kien on to Canton, then traversing through the provinces of Kwan-Si, Kwei-Chow and Yun-Nan and finally extending over across Thibet on to the very foot of Tien-Shan range.

After the establishment of the Corporation, it is believed, Dr. Sun will make an extensive journey to Japan, America, and Europe, to visit all the places and people that have connection with his gigantic railway scheme. We heartily join those papers in wishing the gentleman Godspeed.

Schools in Malaysia: We note with joy that the Chinese merchants in Malaysia have established schools all over the region. As they are busy men and lack the requisite knowledge of educational problems, they have invited the American Methodist missionaries to supply them with teachers while they pay for all expenses. The time has come when many of us ought to be willing to look after the affairs of our brethren aboard.—[C. L. Tan]

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SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

**IF THERE ARE ANY MEMBERS OR SUBSCRIBERS WHO
HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THE NOVEMBER NUMBER OF THE
CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY, PLEASE NOTIFY THE CIRCULATION
MANAGER, MR. M. Y. CHUNG, 1124 AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY.**

Chinese Student World

By Y. L. TANG

A PRESENT TO THE ALLIANCE.

The delegation of the Republic of China to the Fifth International Congress of the Chamber of Commerce headed by Dr. Chin-Tao Chen has presented a new national flag to the Students' Alliance with the following note from Dr. C. C. Wang, a member of the delegation:

Manhattan Hotel, New York City,
November 6, 1912.

President of the Chinese Students' Alliance,
Dear Mr. Kuo:

It gives me great pleasure to send you under separate cover a silk flag of our Republic, which the chief of our delegation, Dr. Chin-Tao Chen, wishes to present to the Alliance, with the hopes that it may constantly remind us of the difficulties and dangers of our country and inspiring in preparing ourselves wholly and unconditionally for making that flag nobler and nobler.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) C. C. Wang.

The flag is now in the custody of Mr. Y. S. Tsao, secretary of the Alliance.

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PANAMA EXPOSITION COMMISSIONERS ENTERTAINED.

By H. K. KWONG

On the eve of their departure for China by way of Europe, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Dr. C. C. Wang and Mr. F. Liang, the Panama Exposition Commissioners, were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Chinese students in New York at the Tuxedo Restaurant on November 20. The dinner was served in the Chinese fashion and the environment was distinctly Chinese. Some of the boys insisted on Chinese table manners, but on a whole it was a very informal affair.

The conversation was mostly on current events in the Republic. Expert opinion on currency reforms was discussed by Dr. Chen. The experience of the United States in his opinion should afford valuable lessons to China.

The guests and students were not able to stay long after the dinner, as they were to attend a mass meeting of students and merchants to discuss the Mongolian question. The Russia's demand of China to recognize Mongolia as an independ-

ent country is a fair warning of what China can expect from the other powers. A cablegram to warn the Government of imminent dangers was decided upon. The substance of the cablegram is as follows:

The encroachment of Russia upon Mongolia is too big an insult; we must make preparations to fight. In the meantime, the government must immediately reorganize the national finance, so that it may be on a firm basis.

The discussions which followed showed that China is far from being out of dangers of partition. It is up to us, therefore, to prepare ourselves for the coming struggles. This is the time what our ancient patriots called the time that we must sleep on logs and taste biles, in order to be reminded that it was not time for pleasure.

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MORE STUDENTS ARRIVED.

Twenty-five of the revolutionary leaders who have rendered signal service to the Republic have been given an opportunity by the Peking government to receive an education abroad. Of this number fourteen came to America. Some of them expect to enter colleges, while others intend to investigate conditions in this country by traveling.

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DR. CHEN AND DR. WANG IN WORCESTER.

During the Conference at Worcester, held under the auspices of Clark University, for the discussion of Conditions in China, speeches were delivered by Dr. Chen and Dr. Wang. The subject of the former was on Financial Conditions of China, and that of the latter was on Railway Problems.

* * *

CHINA SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

To bind the friendly relations of the United States and the Republic of China, the China Society of America has been incorporated, with its head office in New York City. The Society is composed of Chinese students and friends of the Republic.

* * *

YALE MISSION TO RAISE MONEY.

Officers of the Yale Mission Board gave a banquet on November 19 at the Yale Club in New York for the purpose of awakening interest in the opportunity of helping to educate China. Yale is now conducting a college at Changsa, so appeal to raise money for extension was made. Dr. Chen and Dr. Wang were among the speakers of the evening.

Personalia

BY H. K. KWONG

(Any student who has distinguished himself in any branch of school or college activities is requested to communicate with the editors of this department. Let no modesty withhold any one from notifying us of his achievements, as publication of them will serve not only as acknowledgements of personal achievements, but they also serve a greater purpose of encouragement and stimulation to other students to greater efforts in their work.—Ed.)

At the conference on Development of China at Clark University last month, China was represented by the following men: Dr. Chen Chin-Tao, Dr. C. C. Wang, Messrs. P. W. Kuo and Y. S. Tsao, who all spoke.

Mr. Z. T. Nyi was elected Treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. of Teachers College, Columbia University, for the year.

Mr. C. F. Wang has recovered from his recent illness and has resumed his "Monthly" work.

Mr. S. H. Jee, hailed from California University, was third in the broad jump in the Columbia Fall inter-class track meet.

Mr. George Bow, the last chairman of the Western Section, has gone South to study in Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia.

Mr. K. T. Tsai is now director of the Conton Electric Light Company.



NOTICE.

The New York Library needs the following numbers of the "Monthly": Vol. 1; Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 7, 8; Vol. 3, No. 3; and Vol. 6, No. 2. If any reader of the "Monthly" has in his possession any of these numbers, please communicate with the Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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HUMORS AND SHORT STORIES.

By K. S. LEE

"FRESH" EVEN UP.

A freshman on his way to college has been warned to be very careful about things in the college town, particularly to get off at the right station. From a map in the railroad schedule, he finally locates Ann Arbor.

Freshman—Is this Ann Arbor, Conductor?

Conductor—No, three more stations.

Freshman—I thought so.

Freshman—Is this Ann Arbor, Conductor?

Conductor—No, two more stations.

Freshman—I thought so.

Freshman—Is this Ann Arbor, Conductor?

Conductor—No, next station.

Freshman—I thought so.

Freshman—Is this Ann Arbor, Conductor?

Conductor—What do you think I am, a fool?

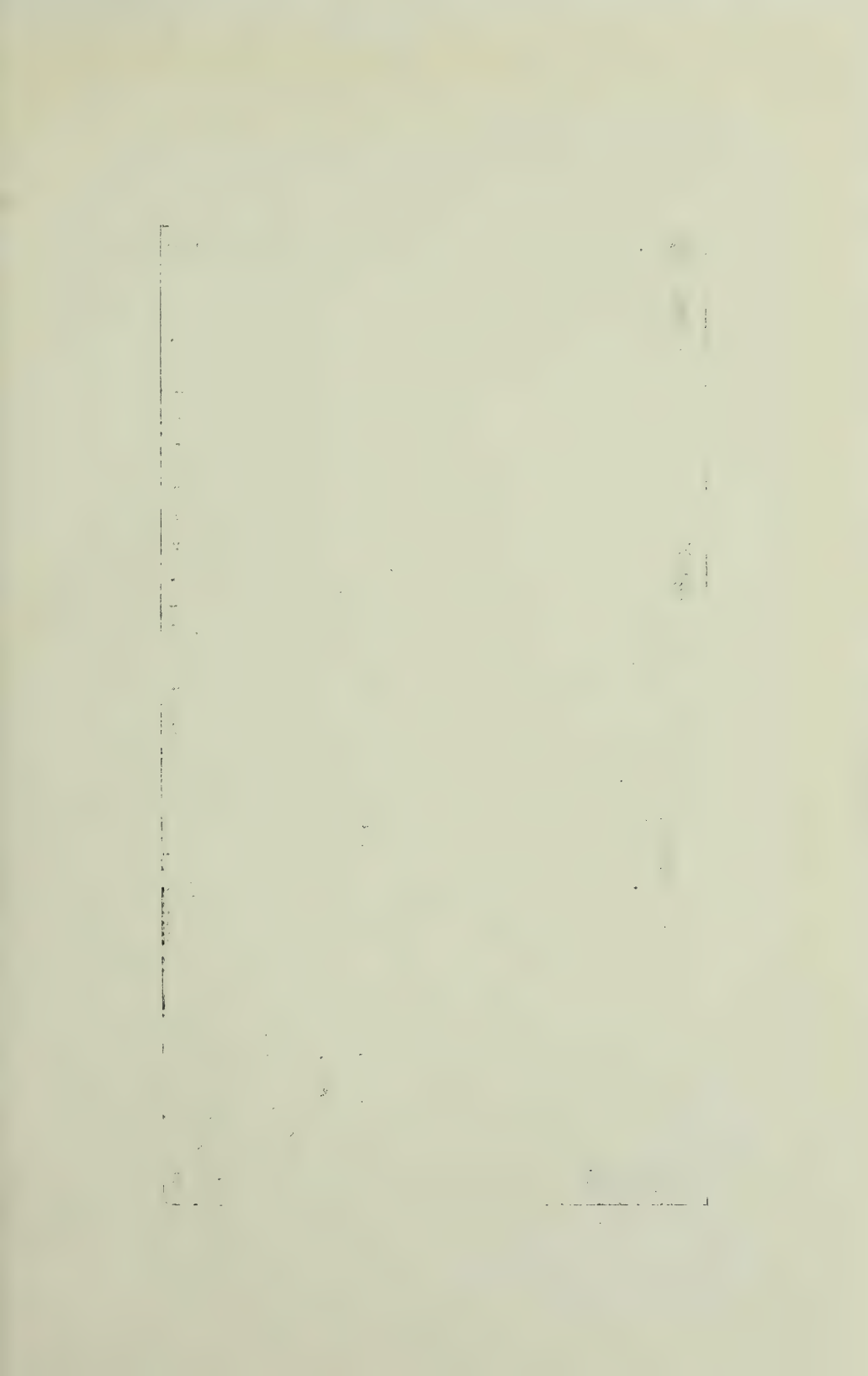
Freshman—I thought so.

A VERY GOOD DEFINITION.

In a Chinese mission school, a young lady asks her pupil one day: "Charley, can you give me a definition of old cow?"

After thinking it over for some time, he finally says: "An old cow is a cow that has been a cow for a long time."



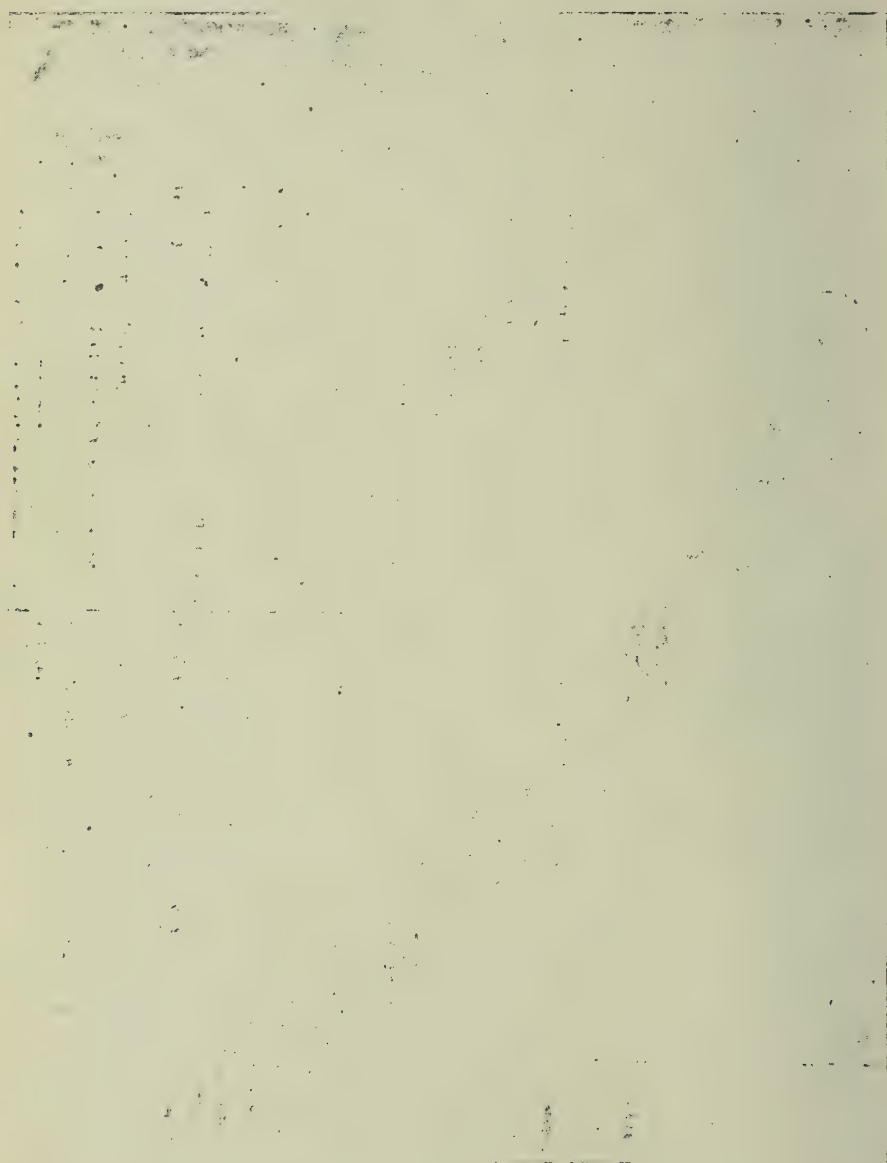




MID-WEST C. E. M. C. REUNION, 1912 SUMMER CONFERENCE, ANN ARBOR, MICH.



EASTERN C. E. M. C. REUNION, 1912 SUMMER CONFERENCE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.



Club Activities

CUSHING CLUB.

This year the Cushing Chinese Students' Club has eight members. The officers are: Yang, President; Miss Ella Sze, Secretary and Wu, Treasurer.

The first club meeting was held on September 26, in the home of one of our American friends. The programme for the evening was as follows: "The History of the Chinese Students' Alliance in America," by Yang; piano solo, Miss Sze; "The Responsibilities of Chinese Students," Miss Chu; violin solo, Chun, an address by Professor Nims.

About twenty guests were present; most of them were instructors of Cushing Academy.

While the refreshments were being served, Chun gave an entertainment of magic tricks.

* * *

PRINCETON CLUB.

Among the 30,000 visitors who saw the Princeton-Yale game on November 16, we had the extreme pleasure of welcoming many friends from New York and New Haven. The tie game was disappointing to us, but we were cheered up greatly by the happy faces of our Yale friends, whose team narrowly escaped defeat.

The size of the Club has been increased by one-half of that of last year by the coming of K. Y. Dzong, who was transferred from Columbia. At present we have three members: K. Y. Dzong, Z. T. Kway and H. K. Kwong.

* * *

ILLINOIS CLUB.

The Illinois Chinese Students' Club has this year the largest membership on record, increasing from thirty-five of last year to forty-eight. Of this number, four are post-graduates, and two girls. The new clubhouse at 930 West Illinois Street is larger and nearer to the campus than that of the past two years. At present there are eight members rooming in the house, including the house manager, who is largely responsible for the magnificent decoration in the house.

On October 6, Dr. C. C. Wong made us a visit when touring through the continent from Boston en route Chicago to

San Francisco. A banquet was given in his honor by the Chinese students here at the Beardsley Hotel. Eight members of the faculty were present as honorary guests, among them were Dean Kinley of graduate school and Prof. Morgan Brooks. About three weeks later the Rev. J. C. Baker gave a reception to the Chinese students in his home.

The officers of our club for this semester are as follows:

President: C. K. Wu; Secretary, C. C. Chu; Treasurer, V. T. Koo.

* * *

NEW YORK CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Chinese Students' Club was held on the evening of November 8, from 8:30.

In compliance with the urgent request of those members who desire a knowledge of the Mandarin language, a class has been formed under the able leadership of W. P. Wei. It is to be hoped that he will find no difficulty in instilling into the thirsty minds the rudiments of the official tongue.

A bowling club has been lately organized to further the development of strength and skill of bowling among the members.

* * *

SYRACUSE CLUB.

An increase of membership of the Club is recorded this year. To date we have twelve members, of whom one is a girl. At the regular meeting, the following officers were elected: C. L. Sun, President; J. F. Tang, Secretary; W. P. Lo, Treasurer; H. M. Cu, Representative to the Alliance Council.

During her visit at Syracuse, Mrs. H. Mitchell gave a reception, which we appreciated very much. A welcome reception was given by the Club to Mr. Loy Chang on October 23. He gave us a very interesting and instructive speech. Several American friends were invited; among them were Dr. and Mrs. G. Wilson, Dr. MacMasker and Mrs. H. Mitchell. The enjoyable evening was concluded with the singing of the Alma Mater and the Chinese national song by Mrs. Mitchell.

COLORADO CLUB.

We are again on the full swing of our college work. With the exception of Mr. Y. K. Kwong, all the old members are back. We are glad to announce the arrival of Mr. Hunyet Lea, who joins the Freshman class of the State School of Mines. There are fourteen Chinese students in the Colorado colleges—all in Golden.

The officers elected for the year 1912-1913 are: S. Y. Wang, President; D. C. Cheng, Treasurer; K. F. Chang, Chinese Secretary; William A. Wong, American Secretary.

The Club wishes to announce through this column that all communications to the Colorado Chinese should be addressed to these officers.

* * *

YALE CLUB.

The record of the Yale Chinese Students' Club of the past month is not barren of interesting events. To put them in their chronological order, we had first the informal reception given by the Executive Department of Yale Mission in China to the Chinese students in Yale. In addition to the hosts and hostesses, some twenty guests participated in the reception—making the occasion a most enjoyable one.

A few weeks after, we had another informal reception in honor of Dr. C. C. Wang 1908, one of the three Chinese Commissioners to the World's Congress of Commerce held in Boston. Volleys of questions about the recent developments in China were rapidly fired at the honorable guest. The latter's mental capacity did not, however, fail him in the slightest degree in answering all the questions with great satisfaction.

Now the day of Yale-Harvard contest was approaching, and amidst the enormous influx of population in New Haven, there were not missing a large number of Chinese students, who are no less anxious of the result of this spectacular game than any other adherents of either universities. On the evening of the game a feast was held in the historical Loh Wong's, all lamenting at the ignominious defeat of Yale Eleven—excepting, of course, one, our Eastern Section Alliance Chairman, who has happily connected himself with the glorious Crimson emblem.

ECHOES FROM THE WEST.

On November 19, fourteen students arrived on S. S. Mongolia. A reception was given to them in the Hang Far Low by the Chinese Students' Christian Association of North America and the Chinese Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco. A national yell with three cheers for the New Republic was led by Mr. V. Y. Chin. The Rev. Chan Lock Shang gave the address of welcome. Consul Lee spoke on the Importance of Chinese Students to their Country. Mr. Moi Lee Woo, representative of the Chinese Students' Christian Association, read a paper of welcome. Chairman V. Y. Chin, of the Western Section, spoke briefly on National Spirit, urging students to sacrifice for China. The Rev. Lew Chuck Om, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., spoke on Patriotism. Chairman Y. T. Chin, representing the Chinese Students, delivered an address of welcome and he advised the new students to join the National Alliance and patronize "The Monthly."

Messrs. Low and Ye Sum each gave an hearty reply.

The reception was ended at 11:30 P. M.

Of the fourteen students eleven are government students and four private. They came from five separate provinces in China:

Kuang Tung Province, 9; Se Chuan Province, 2; Kang Su Province, 1; Hu Peh Province, 1; Kiang Si Province, 1.



Business

REPORT OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY, 1911-1912

The work of the Editorial Board is so open to the public that little report is necessary but in accordance to the usual custom we beg to tender a brief report.

The Alliance constitution requires the publication of nine issues but as the manager could not possibly have time to get the advertisements in time, only eight issues were possible, especially as the chief manager was elected at a very late date last year.

Besides the Monthly itself, the constitution requires the board to edit the Directory but as the board is not provided with the machinery it was made possible only through the co-operation of the Alliance secretary and the membership committees. Eight hundred copies were printed and the manager for it has duly submitted the accounts and report to the Alliance treasurer.

The work of the year was greatly facilitated by the hearty co-operation of the associate editors and the managerial board. In this connection it might be mentioned that our policy as to the number of issues, the pages for each issue and the like, much has to be decided by the business manager who has the financial end to be responsible for.

With this general statement for the work of the past year, we beg to make the following suggestions to the incoming board in the light of our experience.

First, nine issues is practically impossible as the manager would not have time enough to get the advertisements.

Secondly, the Directory cannot be compiled by the editorial board as it is the Alliance secretary who is at the head of the sectional membership committees that furnished us with the data and being so it would be but natural and most convenient for him to do that, or else the editorial board would be set back in some issue of the Monthly for that extra amount of work.

Thirdly, it would be most advisable to have more associate editors elected, say four from each section. For personal appointments are difficult and unsatisfactory. We are sorry to say that the associate editors who have served us most faithfully last year decline to be recommended for one next year. Messrs. Chang Loy, D. Y. Lin, T. C. Chu and Otis Lee were most painstaking.

Lastly, we want to call your attention to the recommendations of the business manager for the editorial board has to depend upon them in shaping the policy of the year.

In closing we want to thank our fellow students for the honor they have shown us. We have enjoyed the experience and learned

a great deal from the valuable contributions sent in from all sections of America. If we have failed in certain things, to satisfy all readers, it was only because we tried fearlessly and honestly to live up to the light that has been given us.

Respectfully submitted,

YUNSIANG TSAO,
Editor-in-Chief.

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BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT, 1911-1912

President, Chairmen, and Members of the Alliance:

It goes without saying that the Monthly has passed its embryonic stage and is reaching the standard of well-known American periodicals. This very fact is being proved by the constant expansion of the volume and the increased amount of illustrations. Hence the increase of the printing charges. It has therefore been my policy to minimize the two large items—printing and postage—which are shown as below:

'08-'09	\$732.75	\$162.73
'09-'10	799.65	113.09
'10-'11	1,018.95	105.04
'11-'12	944.70	73.64

Second class rate applied henceforth.

I was not disappointed, as the result shows, though the saving is not very significant. Comparing with the figures of the previous year, the Monthly saved this year \$74.25 from printing, and \$31.40 from postage—a total of \$105.65.

To meet the printing bills as the largest item of the expenditures, the proceeds from advertisements are depended upon absolutely. With the utmost effort of all the managers in different localities, the total receipt of the year from advertisements alone amounted to \$740.45, which is not at all disappointing. The increase this year was about \$50.

	Advertisements	Subscriptions
'08-'09.....	\$724.00	\$118.75
'09-'10.....	783.05	156.15
'10-'11.....	690.75	225.60
'11-'12.....	740.45	137.80

But there was a large reduction in the number of outside subscribers. The receipt this year was \$87.80 less than that of the last year. It is due to two causes: (a) the recent revolution at home shut off all the subscriptions from China; and (b) many old subscribers turned into members of the Alliance.

Early in May, 1912, when I found that a deficit for this year of \$250 would be unavoidable, President Kuo recommended the sum to be proportionately distributed among the three sections:

Eastern Section	\$139
Mid-Western Section	83
Western Section	28
	\$250

The Eastern and Mid-Western Sections have duly paid their pro-rata shares, but the Western Section has not been able to do so. The actual deficit, however, turned out to be \$198.01, instead of \$250 as I first estimated. Therefore, out of the \$220 appropriated by the Eastern and Mid-Western Sections, only \$198.01 were used, leaving a balance for the year of \$23.99. Instead of returning the annual balance to the two sections, as it should be, I beg to recommend the retention of the sum for the next manager, thus eliminating the usual practice of making loans at the beginning of each year.

While it is unavoidable for the Monthly to incur large deficits, it is too burdensome for the sections to bear the pro-rata shares. Some improvements or changes are, therefore, manifestly necessary in order to lessen the annual deficits. The two following devices are recommended for your serious consideration:

Facilitating the Collection of Membership Fees.

In the first place, the Membership Committee should have an additional duty to collect membership fees, acting as agents of the section treasurers. This collection should take place at the beginning of the year, or, immediately after the committee is appointed. In the second place, the suspension of membership should be applied if the fee is not paid before a certain date. The aim of this recommendation is to get all the members' subscriptions, at the 50 cents special rate. For the past year, according to my card catalogue, there were 422 subscribers as members of the Alliance, for whom the total receipt, on the basis of 50 cents apiece, should have been \$211, but it was only \$123.550, making a difference of \$87.50. It was simply because that a large number of members have not paid

their membership dues of \$2.00 each, 50 cents of which is for the subscription of the Monthly.

Increasing the 50 Cents Special Rate to 75 Cents.

This increase of 25 cents for each subscription, on the basis of 422 members in the Alliance, will bring in \$105.50, and can be done either by taking 75 cents, instead of 50, out of each two dollars membership fee, or by raising the membership fee to \$2.25 or better to \$2.50. In fact, with the growth of the Alliance and the expansion of its business, and the consequent great increase of expenses, a raise of membership fee is warranted and justifiable.

If the above two recommendations can be successfully carried out, it will add to the income of the Monthly no less than \$180, with the additional aid of which the Monthly ought to be able to support itself next year.

Then, of course, economy is the cornerstone of success. The printing charge, for instance, should be further reduced. This will need the co-operation of the Editor-in-Chief by improving the quality instead of the size of the magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

F. S. CHIEN,

Aug. 1, 1912, Cambridge, Mass.

Business Manager.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT (NOVEMBER)

C. Y. CHIU

Foreword: Unlike the chairmen-elect of the sections, the Alliance president creeps into office and silently takes up the functional duties without even being required to give an inauguration speech. It seems, therefore, appropriate for me to render a few words of greeting on this first occasion of giving a report. In behalf of my colleagues on the executive committee and of the members of the Council, I thank you, my dear members, for the honor and trust you have placed in our hands and wish every one of you success and prosperity in all your worthy pursuits. I also thank you in advance for your co-operation in making the Alliance successful and useful to members as well as to our country and countrymen.

Policy: The following provisional policy has been adopted for this year's administration:

(1) To bring about a more effective union between the sections in form as well as spirit. Harmony is to be promoted and prejudice checked as much as possible.

(2) To observe definite boundary lines between Alliance and sectional activities. Matters concerning the student body as a whole are to be taken up only by Alliance action.

(3) To institute and carry out a program in accordance with the new constitution, recording all practical and non-practical points as a basis of further amending of the constitution.

(4) To hold a more strict censorship over the committees appointed to see that any particular sphere of work is not neglected.

(5) To improve the financial condition of the Alliance so as to be able to meet the incidental demands of the various publications, etc.

Recommendations: With a view to promote efficiency, the following recommendations are made.

(1) Inasmuch as the reserve fund of the several sections were primarily established for the purpose of helping out the publications, etc., and since these functions have now been taken up by the Alliance, steps will be taken to effect an Alliance control over the funds under special provisions agreed upon by the sections.

(2) Rather attempt things of a smaller scale and succeed than to embark on the large enterprise and fail altogether.

(3) Members who shall be called upon to co-operate in any branch of the Alliance activities will help out the situation to a large extent by giving a prompt and affirmative reply whenever possible. Remember that the Alliance, as it is now, stands for several co-ordinate organizations of the previous year and need a combined force of all the members to obtain the best result.

(4) A national Alliance conference is very desirable according to a large number of members. Its feasibility will be carefully looked into and a definite scheme planned if possible.

(5) The rapid development of the current affairs at home during this critical period of our nation's regeneration can not fail to commend the closest attention of every loyal soul. The revolution has succeeded, but the nation has not yet passed out of the danger zone. The financial and diplomatic problems confronting the new Republic are more involved than ever, and what is more, is that the threatening of dismemberment has become ever louder and nearer. As citizens of the New Republic, we, every one of us, are to shoulder the responsibility as well as our fathers and brothers at home. It is scarcely necessary for me to urge upon our fellow students to be mindful of his duty to his country and to sacrifice for it, but it is not out of place for me to solicit for suggestions and advises regarding the steps and actions which the Alliances should take during this present crisis. All such communications addressed to me will be duly considered and acted upon if the Committee deems practical. In this regard, I wish especially to

call the attention of the sectional authorities and officers of local clubs who are in more or less close touch with the members. The Alliance under the present administration will try the best within its sphere of influence for the course of our country. The patriotic committee of the previous year has demonstrated its value and efficiency; the practice will be repeated this year if necessary.

The Financial Aspect: The pressing need of pecuniary supply on account of the several Alliance activities, such as the students' Monthly, the Annual, etc., made it necessary for us to turn our immediate attention to the financial phase of our concern. The treasurer reports a receipt of \$70.94 from the Alliance treasury of previous administration. This small sum is certainly inadequate to meet the demands and it is not likely that we can start any active canvassing for new contributions very soon. In view of these difficulties, we are obliged to turn to the reserve fund of the sections as the only source of available supply. Inasmuch as these sectional reserve funds are primarily created for the purpose of meeting such incidental demands which now fall into the lot of the Alliance, it is perhaps not at all out of place to make proper use of these funds in time of urgent need. The chairmen of the sections have been kind enough to recommend, at my request, to their Boards of Representatives for supplying the Monthly with a loan. But with all their promptness and good intentions, the indirect method of procedure is not at all suitable and satisfactory on such occasions. Realizing that the Alliance is nothing more than a confederation of the secretaries and stands for the same ideal and identical purpose and in order to obtain the greatest advantage from the student fund and to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, I have ventured to recommend for the consideration of the Council the following points:

(1) The sectional chairmen shall be asked to recommend the following proposals to their respective board of representatives with their personal endorsement.

(2) All the sectional reserve funds shall be aggregated and kept in custody by Mr. Cowell, the present treasurer of the reserve fund committee of the Eastern section.

(3) The reserve fund committee of the Alliance shall have supervision of the fund and shall draw up a set of regulations in accordance with which money is to be drawn.

(4) Sections desiring to make loans should do so through the Alliance.

(5) All canvassing of contributions are to be done by the Alliance. The sectional authorities, however, shall suggest ways and means of building up the fund whenever possible.

The New Constitution: A copy of the new constitution provisionally adopted at the three summer conferences has been published in a previous issue of the Monthly. Aside from a number of minor changes, it essentially differs from the old in two points, to which I wish to call the attention of the members for a moment.

(1) The present Alliance represents and shall take up all the duties and responsibilities of the following organizations of the previous year if the latter will confirm the act of combination, i. e., the National Union, the Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Students' Aid Society, the Engineering Society and the Society of Agriculture and Forestry. These various branches of activities will be taken up by a number of standing committees which are now being appointed.

(2) With the consolidation of administrative machinery, the system of collecting membership dues is also unified. Each member is charged a membership fee of three dollars annually once for all, instead of the several separate payments of the previous year. Of this three dollars, one will go to the treasury of the Alliance, one for the sectional treasurer and 70 cents for the year's subscription of the Students' Monthly and 30 cents for the Chinese Annual. It is hoped that this system will prove advantageous to the members as well as to the officers of the organization.

CHAIRMAN WEI'S ANNUAL REPORT (EASTERN SECTION) 1911-1912

This is the first year the Constitution of the Alliance, provisionally adopted at the Princeton conference has been enforced so the Eastern Section, the successor to the former Eastern Alliance, is no longer required to perform many of its former broad functions. The affairs of this Section and whatever the Chairman attempted to do within the limits of his power have, in a general way, been published in the columns of the Monthly. I therefore do not attempt to give a lengthy report here but will only touch upon a few questions which may be of special interest.

The Reserve Fund Question: The Mid-Western Section claimed early in the spring that it is entitled to a pro-rata share of the fund as the Eastern Alliance has been dissolved and the two Sections, the Eastern and the Mid-Western, are its joint successors. It proposed in favor of handing the whole fund over to the Alliance treasury since the fund has been raised at different times in the name of the whole student body and furthermore the Alliance needs money. That we can not agree to the point of view maintained by the Mid-Western Section is not from selfish motives as we have been charged with. In dealing with this question it is necessary to know the whole truth and the whole truth can only be

brought out in the light of history. It must be recalled that the Mid-Western Section had been formed before the adoption of new Alliance Constitution. The present Mid-Western Section succeeded to the Mid-Western Section of the year 1910-1911 which had its separate and independent existence seceding from the former Eastern Alliance. Thus it is wrong to say that the Mid-Western Section is a joint successor of the former Eastern Alliance with the Eastern Section and that the Mid-Western is entitled to our consideration in this matter of claims. Moreover the idea that the Reserve Fund was raised by Mr. Koo and others for the whole student body is not quite exact. The officers of the former Eastern Alliance could not officially represent the whole student body. The president of the so-called Joint Council alone could. I suggested that if the Mid-Western advised us to hand the fund over to the Alliance treasury it could do so only when the same proposal would be made to all the Sections. If one Section should pool its reserve fund all Sections should. I greatly objected to bringing up the whole story. I again did so reluctantly because the case cannot be made clear without the historical facts. A loan of \$88.00 was secured by Chairman Chiu from our Reserve Fund Treasurer Prof. Cowell without my knowledge. That Prof. Cowell complied with such a request should not be a surprise because nobody had ever attempted to do this before and Prof. Cowell may have thought this request was legitimate as mention was made in Mr. Chiu's letter that consent of Representative Board had been previously obtained, but immediately after, Prof. Cowell sent Mr. Chiu's letter for endorsement. The Board of Representatives has just passed several resolutions which I have transmitted to the Chairman of the Mid-Western Section according to which the Mid-Western Section is to return the money taken from us. We sincerely hope the Mid-Western will come to the logical mode of dealing with this matter.

Difficulties of the Year: The most complex problems that arose this year have been the results of working together of the two constitutions, the constitution of the Alliance and that of the Section. There have been frictions and overlapping of work due to the nature of these Constitutions. There have been provisions in the Constitution of the Alliance which we consider as unwise particularly that of membership. But these frictions will be removed, when the final draft of the Alliance Constitution is adopted. Resignations due to departure or change of residence on the part of some of our Councilmen greatly delayed the organization of the Executive Council. These, together with the great political changes at home, contributed to make this year an abnormal one.

Efforts to Reform Student Organizations: There has long been a realization on the part of those who think keenly about student

affairs that the student body is both over-organized and disorganized. There are too many organizations several of which exist only in name. I realize no permanent reform can be made with the mass indifferent. I had sent a circular early in the spring to invite the clubs to co-operate with this office in starting a few discussion meetings at the conference in order to agree to some remedial measures. In this as well in other matters, it is gratifying to say, the support given by the clubs has always been cordial and most encouraging. That this movement is spontaneous is shown by similar movement in the mid-west. The Executive Council has also taken cognizance of the matter and a plan has already been devised to incorporate other organizations into the Alliance. A new Constitution Committee, appointed by the President of the Alliance, has drafted a new Constitution—on this Committee I have the honor to serve as a member. If the new Constitution is adopted we believe we can again bring back the freshness and vitality which was characteristic of the former Alliance and which has been lost through a multiplicity of organizations within the last few years.

In conclusion I wish to state that I appreciate fully the support and co-operation given me by my colleagues and members of the Alliance and it has been a pleasure to me to have served you all in my present capacity.

CHAIRMAN CHIU'S ANNUAL REPORT (MID-WEST SECTION)

1911-1912

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the year's work of the Section, though it falls short of full realization in certain respects, has been unmistakably characterized with success. I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for and appreciation of the co-operative efforts of the members, to whom the success is largely due, and to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by each and all my colleagues. In behalf of the Executive Board I thank you all for the honor and opportunity of serving the interest of the fellow-students in the mid-west.

In my attempt to render a final report covering the year's administrative performances, I shall try to exclude all the minor details which would be of little interest to the members and of little value for our purpose. Since the sectional activities are most intimately associated with those of the Alliance, that in many cases at least, they are one and the same, I shall also take care not to encroach upon the field which has been properly dealt with by the Alliance executive, and I refer you to the report of the Alliance President in matters concerning the general welfare movement and the publications.

To begin with my summary, I shall first mention the work of the Membership Committee. The Chairman of the Committee, who is

also the Secretary of the Section, with the aid of a large force of sub-chairmen and members in different districts, has been able to collect data from 140 members. Through the Chairman, 63 new students applied for membership and were duly admitted by the Alliance. Owing to the absence of the Secretary during the latter part of the administration, a secretary's report is not available. But so far as can be ascertained, there are 155 active members in the Section during the year 1911-1912, showing an increase of 100 per cent. over the previous year.

The financial aspect of the Section was well taken care of by the Treasurer. From the Treasurer's report, it is ascertained that the administration has received a balance account of \$109.49 from the previous year and membership assessments of \$1.00 each from 120 members, totaling \$120. Receipts from other sources during the year amounted to \$89.30, making a grand total of \$318.79. Out of this was paid a total expenditure of \$173.28, leaving a balance of \$145.51 at the end of the administration. To this were added the proceeds from the Conference amounting to \$280.81, so a sum of \$426.32 was actually in the treasury at the close of the Conference. The Reserve Fund question is another item of interest, although the little has been actually accomplished and the main issue remains unsettled at the end of the administration. To sum up the situation in a brief way, I wish to point out that the dispute essentially rests upon the possession of the reserve fund, which is now in the hands of the Eastern Section. The prevailing sentiment of this Section is emphatically voiced by the Board of Representatives in a set of resolutions, claiming the right to a portion of the Eastern reserve fund on the ground that the said fund existed before the formal separation of the Sections, and when this Section was still a part of the Eastern Alliance, and suggesting, for the sake of general good, to have the entire fund turned over to the Alliance. The executive acted upon this resolution and made an official demand of the Eastern authorities through a special committee consisting of Messrs. C. P. Wang (chairman), N. Han and C. C. Yen. The Eastern Section refused. A prolonged discussion followed. Upon failure to get any other satisfactory means of settlement, this Section proposed arbitration, but has not been complied with. Thus the question raised remained in the air as the term of the administration came to an end. The whole controversy, of course, grows out of some misunderstanding between the Sections, and it is hoped that some way of final settlement satisfactory to both parties shall be found, but a good will and thorough understanding are absolutely necessary. I have the honor to suggest, therefore, that, instead of making this a cause for controversy and grievance between the Sections, let the public sentiment of the Alliance settle the matter once for all.

A Committee on Constitutional Revision was appointed early in the

season, consisting of Messrs. C. C. Yen (chairman), N. Han and C. P. Wang. The Committee submitted a copy of the revised constitution, with recommendations and explanations for the changes made in regard to the method of representation and form of wording. Later on, it was again revised by the same Committee, with a view of harmonizing it with the new Alliance Constitutions. This final copy was then read before the delegates of the Conference, voted upon, and duly adopted.

The Summer Conference is recognized to be a big annual event which the Section has to deal with. Preparations on the part of the Board of Executives was started early in May, when a letter of formal invitation from President H. B. Hutchins of the University of Michigan was received at this office. The city of Ann Arbor, where the University is situated, was carefully investigated into in regard to its facilities and accessibility. A recommendation was then submitted to the Board of Representatives and was duly confirmed. A Conference Committee with Mr. Y. Y. Yang as Chairman was appointed and the sub-committees were organized soon after. A prospectus containing a detailed description of the Conference ground and reports of the various committees was compiled by the Publicity Committee with a view of conveying general information to the members contemplating to attend the Conference. This was distributed freely among members and non-members alike. At the meantime, elaborate preparations for the coming event were carried on with enthusiasm by the local student-body at Ann Arbor as well as by the committees and officers of other local clubs. Thus, it comes that on the evening of August 29, we found a mass of fellow-students and countrymen assembled in the University Hall for the formal opening of the Conference. The events of the week thus started have been properly recorded and rendered by the Conference Historian. Suffice it to say in this connection that this Conference, with its record attendance, and its well-round success, cannot fail to give a great impetus of progress to all student activities, and to the student organization.

As this is the first year since the organization of the National Alliance, the administration of the Section is naturally passing through an experimental stage under the new arrangement. Its relation with the Alliance is well defined in the constitution, but not sufficiently specified. As a result, quite a few conflicting problems came up which were temporarily adjusted by mutual agreements between the Alliance and the Section. On the other hand, the year's work has proved beyond doubt that the National Alliance, with section autonomy is the best and the most efficient form of organization under the circumstances. With the elimination of a few impractical points and a slight readjustment of constitutional provisions, I have reason to believe that still greater harmony and effectiveness can be attained. Having completed one stage in our evolutionary career, let us all be prepared to face the new problems of the next.

FIRST MONTHLY REPORT OF THE MID-WEST SECTION

With the close of the Ann Arbor Conference the Section has passed its first year's existence as one of the component parts of the National Alliance. Through the efforts of those in charge and the spirit of the members, the work last year has been a success to the Section. Experience has also shown the wisdom of the step initiated by this Section at the Evanston Conference and the advantage of the union, thus brought about, and finally effected by the adoption of the Alliance Constitution a year ago. It is now up to the members of the Section to develop further the good spirit that they possess, so that not only the work that has been so well started may be kept up and improved upon, but this Section may grow and prosper and extend its influence and increase its usefulness as time goes on.

It is the policy of the executive officers this year to secure co-operation of all members, to welcome their advice and suggestions, to render sympathetic co-operation and necessary support to the Alliance, to prepare complete statistics of all Chinese students residing within the territory of this Section, to help in preventing the Monthly from running into heavy deficit through a close touch between the Business Manager and our Treasurer, to make early preparations and suggest improvements for the next annual conference, and to solve the "Reserve Fund Problem" in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Ann Arbor Conference.

CHIA-CHEOW YEN.

November 15, 1912.

BUSINESS REPORT**I. The New Board of Representatives:**

On November 10 I was advised that the Board of Representatives for the year 1912-'13 had been organized. The officers of the new Board are: Mr. S. D. Lee, of Wisconsin, Chairman; Mr. S. H. Kee, of Michigan, Secretary; and Mr. C. K. Wu, of Illinois, Auditor. The Board is to be congratulated for having elected such able officers; and the Section is certainly fortunate in having an efficient legislative body.

II. Membership Committee:

The following appointments in the Membership Committee have been made and submitted to the Board of Representatives for confirmation. Mr. V. C. Chang, the English Secretary, has been made its Chairman, and authorized to draw up a set of rules governing the Committee. These rules have been transmitted, with my recommendation, to the Board for approval.

The Membership Committee of the Mid-West Section:



THE OHIO CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

Top Row—Geo. G. Law, Treasurer; T. H. Chan, P. Chen, Chinese Secretary, and M. Chow.
Bottom Row—L. K. Leon, English Secretary; C. T. Chang, Chin Wah, President, and K. C. Tong.

Chairman, V. C. Chang, 1014 W. California St., Urbana, Illinois.

District 1. Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Neb., Iowa.

Sub-Chairmen, J. Wong, 1113 W. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.; K. T. Mei, 433 Murray St., Madison, Wis.

District 2. Chicago and immediate vicinity.

Sub-Chairmen, Fugar Nip, 911 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.; K. Y. Kwong, 5737 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

District 3. Ill. (except Chicago), Kan., Mo., Ark., La., Miss., Oklahoma, Texas, Indian Territory.

Sub-Chairmen, H. C. Cu, 1310 Springfield Ave., Urbana, Ill.; S. T. Chang, Box 169 Columbia, Mo.; Edward Shim, Box 40, Manhattan, Kan.

District 4. Mich. (whole state).

Sub-Chairmen, K. Y. Wu, 920 Monroe St., Ann Arbor, Mich.; S. H. Waung, 916 Monroe St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

District 5. Ind., Ohio, Ky., Alabama, Ga., Tenn.

Sub-Chairmen, P. S. Wu, Box 103, W. Lafayette, Ind.; T. C. Chang, 107 W. 11th Ave., Columbus, O.; Miss Beulah Chang, Hoover Cottage, Wooster, O.

III. Resignation and Appointment of Managers

Messrs. S. H. Kee and D. K. Liu, both of Michigan, have resigned from their respective office as the manager of the Monthly and the Annual. To succeed the latter, Mr. H. Y. Moh, of Illinois, has been appointed and submitted to the Board of Representatives for confirmation. Mr. Moh is one of the few of our students who are familiar with the business world in China and acquainted with the leading publishing houses in Shanghai. He is, therefore, specially well fitted for the office. I have not yet been able to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Kee. I hope I shall soon succeed in securing one equally well fitted for it.

IV. Admission of New Members:

It is encouraging to note that at the very start, the membership committee has succeeded in adding sixteen members to the Section. These new members have all been duly elected by the Committee in accordance with Section 3 of Art. IX of the revised Constitution adopted at the Ann Arbor Conference.

The new members are: Mr. W. Y. Shen, University of Illinois; Mr. Ed. L. Y. Shim, Kansas State College; Mr. Y. N. Lee, University of Illinois; Mr. J. Q. Chow, University of Illinois; Mr. J. H. Jue, University of Illinois; Mr. Charles Fong, University of Illinois; Mr. S. Y. Yau, Urbana High School, Urbana, Ill.; Mr. J. Y. Woo, American Medican College, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. M. Tsou, Urbana High School, Urbana, Ill.; Mr. S. U. Huang, University of Michigan; Mr. W. H.

Pan, University of Michigan; Mr. Q. L. Young, University of Michigan; Mr. G. Tsen, University of Michigan; Mr. P. S. Mok, University of Michigan; Mr. I. Y. Huang, University of Michigan; Mr. D. J. Yim, University of Illinois.

TREASURER'S REPORT (MID-WEST SECTION)

September 10 to November 10, 1912.

Amount turned over by Mr. C. K. Wu, Treasurer of the Third Conference	\$280 81
Sum carried over from Mr. V. T. Maw, Ex-Treasurer of the Section	145 51

Sept. 21 Retired Secretary of the Board of Representa- tives, Mr. M. H. Li's bill.....	\$ 4 00
Sept. 22 Account book	1 25
Sept. 30 Chairman Yen's bill.....	3 35
Oct. 6 H. L. Huang's bill.....	45
Oct. 6 Ex-Chairman C. Y. Chiu's bill.....	9 25
Oct. 6 Secretary V. C. Chang's bill.....	12 00
Oct. 6 Expressage	45
Oct. 6 Typewriting	50
Oct. 6 Postage	1 00
Oct. 30 One membership fee	1 00
	\$427 32 \$32 25
Balance	395 07
	\$427 32 \$427 32

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. Y. TAM.

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) C. K. WU.

THE ALLIANCE TREASURER'S REPORT

By Mr. S. D. LEE.

October 19 to November, 19 1912

Oct. 19	Balance rec'd from Ex-Treasurer.....	\$83 08	
Oct. 29	Secretary Tsao's bill.....		\$9 84
Nov. 2	Ex-Treasurer Hsu's bill		30
Nov. 2	To expressage by Treasurer.....		1 00
Nov. 2	Stamps by Treasurer		1 00
Nov. 11	Sec'y Tsao's bill for stationery.....		19 40
Nov. 19	One non-active membership fee.....	1 00	
	Balance		52 54
	Check	\$84 08	\$84 08

BUDGET, 1912-1913**Income**

Balance rec'd from ex-Treasurer	\$90 00	
Membership fees	800 00	
Total	\$890 00	

Disbursements

Executive Committee	\$60 00	
General Welfare Committee.....	30 00	
Students' Financial Aid Committee.....	20 00	
New and Returned Students' Committee.....	20 00	
Reserve Fund and Finance Committee.....	30 00	
Arts and Science Committee	20 00	
Engineering Committee	20 00	
Agriculture and Forestry Committee.....	20 00	
Printing and Distributing of Directory.....	120 00	
The Monthly and the Annual.....	400 00	
Other necessary expenses	150 00	
Total	\$890 00	\$890 00

All committees will be requested to live within bounds. The greatest uncertainty is felt about membership fees. If the section treasurers are faithful and all members are loyal membership fees will

increase our income. How this increase is to be employed may be left later actually to be decided by the Council. But in case we should fail to realize the above income special assessment will surely be resorted to.

EASTERN SECTION

Chairman's Report for November, 1912

I. On application of the Alliance a loan of \$150 was made to the "Monthly" from the Reserve Fund of the Eastern Section with the approval of the Board of Representatives. This loan is for the purpose of aiding the publication of the "Monthly."

II. The following appointments made by the Chairman for the Membership Committee have been approved by the Board of Representatives:

Y. C. Mei (Worcester), Chairman; P. C. King (Cornell), T. M. Yu (Cornell), C. L. Sun (Syracuse), M. Y. Chung (Columbia), Y. L. Tong (Yale), W. G. Loo (M. I. T.), T. S. Yeh (Lehigh), Y. C. Yang (Cushing).

The appointments of Y. S. Djang (Cornell) and Hyne Sun (Yale) as editors of the Chinese Annual have also been approved by the Board.

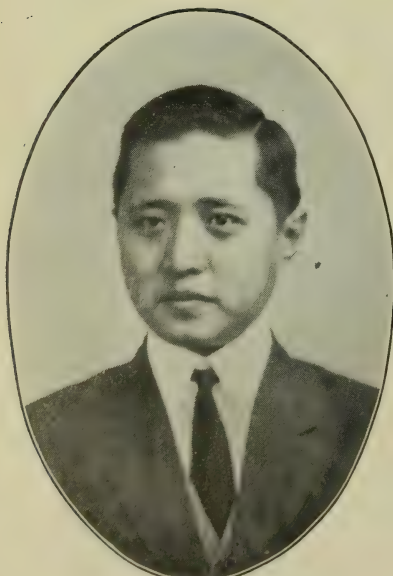
LOY CHANG.

Chairman of Eastern Section.

University of Illinois Students
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU
THAT
"TITE WAD'S"
IS
THE BEST LUNCH ROOM
URBANA, ILLINOIS



DR. CHIN-TAO CHEN, Head of the Commission



DR. FU LIANG,
Chinese Secretary.



DR. CHING-CHUN WANG,
English Secretary.

THE FIRST DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Chinese Students' Monthly

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JANUARY 10, 1913

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.. Contents ..

Editorials (The Editor):

The Years 1912 and 1913.....	145
Mr. Bland—An Analysis	146
China's Finances (W. P. Wei).....	147
China to Meet All Foreign Obligations.....	149
Uncle Sam's New Year Gift to China.....	151
Foreign Opium Merchants Baffled.....	151
Acknowledgement	152
Fifty Dollars for the "Monthly".....	153
Where Mr. Bland Erred (D. M. Chung).....	154

Literary:

Fair Play for the Republic of China (Major L. L. Seaman)....	155
President Yuan Shih Kwai's Apologia.....	168
Cavils of an English Manchu at the Republic of China (Hua-Chuen Mei)	171
Young China's Mission (Taraknath Das).....	189
Experience as Education (S. K. Huang).....	195
The Present Situation in China (Ng Poon Chew).....	200

Notes and Comments (Y. Y. Yang).....	212
International News: (C. L. Tan).....	215
Home News: (Tsongfah F. Hwang).....	218
Chinese Students' World: (Yoeh-lang Tong).....	222
Personalia and Miscellaneous: (H. K. Kwong and S. K. Lee).....	224
Club Activities	228
Book Review: (Huan Chen Mei).....	231
Business	235

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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VOL. VIII

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Editorials

THE YEARS 1912 AND 1913.

THE year just past was a great year in the history of our country. On the 5th of January, the manifesto of the Republic was sent out to all friendly nations proclaiming the overthrow of the despotic Manchu Government, and the establishment of the Middle Flowery Republic. Shortly after the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty, came the exciting debate as to the location of the national capital. Peking was finally chosen. In the meantime the world was astonished by the magnanimous resignation of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in favor of President Yuan Shih Kai, whose election was considered the first step toward the union of the North and the South. The adoption of a provisional constitution, the formation of the new cabinet, the resistance to financial monopoly were the troublesome tasks of the reconstruction of the Chinese government. This situation was bettered to a great extent by the successful negotiation of the Crisp Loan. The union of the North and the South, which had been progressing favorably since the election of President Yuan, was finally effected by the visit of Dr. Sun to Peking.

So much for the deeds of yesterday, what is our share for today? Shall we share in completing the recuperation from the War's ill effects? Shall we share in the further organization of the government? in the perfecting of a modern system of taxation and in the betterment of the currency? in the election of the president? and in the hastening of the deferred recognition of the Republic? Shall we see the beginning of compulsory education? the extension of railroad communications and the expansion of commercial and industrial development?

格致致心欲正身欲修家欲齊國欲
 物知其者正其者修其者齊其者治
 在知先其心先其身先其家先其

Let him who wishes to put in order his commonwealth,
 First regulate his family;
 Let him who wishes to regulate his family,
 First cultivate his person;
 Let him who wishes to cultivate his person,
 First rectify his heart;
 Let him who wishes to rectify his heart,
 First seek to be sincere in his thoughts;
 Let him who wishes to be sincere in his thoughts,
 First extend to the utmost his knowledge—

From the rulers to the people all must consider these principles as the "root" of everything.

* * *

MR. BLAND—AN ANALYSIS

ELSEWHERE in this number, we print in full an article, "Cavils of An English Manchu at the Republic of China," parts of which appeared in the New York Tribune on December 29, 1912. It is a reply in detail to the interviews of Mr. J. O. P. Bland published in the New York Times of November 17 and again in the issue of December 8, 1912. Mr. Hua-Chuen Mei, its author, is a student of law at Columbia University. He was graduated from Columbia College with honors, being the first Chinese to be elected to its chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Mei participates in all patriotic movements aimed at acquainting Americans with republican China and frequently contributes to the New York journals correcting false impressions of Chinese politics and conditions. Succeeding Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo as Secretary of The China Society of America, Mr. Mei has devoted much time and energy to the up-building of that organization in its beneficent activities. He is also one of the pioneers of the Columbia Chinese Students Club and during the first half of the academic year, he was the Hon. Secretary of the club.

The writer seems to believe that Mr. J. O. P. Bland who had been for many years a loyal servant to the old Manchu government is no longer English in spirit, and he has absorbed the degeneration of Manchu influence. By facts and principles, Mr.

Mei maintains that China today is a truer republic than the United States from 1777-1787, and than any of the three French Republics in the first three years of their existence.

We are told that Mr. Bland will lecture for some months yet in America. The American public knows of his attention to alienate the friendship between America and China and so we need now give no further comment.

* * *

CHINA'S FINANCES

WHEN our Government after the war with Japan wanted a loan to pay off the war indemnity imposed upon China the Powers nearly came to blows in fighting among themselves for the privilege of lending money to China. As a result of this "cut-throat competition" we then succeeded in getting fairly good bargains. A "Russian Loan" but from a "French Group" was obtained to the amount of 400,000,000 francs at 4% in 1895. The next year the Hongkong Shanghai Bank with the German Asiatic Bank as its ally beat the other "Group" and loaned China £16,000,000 at 5%. The Anglo-German Group won again in 1898 and loaned China £16,000,000 this time at 4½%, with which the last instalment of the war indemnity was paid off. Thus began the history of our "political loans" told in a nutshell. To describe in any adequate manner how the "Sixpowers Loan Group" came about would occupy too much space. It is sufficient to indicate here that the present international combination is the outgrowth of a long drawn competition, the "Hankow-Szechuan Railway Loan Controversy," which extended through the length of the last decade, and in all these loans, made or contemplated, "rights" and "privileges" and "possible" advantages were of more important consideration than matters of a purely financial character.

In the last year we have witnessed a rather unique struggle between the Chinese Government on the one hand and the "Six-powers Loan Group" backed up as it has always been by the diplomacy of their respective governments on the other. China needed money to put the Government on a firm basis and an internal loan failed to go very far. True that China's foreign loans heretofore had always been mixed up with politics, but this time the terms proposed by the international combination were so obnoxious that their acceptance would mean a loss of a certain amount of China's sovereignty. The Chinese Government understood it and struggled to avert it. A loan from the Crisp Group improved the situation but did not however solve the problem.

We have just read that arrangements have been made to include the Crisp Group into the "Six-powers Loan Group," a move clearly indicating how great is the monopolistic power of the international combination. We understood that a loan of \$125,000,000 has been finally contracted, \$25,000,000 of which being the balance to be furnished by the Crisp group. It is said that this contract practically eliminates monopoly and substantially reduces the foreign supervision over China's expenditure, previously proposed, and China attributes the improvement of the contract to the success of the independent Crisp Loan. If these are all true it looks like the end of the loan embroglio. To our slowly accumulated but ever increasing foreign indebtedness we have thus added \$150,000,000 in one year.

So much for the retrospect. How are we going to extricate ourselves? Is this "hand-to-mouth policy" to be continued? We feel apprehension not because of the formidable size of our national indebtedness but because of the fact that it is foreign and mixed up with international diplomacy, and more because of the loose and unscientific fiscal system and tax machinery that have been handed to the Republican Government. We know it is the policy of the new government to immediately organize our finances, and as far as I can learn we are moving in the right direction. What has been the trouble with our national finance I can only indicate here in a very general way.

The practice of provincial contributions and apportionments is utterly incompetent and unreliable. So long as this system is maintained, the position of the Government cannot be efficient. The Federal Government of this country was put in such a position under the articles of Confederation because the States were jealous of their rights and were reluctant to give the Federal Government independent taxing-power. The Manchu Government rather preferred the system of provincial quotas and in extraordinary times, contributions because this required little exertion on their part. It is gratifying to note that one of the policies of the Republican Government is to take over the tax machinery from the provinces and the Tutus will henceforth have nothing to do with national finance. To provide the national government with an independent machinery and a revenue system that is elastic would be the most important reform for the Government to undertake. In order to prevent waste and graft, a system of Public Auditing and Accounting is being instituted, which if earnestly conducted and scientifically managed, will yearly save millions to the nation.

Another measure equally important and of far-reaching consequences is that the Government has practically decided to

adopt the "Gold Exchange Standard," proposed to China by Prof. Jenks eight years ago. If it is wisely managed we believe it will succeed, which, while guaranteeing a silver currency will put it on a parity with gold. To those of us who wish to be familiar with this system the "Report of the Commission on International Exchange" Senate Documents 128, of the third session, 58th Congress is recommended in all these measures.

Much legislation is needed and many vested interests will have to be combatted but if the Government is determined it will surely succeed. The day will soon come when we can command credit in the markets both at home and abroad.

W. P. Wei (Columbia)

* * *

CHINA TO MEET ALL FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS.

The statement given out by President Yuan Shih-Kai to the New York Herald correspondent on January 2, exposes the glaring misstatement of the London Times that China is starting the new year by defaulting. Nothing of that sort, China has sufficient means to meet the Boxer indemnity and other foreign obligations to the last penny. What is more important is that the financial condition is improving every day. Greater returns from customs collections and profits of railroads are secured than ever before. The harvests from one end of China to the other are the greatest in the memory of men. Instead of the poverty-stricken condition of the provinces, as reported by the Times, revenues are coming in from all provinces, except Sze-Chuen.

It is certain a welcoming news to all Chinese who are in foreign lands to read President Yuan's optimistic statement of the bright outlook of China. No Chinese ever doubted a moment the ability of our government to adjust the chaotic condition of the finance and the ultimate success of the Republic. The statement of the man who is making history cannot but give us more assurance. We quote the President's statement in full:

"The money collected as land taxes is coming in from every province except Sze-Chuan, where it is being retained, though the local authorities of that province have telegraphed the government the county's approval of the sextuple group loan proposal.

"Shallow observers who speak of China as defaulting base their arguments on the difficulty experienced at present in ad-

justing provincial contributions to the central exchequer, but this is bound to continue, until parliamentary government has been established, for a few more months.

"Foreseeing financial difficulty, the government on December 20th, forwarded an identical circular to all foreign Ministers with request for another year's extension of time for the payment of the Boxer's indemnity. But no replies have been received yet. China is merely awaiting a reply before arranging to treat regarding the indemnity arrears.

"No sudden movement in this direction is likely to be taken. Neither Russia nor France has notified the Chinese government of her refusal to agree to the suggested extension of time, though it is commonly reported that Russia has declared her intention of foreclosing on the customs or salt revenues.

"To give credence to such a statement is to show total ignorance of practical conditions. All the powers have an equal vote, one with another, in any such action. I am assured by the various Ministers whose nations are interested in the indemnity situation that they do not contemplate joining Russia, which takes 29 per cent in any 'hold-up' of China.

"All the Powers realize that the financial question in China is in process of adjustment. The amounts outstanding are chiefly for the payment of war materials and the return of money which was supplied for the payment of troops during the revolution. These are in almost every case provincial obligations.

"The position occupied by China is better than at any previous time since the revolution took place. The loan outlook is brightening and the principals are merely awaiting a reply from London assenting to the selection of Mr. Rumps as auditor before arranging for the final contract."

No better assurance of the stability of the Republic and the soundness of her credit abroad and at home can be uttered than what the President has said. Speak what irresponsible correspondents may, the facts remain, and time alone will prove to the world that China has not lost her historical staying power.

WHAT WILL BE UNCLE SAM'S NEW YEAR GIFT TO CHINA?

ACCORDING to the information received from Portland, Oregon, the Chinese Republic will be recognized formally by the United States after the January election in China. That opinion is contained in a letter from Secretary Knox of the State Department sent to the Portland Chamber of Commerce recently.

Mr. Knox said "The attitude of this government toward and its relation to the existing Chinese government is clearly shown by the President's Message on foreign relations sent to Congress on December 3rd 1912 in which he said:—

"The national sympathy of American people with the assumption of Republican principles by the Chinese people was approximately impressed in a concurrent resolution of Congress on April 17, 1912. A constituent assembly comprised of representatives and chosen by the people of China in the elections that are now being held has been called to meet in January next to adopt a permanent constitution and organize the Government of the nascent republic.

"During the formative constitutional stage and pending definite action by the assembly, as expressive of the popular will, and the hoped-for establishment of a stable republican form of Government, capable of fulfilling its international obligations, the United States is according to precedent maintaining full and friendly de facto relations with the provisional Government.

* * *

FOREIGN OPIUM MERCHANTS BAFFLED

N reply to a letter signed by Mr. H. P. Wlkinson, the special representative of all the Foreign Opium Merchants of Shanghai, Mr. Ma Soo, the Proprietor and Editor of "The China Republican" said: "Your letter of this date informing me that you have been instructed by all the Foreign Opium Merchants of Shanghai to draw my attention to a series of alleged defamatory articles published in the China Republican, and giving particulars of portions of the same to which your clients take special exception, has duly reached me. In this communication you intimated that you have also been instructed to ask whether I am prepared to retract and apologize for the publications complained of, for failing this legal proceedings will be instituted against me.

"In view of the fact that it is clear that I regard the drug as poisonous, its use as extremely detrimental to my country-men's

interests and welfare, and the whole traffic as morally indefensible, I cannot conscientiously retract or apologize, for to do so would involve violation of the principles on which I am conducting this journal." We believe that Mr. Ma Soo is only expressing the sentiment of the public. We are very glad that he declined to withdraw his comments. Let every loyal son of the republic heed the voice of heaven, "Fight the Foreign Opium Devil."

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

THE Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contemporaries: The Outlook of Missions (Philadelphia) and Women's Work, a Foreign Mission Magazine (New York). In the latter there is an article on "Religious Significance of the Chinese Revolution" which speaks highly and sympathetically of the Chinese Revolution. We quote the following for the benefit of the readers: "There are many surprising things about the Chinese Revolution, but aside from the revolution, none were more striking and perhaps none more significant than the extremely friendly attitude which was shown by both leaders and people towards foreigners in general and missionaries in particular. It was surprising because mass movements, such as this, in which a people begin the creation of a national consciousness and not generally favorable to outsiders in any land and China, where previous mass movements had been more than one instance aimed directly at foreigners and where there has always existed an attitude aptly described as "anti-foreignerism," an expression of good will to foreigners in connection with a popular movement was very far removed from the cause of events marked out by the prophets of the day. Doubtless many factors combined to produce this attitude but there can be no question that a great deal of credit is due to General Li and Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

"Looking at the revolution at another aspect, we find a remarkable fact, in the presence of a large proportion of Christians among the leaders. Take the provisional government at Nankin as an instance, The President, his private secretary, his own son, one at least and two of his cabinet members, the president and the vice-president of the assembly and 25 per cent of the members were professing Christians. The new constitution provides for religious freedom."

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR THE FIRST EDITIONS OF
THE "MONTHLY"

We received a letter from one of our regular subscribers, Mr. Charles W. Wason, asking us to assist him in securing the first edition of the "Monthly." The following is an extract from Mr. Wason's letter: "I am much interested in your people, and have been fortunate enough to secure a complete set of the Chinese Students' Monthly, with the exception of the first year; this I would very much like to secure, and I will pay \$25.00 for the same to anyone who may possess it, and is willing to sell it to me, and \$25.00 to the Chinese Students' Monthly for assisting me to secure the same." It is our hope that our readers will help Mr. Wason to complete his set of the "Monthly." His address is 9209 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

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I am deeply indebted to Mr. H. K. Kwong, associate editor, for his kindness in reading the proofs of this edition of the Monthly.



JUDGING EASTERN THINGS FROM WESTERN POINT OF VIEW.

In the December issue of the Review of Reviews hope was expressed in a short article that most likely China will abolish her old language and adopt a new alphabetic one. In fact many foreigners as well as a few extreme types of the mission educated Chinese are in favor of a fundamental change in the Chinese language. Some of them even go as far as to advocate the use of English as a substitute, giving as one of the reasons that a typewriter cannot now be invented to suit the Chinese script.

In reply we Chinese wish to say that the privilege of a mere typewriter is not tempting enough to make us throw into waste our 4000 years of superb classics, literature and history. The typewriter was invented to suit the English language, not the English language the typewriter. We are proud that we have an accumulation of literature that gives us pleasure because it suits our taste and temperament, an accumulation that is the result of at least 2000 years' culture and refinement, while the so-called English literature scarcely goes back more than several hundred years. A quack doctor with one or two years' experience could well afford to throw away his medicine chest and enter into stock speculating, if the latter is more profitable and more in vogue. But a physician of established fame would not take his occupation so lightly.

The materialistic education of the West has taught many a young Chinese to judge everything by its earning capacity. But we hope that they will not judge the value of their own civilization in the same way. If they claim themselves to be patriotic, they must not forget that the preservation of the national language, which is the life and soul of a nation, is among the first things to which they should dedicate their service and devotion.

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OPIUM DENS IN NEW YORK.

The following is an extract of the testimony of a Louis Weber, during the recent trial of the Rosenthal murder case:—
Judge—Did you ever have a place in Pell Street, an Opium Joint?

Weber—Yes, sir. For two years.

Judge—How many women usually went to your place every day?

Weber—Fifteen or twenty women and about twenty-five men, but no Chinese were admitted.

Judge—Were you ever raided?

Weber—No.

Literary

FAIR PLAY FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D., A.B., LL.B., F. R. G. S.
President of the China Society of America

(Being the substance of an address delivered under the auspices of the Committee on National Affairs of the Republican Club of the City of New York November eighteenth, 1912.)

A Plea for Fair Play

The problem of the Orient is the problem of the Twentieth Century, and to-day China is its key. The most eventful year of modern times in the life of the Chinese people has just passed into history. They have escaped from the despotism of a corrupt monarchy to the freedom of a Republic. The problems which now confront them is the recognition of their government as a Republic by foreign nations, and the adjustment of their finances. Unless these are arranged to the satisfaction of a powerful syndicate of bankers, backed by the diplomats of their various countries, it has been intimated that the partitioning of the country may be apprehended as a probable eventuality.

It might have been hoped that the carnival of territorial lust, which for centuries caused untold bloodshed the world over, had culminated in the partitioning of Africa—the last of the continents to be parceled off by the world's looters, who in the division of the spoils, followed as the robber barons of feudal times.

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

But look at China to-day—that grand old country, with its great wall which for over twenty centuries protected it from the hordes of Tartars and Mongols on the North, while its Thibetan ranges on the West, and impenetrable forests on the South, permitted it to live in peace and tranquillity thousands of years, with no fear of molestation by "foreign devils," from land or sea. And in this time the beautiful but fallacious philosophy of Confucius, which taught the rule of moral suasion rather than that by might, grew until its essence was expressed in proverb, "Better have no child than one who is a soldier"—this, too, in a land where it is considered a disgrace to die childless.

And what was the natural result: A condition of insecurity, of defenselessness, of inability to enforce that first law of nature—self-protection—followed, which, when realized by the Occidental nations, resulted in their seizing great sections of her domains upon trivial excuses, and wringing most valuable concessions from her rulers.

As a direct result of this spoliation, the worm at last turned, and the Boxer uprising of 1900 followed, having for its declared purpose the forcible expulsion of all foreigners from the country, and the recovery by China of her despoiled possessions. I say, without fear of contradiction by those who are familiar with this issue (and I was there), that that uprising was one of the most splendid exhibitions of patriotism witnessed in modern times. The methods pursued by the Chinese, due to the ignorance of their misguided leaders, and the horrors that followed, have afforded the theme for many a tragic tale and numberless explanatory theories. But the plain fact cannot be gainsaid, nor too strongly emphasized, that the essential motive of that propaganda was the freeing of the land from the hated foreigners, who, in the current phrase, had "robbed the people of their country."

It was then, that in reprisal and revenge, the so-called civilized world turned against them. The eight allied armies of the "great powers" marched to their capital, slaughtered their people, raped their women, looted their temples, their treasure and their habitations, committed brutalities that would have made Nero envious, and created a sentiment in China which fairly crucified Christianity, and which should redound to the shame and humiliation of the Christian nations whose forces participated in the outrages; but which, instead, secured monstrous indemnities and subjected China to the most humiliating terms of peace that were ever inflicted upon a nation, and that have kept her poverty-stricken ever since. America, however, has reason for pride in that she waived claims to over half the indemnity, whilst her great statesman, John Hay, succeeded temporarily in preserving the integrity of the country by his splendid policy of the "open door."

Never shall I forget that winter at Ching Wan Tao, following the war, where detachments of the allied army were gathered awaiting the fate of China. They reminded me of a pack of hungry wolves around the carcass of a dead animal—each fearing to set his fangs in the carcass, lest while so engaged his neighbor might do the same with him. And so during the long negotiations that finally led to the declaration of peace, the situation continued.

Four years later I again visited that scene, and there, in smaller numbers, were found the troops of many of the nations still waiting, ready to seize the first opportunity to partition the country and to secure their share of the spoil. But more pressing engagements were then imminent, involving the attention of some of the powers. The Russo-Japanese struggle was on, and China was given a temporary respite. From that time until the outbreak of the revolution which led to the establishment of the Republic, China paid the indemnity claims with such regularity that no opportunity was found for interference.

For more than three-quarters of a century, beginning with the unrighteous Opium War of England, down to the equally unrighteous Boxer War of 1900, and even later, China has been subjected to a series of squeezes and despoilment to an extent unequalled in history. The iniquitous indemnities wrung from her as the result of the Boxer campaign would have been reversed, and the countries now receiving them would be paying for the outrages committed, had right, instead of might, prevailed. The powerful governments and financial institutions doing business in the Orient have become obsessed with the idea that it is legitimate business to "squeeze" the country, regardless of the right of justice, and in the present instance they are continuing that policy. The Six-Power group of bankers, backed by the diplomacy of the countries they represent, before advocating the joint recognition of the Republic, demand first, an excessive rate of interest for money advanced, and second, terms as to its distribution and expenditure, so humiliating that no proud nation could grant them without loss of self-respect. If these conditions are not complied with, the hidden threat is intimated that the intervention of foreign powers and dismemberment of the country may ensue.

The effect upon China of the spoliation of her territory and finances created among the leading minds of her people an appreciation of her weakness, and of the necessity for the adoption of Occidental methods for self-protection. They saw the absolute imbecility of continuing the policy of the Manchu Dynasty, and the necessity for a change of government. The efforts by her scholars and statesmen were for a long time foiled by the opposition of the Empress Dowager, who never hesitated to decapitate those who presented too radical programmes for reform. But despite all opposition, the new spirit grew and spread all over the country, propagated by Dr. Sun Yat Sen and other reformers, until the revolution followed, and the Republic became a reality.

The Chinese Republic deserves formal recognition because of the character of the revolution which made it possible. It obtained the maximum of liberty with the minimum of bloodshed. It was an evolution rather than a revolution, the most potent factors of which were those of peace, and not of war. They were the results of trade with foreign nations, the importation of modern inventions, railroads, telegraphs, newspapers; the work of Christian missionaries, schools and colleges established by them; but, most of all, the influence of Chinese students who had been educated in foreign universities, and who carried back to their native land the high ideals of Occidental freedom in Occidental lands—the French Revolution, England's fight for Magna Charta, or our own great seven years' struggle for Independence—the Chinese Revolution was almost bloodless. It is stated that the total mortality of the war which secured the emancipation of 400,000,000 of people, was less than the number lost in the battle of the Wilderness, or in single conflicts in the war now raging in the Balkans.

The moderation shown by the successful leaders to their late rulers was another striking characteristic. Instead of the guillotine or exile, they were retired with liberal pensions, and allowed to retain their empty titles. The leaders enjoined upon their followers the protection of life and property, both commercial and missionary, and these orders were strictly obeyed.

A people who carried to a successful termination such a revolution, deserves the respect and recognition of the world. There are many qualities inherent in the Chinese nature which entitle the present government to immediate recognition. The enemies of China to-day forget the traditions of the race—that China was old when Chaldea and Babylon were young, that she saw the rise and fall of Grecian and Roman civilization, and territory ever since; that her scholars discovered the compass and invented the intellectual game of chess, when our ancestors in Europe were groveling in the darkness of mediaevalism; that she produced her own science, literature, art, philosophy and religion, whose founder, Confucius, five hundred years before the birth of Christ, expounded the doctrine of Christianity in the saying: "Do not do unto others what you would not have others do unto you." They forget that for nearly a thousand years China has been nearer a democracy in many features of its government than any other government then in existence. The fundamental unit of democracy, the foundation upon which our own government rests, is embodied in the principle of the New England town meeting. All authorities on Dem-

ocracy, De Tocqueville, Bryce and the Compt de Paris, agree in this.

In China, local government is, in practically all its features, and for centuries has been controlled by local authorities. The officials of the central government never interfere with the local administration, except for the collection of revenues allocated to Imperial requirements. It is the opinion of many authorities that the government of China has given more happiness and more individual liberty to a greater mass of humanity than any other government in the world.

The Chinese have never sought territorial aggrandizement, but have loved the paths of peace where the law of moral suasion, and not of might, ruled. They possess qualities of industry, economy, temperance and tranquility, unsurpassed by any nation on earth. With these qualities they are in the great race of the survival of the fittest to stay. They are to be feared by foreign nations more for their virtues than for their vices; and in their present struggle for the maintenance of liberty they deserve our earnest sympathy and assistance in the solution of problems, seemingly so different, but inherently so similar to our own.

The noble qualities of the race are illustrated in the leaders of the present movement. President Yuan Shih Kai is a masterful statesman who inspires confidence in all who know him. Few other men in history have had such kaleidoscopic changes of fortune, and few men have met them with greater courage or possessed the transcendent abilities that lift one so high above the common level. The resignation of the provisional president of the Republic by Dr. Sun Yat Sen was "an act worthy of the finest traditions of patriotism in any land." The National Assembly in accepting it, said: "His act has afforded the world an example of purity of purpose and self-sacrifice unparalleled in history."

The Republic is an established institution of over a year's standing. An able statesman has been duly elected as President and the other machinery of its government is in operation. It has undertaken to observe all treaties, and to discharge all the international obligations of its predecessor. No one will deny that there are serious military, financial and political problems still to be solved, but they are matters of purely domestic concern. They do not alter the fact, which is involved in recognition by other nations, that China has changed her form of government, and that her representative and duly accredited agent before the world is no longer an Emperor, but a President. In the analogous case of the recognition of Brazil in 1890, Senator Turpie said: "The success of a revolutionary movement

is in itself a statement to the world that a majority of a nation has chosen a change of government; following the existence of the revolutionary government, and under its authority, will come the question of the constitution, laws, statutes and ordinances of the new government, but these questions are wholly internal ones."

Many authorities on international law support the legal status of the present government. Hall says: "So long as a person or a body of persons are indisputably in possession of the required power, foreign states treat with them as the organ of the state; but so soon as they cease to be the actual organ, foreign states cease dealing with them; and it is usual, if the change is unquestionably final, to open relations with their successors, independently of whether it has been effected constitutionally." Wheaton defines a *de facto* government as "One which is really in possession of the powers of sovereignty, although the possession may be wrongful or precarious." Phillimore states, "that the recognition of a new government should be preceded by "an absolute bona fide possession of independence as a separate kingdom, not the enjoyment of perfect and undisturbed internal tranquility (a test too severe for many of the oldest kingdoms), but there should be the existence of a government—acknowledged by the people over whom it is set, and ready to acknowledge and competent to discharge international obligations." The present conditions in China satisfy these definitions of a *de facto* government..

But the Republic of China is not only the *de facto* government, it is also the *de jure* government. As stated by Dr. Chao-Chu Wu, son of ex-Minister Wu Ting Fang, "the Manchu rulers were not illegally driven from the throne, but they abdicated of themselves, and with their last act legalized the Republic. The abdication edict transfers the sovereignty, hitherto vested in the Emperor alone, to the people; it legalizes the Republic, and what is more to the purpose: it constitutes a recognition of the new government by the sovereign power." Hall says: "Recognition by a parent state, by implying an abandonment of all pretensions over the insurgent community, is more conclusive evidence of independence than recognition by a third power, and it removes all doubt from the minds of other governments as to the propriety of recognition by themselves." When the fallen government of China has itself recognized the new government, what reason is there for other governments to delay?

For the reasons enumerated—the status of the present government of China, the virtues of the Chinese race, the char-

acter of the Revolution in which these virtues have found their expression in bringing about the change of government, for all these reasons, the Republic of China is deserving of immediate recognition by the nations of the world. But there are special reasons why recognition should be accorded by our government first of all.

Special obligations are laid upon us of the United States by our position in the eyes of the world as the most powerful Republic in existence, and one of the oldest. The President of the United States is rightly regarded as "the champion and exponent of that form of government consecrated by the blood of our Revolutionary fathers." Our own Republican principles justify China in looking to us for sympathy and support in this hour of crisis and of need.

Such an expectation is warranted by our dealings with other nations. Numerous precedents might be cited to show that it has always been the policy of the United States Government to recognize the existence of a government which was capable of maintaining itself. Our relations with France illustrate this. On November 7, 1792, in reply to a letter from Gouverneur Morris, then American Minister to Paris, describing the bloody revolution which had just been effected in that capital, Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, wrote as follows: "It accords with our principles to acknowledge any government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the nation substantially declared." Later he added: "We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own government is founded—that everyone may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organ it thinks proper, whether king, convention, assembly, committee, president, or anything else it may choose. The will of the nation is the only thing essential to be regarded." The establishment of the Second Republic occurred on the 24th of February, 1848, and less than a week after our Minister to France, Mr. Rush, presented the formal congratulations of our government. Mr. Buchanan, in transmitting to Mr. Rush a letter of credence to the French Republic, said: "In its intercourse with foreign nations, the Government of the United States has, from its origin, always recognized the *de facto* governments. We recognize the right of all nations to create and reform their political institutions according to their own will and pleasure. We do not go behind the existing government to involve ourselves in the question of its legitimacy. It is sufficient for us to know that a government exists capable of maintaining itself;

and then its recognition on our part inevitably follows." Even as late as September 8, 1900, Mr. Hill, acting Secretary of State, sent to Mr. Hart, U. S. Minister at Bogota, the following instructions: "The policy of the United States, announced and practised upon occasion for more than a century, has been and is to refrain from acting upon conflicting claims to the de jure control of the executive power of a foreign state; but to base the recognition of a foreign government solely upon its de facto ability to hold the reins of administrative power." In withholding recognition from the Republic of China, the present administration is departing from the policy of the great founders of our nation.

There are questions in expediency and advantage as well as of principle in this matter of recognition. We may well consider what some of these results would be. First, China would be encouraged and strengthened in her efforts for reform and education. Evidences of the educational awakening are coming from every part of the land. The Canton Christian college may be taken as typical. The number of students in that institution has increased from 256 to 418 in one term, and the Chinese residents there have recently given over \$80,000 (equivalent to many times that in purchasing power here) for new buildings and equipment of the college. The new Commissioner of Education in Kwang-Tung Province has secured the appropriation of \$100,000 gold for the education abroad of the students of the Province.

A second result of recognition would be the stimulation of trade between China and the nations of the West. When the international relations of China are restored to normal condition trade, which has already gained most of the ground lost during the disturbances, will assuredly rapidly increase. By recognizing the Republic the powers will, without distinction, confer a boon on the business communities of their respective nations. Missionaries and their representatives of Western nations in China, also, would be benefited by the recognition of the Republic. Though the Revolution has been guarded from assuming any anti-foreign or anti-missionary character, until perfect order is established there must be risk for foreigners traveling in the interior. Dr. Wu states: "It is within the power of the foreign countries to reinforce the hand of the government, to extend to it moral support, and give it added prestige and to hasten the complete restoration of order, and to insure the safety of their citizens and subjects throughout the vast Republic."

The greatest advantage to be gained by the speedy recognition by all nations would be the prevention of intervention on the part of some which are only waiting an opportunity to appropriate Chinese territory, just as they did with the continent of Africa some thirty years ago. The partitioning of China would be a crime even greater than the partitioning of Poland, and one fraught with far more serious consequences to the human race as a whole.

The Chinese Revolution was not a coup d'état, without likelihood of permanence; the old monarchy is hopelessly dead. The Revolution was complete, and peace reigns throughout the land. The new government is without opposition. It is confronted with many difficulties, but they do not spring from the attachment of people to the departed monarchy. As stated by Dr. Morrison in the London Times, when referring to the danger of China's splitting up, "Where is the line of cleavage? Both parties in China are equally Republican. Those who allege that President Yuan is assuming a dictatorship are ignoring the facts of his career." And to the critics who charge that the President's Council is composed of hostile factions, whose quarrels threaten the continuance of the Republic, he says: "Nothing could be more misleading. These parties differ in their programme as political parties do in all countries, but all are equally Republican." To those who think it is a reproach and a danger that the new men active in the government are inexperienced, he replies, that the difference can be shown by comparing them with the "corrupt princes and degraded eunuchs who were in power under the Manchu dynasty."

Given recognition by foreign governments, freedom from overt acts of predatory powers, and the right to increase her own customs, now limited to five per cent.—a right wrung from her by foreigners to secure their unholy indemnities—China will pay all her obligations, no matter how unrighteous. The ruling characteristic of the Chinaman is honesty. He never repudiates his financial obligations.

I hold in my hand a Chinese bank note for a thousand cash issued by the great Ming Emperor Hung Wo, in the year 1367. It is the most ancient piece of financial paper in existence excepting some duplicates, one of which I presented to the British Museum several years ago. It is three hundred years older than a somewhat similar looking note for which the British Museum paid Pope Hennessy 500 pounds, and which, until this was discovered, was supposed to be the oldest in the world. The lower panel contains the following, as translated by Professor H. B. Morse, Commissioner of Customs and Inspectorate General of

Customs of China: "The Imperial Board of Revenue, having memorized the Thorne, has received the Imperial sanction for the issue of Government notes of the Ming Empire, to circulate on the same footing as standard cash. To counterfeit is death. The informant will receive 250 taels of silver, and in addition, the entire property of the criminal.—Signed, Hung Wu." A seal in vermillion bears in character the legend: "Seal for circulating Government Notes." It is shown as an authentic proof of the antiquity of the Chinaman's knowledge of matters financial at a time when the ancestors of the Six-Power Syndicate were groping in the darkness of feudalism—matters in which the Chinaman has always borne the unique distinction of being the soul of honor.

The integrity of the Chinese as a people is proverbial. Their former despotic government, despite its innate corruption, never failed to observe its financial obligations to its former creditors, however unjustly incurred. The government of the Republic has solemnly undertaken to faithfully execute all the obligations to the foreign powers, under existing treaties, and which, considering their enforced origin, might with some reason have justified repudiation. Apart from the credit for past performances, faithfully observed, and the normal revenues from trade, commerce and the usual taxes, the natural resources of the land are incalculable. Of their developement, a beginning, by modern methods, has only yet been made; but where it has been, every encouragement exists for extensive exploitation to the great advantage of the people, as well as of capital involved in such industrial enterprises. The extension of railways also affords scope for large investments, which are attracting attention in all quarters, to provide means of internal commerce, now carried on by most primitive methods. These and other considerations justify recourse to the bankers of the world for assistance on equitable conditions toward their development.

With such a reputation for honor, and such tempting opportunities for the successful employment of capital in her domain, why should China be forced to accept humiliating and ignominious terms to obtain credit—terms never before demanded of any other nation? Consider Japan—that other great star of the Orient—whose natural resources are incomparably less than those of China. When her very existence as a nation was at stake in a war with one of the most powerful countries of Europe, it was my privilege as well as pleasure to appear with Count Kaneko before a syndicate of bankers who were considering the advisability and risk of underwriting her loan—and to urge its acceptance. I had seen the Japanese army in action and

believed in its final triumph, and that her people would ultimately pay her obligations. But were any such monstrous conditions demanded from her by the underwriters as are now sought by the Six-Tuple Syndicate in dealing with China? On the contrary, Japan secured the money necessary to carry on her campaign on easy terms, although her success at the titanic struggle in which she was then engaged was, at that time, by no means a certainty.

In the case of China, peace reigns, and yet, before the great financiers consent to the issuance of a loan, it is asserted that they demand a right of a close supervision of its expenditure, that it be ear-marked for purposes acceptable to them, that it shall not be available for military or navel defense so essential for the future protection of the country; that no other loans or obligations shall be made by China without the consent of the syndicate, and that certain revenues be allotted for its security. These terms the statesmen of China refused and they have had the temerity to negotiate an independent loan for \$550,000,000 in opposition to the will of the Six-Power Syndicate.

On the question of China's finances, the London Times said, after the floating of the first instalment of the \$50,000,000 loan, which was half of the sum, that it "rejoices that the British people have manifested a different spirit from that of their government." It condemns the government for backing up the monopoly; it declares that the Six-Power group had "sought to set up a monopoly in China under the aegis of international diplomacy." It also declares that the liabilities of the country to June next, including indemnity arrears, will amount to 10,000,000 sterling and that "much is dependent upon the generosity of the foreign governments and the banking interests."

According to Dr. Morrison, the political adviser of the Chinese Government, China has entered upon a new era of prosperity, and by the skill and judgment of her financiers has shaken herself free from international complications. The London Morning Post (Conservative) remarks gloomily. "The prospectus of the new Chinese loan has been duly dismissed. * * * The British Government has been roundly accused of lending itself to a plot for placing China at the mercy of a syndicate of greedy financiers, and for establishing a degrading system of foreign control over her internal affairs. The breaking off of the negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Six-Power banking group and the conclusion of the loan agreement with the London financiers have been hailed as a destruction of the selfish monopoly which was strangling the freedom of the young Republic." The London Daily News continues, "It is a battle

of giants, for behind the Six Powers there is a greedy banking monopoly which has hitherto been unchallenged, and behind this monopoly there is a complicated network of international intrigue, partly German, partly American, partly Russian and partly Japanese," and I think we may add, largely English.

On October 30th, 1912, one of the interested powers, Russia, proposed that a joint and pre-emptory demand be made upon China for the immediate payment of arrears in the Boxer indemnity, the sum amounting to \$50,000,000. It was privately intimated and not officially denied, that this movement, made on October 30th was intended as an emphatic rebuke to the Chinese for their temerity in contracting loans with independent bankers; disregarding the warning of the powers, and their rejection of the proposed loan by the Six-Power syndicate. It is stated on high authority that the powers of Europe look favorably upon this proposal. In taking the initiative in the movement to compel China to accept the proposal of the Six-Power syndicate, and the refusal on China's part to accept the terms, Russia, as stated in reports received on November 7th, has been led to negotiate with one of China's provinces, Mongolia, a treaty, signed on November 3rd, by which she agrees to aid Mongolia to maintain the autonomous government which she has established, and to support her right to maintain a national army, and to exclude both the presence of Chinese troops and the colonization of her territory by the Chinese.

In this act Russia is following the lead of her ally, Great Britain, who not long ago proclaimed what amounts to a protectorate over the territory of Thibet, just as, on a recent occasion, Great Britain joined Russia in their monstrous and disgraceful treatment of Persia. It is the consummation of the policy of "squeeze" that has been carried on ever since China opened her doors, at the mouth of the cannon, to the crime of the century, the opium trade of England, and later, to so-called modern civilization.

Thus it seems that the vivisection of the sick man of the Far East may proceed merrily, without consideration for the interests or sentiments of the patient under the scalpel. This at the moment seems to be the lamentable result of the action of the Six-Power syndicate. It seems apparent that the famous combination has signally failed in its financial policy, despite governmental assistance, and that nothing has been gained by the delay in the recognition of the Republic. But what has been lost?

By formally recognizing the new government as soon as it had demonstrated its right to such recognition, America would

have followed the splendid traditions of our forbears, who enunciated and practised the laws of justice and liberty, which made our country great, and from whose teachings we have departed too far. We would have had the proud distinction of being the first to welcome the Republic in its hour of trial. We would have secured the eternal friendship and respect of a nation, which, no matter what adversity it may yet have to face, is destined to be one of the greatest and grandest on earth. We would have immeasurably increased our prestige in the Orient, and possibly, by proclaiming the policy of "hands off" and the "open door" in China, averted the tragedy that now seems almost inevitable.

Is there anyone present who believes that if John Hay had been in the Department of State during the past year, the Republic of China would have been recognized long ago? Had his policy been followed directly after the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty, China, in the opinion of well-informed authorities, would have escaped many of the dangers now menacing her. Time was, in the history of American diplomacy, when our Executive acted upon the recognition of downtrodden nations which had emancipated themselves from tyranny and established Republican forms of government, without consultation or dictation from Lombard or Wall Street. The majority of our people are, and from the first have been, in sincere sympathy with China in her struggle for liberty. Is their will to be carried out to a group of capitalists who seek to monopolize the privilege of dictatorship?

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

NOTE

A discussion, in which many members of the Committee on National Affairs participated, followed Major Seaman's remarks, and at its close the following resolutions were passed by unanimous vote;

"Whereas, The people of China have changed their form of government from a despotic monarchy to that of a Republic modeled after the Constitution of the United States; and,

"Whereas, This new Republic has assumed all treaty obligations of its predecessor; and more than a year has elapsed since the announcement of this change of government; and the recent anniversary of the birth of the Republic found it practically free from internal strife; and,

"Whereas, The two Houses of Congress, by a unanimous vote, have recommended the recognition of this Republic; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the Republican Club of the City of New York congratulates the people of China on the success attending their efforts to secure for themselves a representative government; and

"Be it further resolved, That we respectfully request the President of the United States to exercise his prerogative and recognize the Republic at the earliest possible date, and thus lead the nations in welcoming the new Republic of the Orient into the family of nations."

* * *

PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH-KAI'S APOLOGIA.

(The following article was written by Yuan Shih-kai for the special issue of the China Press of October 10, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution.)

Ever since as a child I began the study of books I have cherished a warm affection for the character of Washington. Four thousand years ago our own country had a republican form of government and although the methods of election were not completely elaborated, yet as the Presidents of those days were chosen by the people there exists today a substantial similarity of idea. The United States and China have always been united in bonds of friendship and in the promotion of justice throughout the earth. As the American people have been the heirs, collectively and individually, of the fragrant example bequeathed by Washington, so they have been able to exhibit to the world their excellent pattern of a government characterized by absolute equality among men. I have been led, therefore, to accept Washington as my guide and preceptor.

I venture to claim an extensive experience, during my thirty odd years of public life, in all that concerns the government of China. And I have enjoyed for many years, in the field of international relation the confidence of foreign nations. Throughout my official career it has been my constant aim to break up the stubborn conservatism of the people of this country and to lead them into consonance with the world's views and thoughts. In pursuance of this aim when in the year 1900 the Boxer uprising took place I exerted all my abilities to suppress those blackguards and to protect the citizens of all nations, thus initiating the desired transformation of the nation's habits of thought.

When I considered the problem of giving to this nation a place in the world I became aware of the absolute necessity of outfitting the people with an entirely new equipment of knowledge and ideas and of eradicating their fundamental lack of independence

and initiative as indispensable antecedents to equal intercourse between China and the nations of the world. In the pursuit of this end in all my efforts at governmental reform under the Ch'ing Dynasty I was but striving to route to activity the sluggish spirits of the people and to give reality to my ambitions for a strong and virile government.

My admonitions, however, fell on deaf ears and putting aside my office I retired for three years to private life in Changte-fu. The fortunes of the nation during these three years became daily more confused and I early foresaw the impending change. The many faults of the national government made inevitable the upspringing of the revolutionary idea. The men who fathered the revolution were men whose views regarding the government were permeated with zeal and sincerity and they were men not lightly to be put aside.

When the rising finally occurred last year it was not only the insistent urgings of all classes of men but also the dread of anarchy and its pitiable aftermath that led me to devote myself, my life, if need be, to the saving of the nation. From the very beginning it was perfectly apparent to me that the revolutionary army could not be put down by force, but motives of humanity compelled me to protect the Imperial family and the only course open was for me to incur the odium of both sides, though I should be led unshrinking to death itself.

I determined that the Government should be remodeled in faithful likeness to the governments of America and of France, nations that had already led the way to republicanism. The dangers and difficulties that beset this course it is needless for me here to enumerate.

The conflict between the North and the South eventually terminated and terms of peace having been agreed upon. I was elected by the people of the nation to my present office, which I accepted, not only because I had not the temerity to refuse to become a servant of the public, but also because it was my own unvarying desire to exhaust my utmost energies in order to establish in full perfection the new Republic of China.

The revolutionary movement had its origin in Wuchang and in my desire to dissolve the enmity that divided the North and the South and to unite the whole nation in the bonds of a common family I was unwearied in my exhortations. The result is that at the present time there is not the slightest vestige of dissension.

When the Nanking Government had been disbanded Mr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Huang Hsing remained the foremost men of their time and I was most emphatic in urging them to come

to Peking. Since that event took place the last trace of the suspicion formerly existing between North and South has melted away like the thawing of ice. It became possible to unite with these two gentlemen in the drawing up of Eight Articles setting forth the Government's fundamental policies in all that concerns internal administration. In all our deliberations there has been no serious divergence of opinion. Although there were some few points on which our views differed to some degree we pursued our investigations still further and rested only when these slight difficulties had been completely removed. When questioned thereon Vice-President Li Yuan-hung avowed his entire agreement with the principles of the Eight Articles.

These three leaders possess the entire confidence of the vast majority of the people of the nation. Others there may be who find reasons for holding dissenting views, but there is no nation where slight differences of opinion are not to be met with.

The people of the nation are unanimous in their desire to rid the country of all traces of the corruption of the former government. It is true that there are radicals and conservatives, but these find confidence that the vast preponderance of opinion in our country is entirely at one with me.

I grant that recently Mongolia has declared her independence and that Tibet is in a state of unrest, yet the intelligent majority of those regions unite in condemning such actions and, given time, those lands will return in grateful contrition. As humanitarian motives are my constant guide I cannot consent to the arbitrary use of military force, nor is this latter policy pursued from a fear that our forces are unequal to theirs, for the minority cannot long stand out against an overwhelming weight of numbers.

I cherish an implicit confidence in the basic racial excellence of our nation and I maintain my firm belief that given a strong government, capable of guiding the country's people and of affording to the whole body of its citizens the support and controlling influence of law, this nation will become a state entirely republican in all its aspects, that it will follow in the footsteps of the nation of America and attain to a prosperity equalling theirs and that it will drive from the friendly nations of Eastern Asia the benefits of mutual co-operation and aid.

Might this be accomplished it would be my most ardent wish to bid adieu to the field of political activities and return to my rural home, there to emulate Washington in personal attention to the cultivation of my acres, supremely happy in the fulfilment of a lifetime's heart-felt desire.

CAVILS OF AN ENGLISH MANCHU AT THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA: AN ANALYSIS

By HUA-CHUEN MEI (Columbia, '11)

China To-Day a Truer Republic Than the United States from 1777-1787 Than the English Commonwealth Under Cromwell, Than Any of the Three French Republics In the First Years of Their Existence

This article appeared in the New York Tribune, Jan. 5, 1913.

China and the Chinese Problem are to many people in America a closed book on account of their physical remoteness complexity. The resulting attitude of indifference and therefore ignorance are, however, promoted from time to time by consciously or unconsciously false reports made by a few writers, travellers, business men or former foreign employees of the Chinese Government. The Revolution has done much to awaken public interest in the events taking place in China, but the crop of misinformation and misrepresentation has, it seems, increased to meet the demand of public curiosity. Obviously this mode of education is unwise, unscientific and unfair. Henry Ward Beecher once said in Liverpool that Englishmen were fond of fair play. During my residence in the United States it has been my grateful experience to know that the American people have more strongly developed this sense of fair play, which has been so picturesquely termed by Colonel Roosevelt "the Square Deal" and which, from personal observation, is so nearly instinct with their daily transactions. Appreciating this quality I have in the following remarks endeavored to correct certain very recently published statements concerning the character of the Chinese Republic, statements which, in their biased expression and scarcely veiled contempt, seem incompatible with either the English or American notion of fair play, but which, nevertheless, have been imposed upon an uninformed public. The "Square Deal" demands that the other side if the story be heard.

In the New York "Times" of November 17th, 1912, and again in the issue of December 18, 1912, and in public addresses, one J. O. P. Bland, of London, delivered himself upon the Chinese Republic, calling it unreal, and in truth, an "autocracy." We are not sure for whom Mr. Bland holds his brief, but his two interviews aforesaid were prefaced by a biographical sketch of his present and past connections, from which the public may draw its own con-

clusions on that point. We read that Mr. Bland was for thirteen years an officer of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, that he was patented with the right to wear a button of the fourth Mandarinate, and that he was later ornamented with the Order of the Double Dragon, the last two of which, doubtless he regrets, can be of no further avail to him in China. He is next described as quondam Governor of the "Shanghai Municipality" which, by the way, (it must be explained here because omitted from the two articles mentioned) is the small European settlement and which, in no sense, includes the Chinese city of Shanghai proper. Quoting further, he was correspondent of the London Times, author of some books on China, and a go-between of the Manchu Government and a British railway construction company, and later as the negotiator of several loan arrangements. He does not say whether he is back at his old trade of fixing loans or that he is touring America as the Six-Power banker's press agent, but he does make plain that he is an "authority" on China and, therefore, "especially qualified" to dissuade the warm-hearted but also clear-headed American people from recognizing a sister Republic.

Many American friends of China have inquired why this Englishman (with his dearly prized string of titles) has come to tell them what they know to be untrue; what his purposes and motives are, and why is a supposed "authority" on China palavering in terms of a traditional but discredited European notion of the Chinese people in the course of which he has so lamentably exposed his ignorance, his bias, and his malice. We need not inquire into his motives but will examine several of the "extravagances" visible only to his jaundiced eyes.

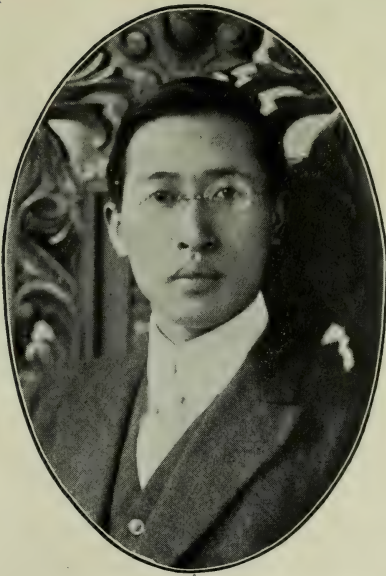
As a general proposition Mr. Bland asserts that the Chinese Government is not republican, but an autocracy masquerading under the name of a republic and that, therefore, these United States ought altogether to refuse to recognize it or should proceed very cautiously. Since his anxiety is so extreme lest the Washington Government should hastily recognize China, it will perhaps reassure him to note that the matter of recognizing a new government is not dependent upon the whim or fears of an executive. Without considering the premises of his broad proposition now, let us examine the conclusion. Evidently he does not understand the real purport of recognition. The question of the recognition of a new government arises so infrequently that the ordinary reader wonders why recognition is necessary at all. It is not. It is an act defined and regulated by the usages of international law which knows of two, and only two, kinds of recognition, one of belligerency, the other of

independence. There are no hostilities in China, consequently the question of recognition of belligerency does not arise. There remains to be considered the recognition of independence. Independence is a fact, not susceptible of honest difference of opinion, and China's independence has never been questioned. Why, then, no recognition? It is suggested that China has only a provisional government and that, therefore, it is contrary to diplomatic precedent to recognize it, but we submit that the law of nations does not so qualify the rule. Recognition of a new government is the recognition of its status as an independent entity, and the test of its recognizability is not its political structural or provisional character, but the only test prescribed by the law of nations is whether that new government has shown itself capable of assuming the responsibilities and discharging the international obligations of its predecessor. The Republican Government of China has met this test successfully and on the basis that it is a stable government and the only one invested with sovereign powers in the country, it claims and merits recognition. Whether China is in fact a Republic is a matter of definition, of interpretation and of the point of view, and with some folks, such a definition must be in terms of loans—how many millions of pounds and shillings of which can be jammed down the throats of a reluctant people. Furthermore whether the government of China is an autocracy, dictatorship, or anything else, is nobody's business but China's so long as she meets the test of a recognizable government within the meaning of international law. Thus it would seem that Mr. Bland's gibberish about autocracy is merely befogging the issue, is irrelevant and impertinent surplusage. Earlier in the year the Chinese Republic demanded recognition of the Powers in accordance with the law of nations, but, as a government organized for the exercise of sovereign powers within its territory, the Republic requires no recognition and can get along without it from any foreign source. But in so far as conditions in China are considered by foreigners to be abnormal and uncertain before recognition is recorded, the Chinese Republic desires that that record be soon made so that the continuity of diplomatic relations may no longer stand at sufferance.

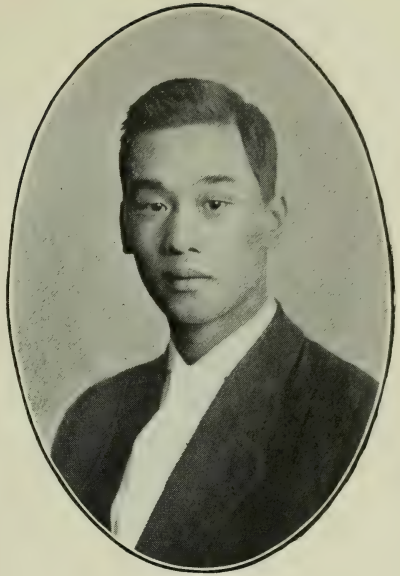
But Mandarin Bland takes occasion to say that the Chinese people themselves have not yet recognized the Republic. Preposterous as the contention on its face, let us see whether he is sustained by the facts. We take it that the recognition of any government by its people is best indicated by the presence or absence of organized hostilities against its existence. There is no hostile native force within the country opposed to the Repub-

lic; the country was never in its long history so free from revolutionary plots and uprisings, and yet the English Mandarin would have us believe that the Republic of China is nothing but a *modus operandi*. When the Manchu—the autocracy which Mr. Bland served and which he now confounds with the new popular regime,—when the Manchu monarchy abdicated in favor of the Republic “in obedience to the will of Heaven as manifested by the will of the people,” the tacit recognition of its sovereignty by the Chinese people was transferred, along with other rights and prerogatives that hitherto inhered in the titular government, to the Republic as the sole legally and popularly declared heir of the Empire. Since then all the officials of the country have been fulfilling their administrative and judicial functions and commerce and industry have resumed their activities with added avidity and enterprise. Every branch of civil life has been, or is being reconstituted or modified to accord with the new national spirit. The people as a whole are content and pleased with the government they have ordained, because that government has, even in the short space of a twelve-month, demonstrated its honesty, its efficiency and its loyalty to the national ideals. Thus it is seen that in every practical sense the Republic is recognized, respected, and supported by a united, a patriotic people.

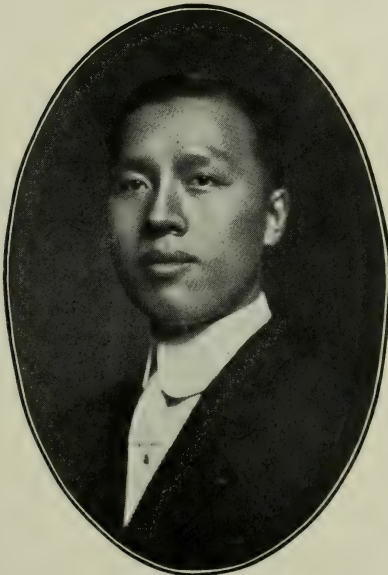
The most significant indication of the full recognition of the Republic by the Chinese people was its assured success from the moment of its proclamation. And this proposition is historically justified. It has been said and perhaps rightly that China was the land of revolutions and Mr. Bland avers that the Chinaman is ever rebelliously disposed. If to right a wrong, with any chance of success, the Chinaman, always practical, always rose against wrong. But the failure of hundreds of insurrections and rebellions, including the great Tai-Ping conflagration of 1850-1865, was not due to the lack of leaders, money, or soldiers; at one time the Tai-Pings controlled over half the area of the Empire and for fifteen years defeated the Manchu armies and nearly swept the Manchu Emperor from the throne. Why, then, did that revolution and others of only less magnitude succumb finally to a handful of Manchus aided by a few foreign adventurers? The suppression by the Tai-Ping revolt was not a victory of Manchu arms, rather was it a signal triumph for *vox populi* of China. The people saw that although Tai-Ping was racially a Chinese movement to oust the Manchu, they could not tolerate it, because the self-constituted Tai-Ping Emperor and his government was really worse than the Manchu. Of the two evils the hard-headed Chi-



CHENG-FU WANG (Columbia)
Business Manager.



S. H. JEE (Columbia)
Advertisement Manager.



N. SHEN (Cornell)
Associate Manager.



S. C. PUNG (Illinois)
Associate Manager.

nese chose the lesser in order to give themselves an easier task finally to overthrow it. All the previous revolutions had the one aim of substituting one dynasty for another and the Chinese have witnessed the lowest depths of degradation to which kings and emperors have sunk. If the Chinese people were animated solely by radical considerations they might have accepted the native Tai-Ping Emperor and found in him a more vigorous and cruel tyrant in place of the weak debauched Manchus. But had the Tai-Pings declared for the enduring principles of human rights, had they in effect called for democratic government, it is none too much to say that a hundred times the Manchu forces under "Chinese Gordon or the American "General" Ward would have availed nought at the expression of the popular will.

In the fall of 1911, when the revolutionary armies in the Yang-Tze valley and elsewhere abandoned the merely local mutiny for the redress of grievances and raised the standard of republicanism as against monarchism China had found herself. The enthusiasm for popular sovereignty spread like prairie wild fire. The eighteen mutually jealous provinces under the Manchu regime now ceased to be divided. They joined forces for a common cause. The movement for a series of independent states was promptly thrown overboard and the people of all China fell in line first to expel the Manchu thence to establish representative government. How in the face of strong provincial politics and prejudices this sudden concentration of forces was possible is absolutely inexplicable except upon the one theory,—and that was nothing short of a miracle for a people so heterogeneous in dialects and sectional traditions—that the People of China had spoken loud and unmistakably in favor of the democratic principle of government. Besides, the germ of Republicanism long ago communicated by American merchants and missionaries and the Chinese students educated in American institutions of learning had already universally infected the people, and, as the years passed, the symptoms of a wider consciousness of popular rights developed into a veritable contagious disease for freedom and enfranchisement. How in the face of such a preponderance of conclusive evidence a European who has been in China for twenty-five years can affect to say that the Chinese Republic is not even recognized by its creators is beyond credibility. One is therefore driven to the conclusion that the expression of such a view is either the indication of gross and unalloyed stupidity or else it is the most astounding piece of outrageous national libel.

But it is vain to argue with one so obsessed with unfounded notions as it is vainer still to dispute one who has the

assurance to preach monarchical government to free democratic America. The reply to such a person is suggested by what I overheard an Italian boy wearily remark at a fish story, "tell it to Sweeney." If Mandarin Bland must convert people to royalism, let him return to monarchical Europe, for he can find no followers among a proud and free people to support a discredited theory. The ex-Mandarin advocates the establishment of a constitutional limited monarchy and accuses Yuan Shih-Kai of attempting to enforce that upon China. Here again Mr. Bland is barred not only by vox populi of China but by Yuan Shih-Kai himself. It is now well-known to everybody except Mr. Bland, that even before Yuan was recalled by the tottering Manchus to save the monarchy, he was in secret communication with Sun Yat-Sen and the other revolutionary leaders offering his support. Reading these Bland misstatements reminds me that when I was a small boy I was told that from the ignorant one can learn nothing.

The monarchistic sympathies of Mr. Bland lead him still further into the fantastic imagery of some of his fellow-sufferers, the have-been Mandarins. For Mr. Bland instances the "daily increase of number of the association known as the Pao Huang Hui or Monarchy League, under the leadership of Kang Yu-Wei and Liang Chi-Chao." As usual, he is away behind the times and not even translating properly. Let Mr. Bland learn that Liang Chi-Chao and his preceptor, Kang Yu-Wei, have repented of their former royalistic propensities and have abandoned the cause of the Manchus forever. The so-called Pao Huang Hui means literally Emperor Protection Association, and not merely Monarchy League, but it no longer exists, for the simple reason that there is no emperor to protect. As for Mr. Bland, both the Association, its leaders, members and "daily increase" exist in their pristine splendor and prosperity. There is a pupil of Liang Chi-Chao and a nephew of Kiang Yu-Wei at Columbia University who deny absolutely that there is any such organization now extant, and say that Liang Chi-Chao would not have dared to go to Peking as he did had he not forsaken the cause of the Manchus.

Mr. Bland takes to task the missionaries and Chinese students trained in American universities for causing China's present troubles. How that is done he does not explain, but if he means that the recent revolution was fomented largely by the missionaries and students, neither need disown the deed, for it is to their eternal glory and credit, if they helped, however indirectly, in turning out the rascally Manchus. Such

ranting criticism will ever redound to the honor of that body of saintly and heroic men and women who brave hardships that they might carry the blessings of a better and more cheerful religion to the tolerant and discriminating Chinese people. If Mr. Bland's insinuations against the influence of the Chinese students be true, then it follows that hundreds of Chinese parents do not know that they are encompassing the ruin of their country by sending their boys abroad to study Western institutions; moreover, Western institutions must be peculiarly faulty if they are in every particular inapplicable to Chinese conditions and Western education is surely vicious if it induces in Chinese students the desire to wreck their native land. The English Mandarin refers to an alleged childish speech of a Chinese student as characteristic of Chinese students in general. We cannot but say that it is somewhat singular that the circumstance in question should have escaped the all-seeing editors of three student magazines and had gone straight across the Atlantic to the sharp ears of Mr. Bland. As if the Chinese students, as a class, have well incurred his animadversions, he says that "they lose touch with the deep-rooted customs and beliefs which dominate their stay-at-home countrymen." From reliable information we have learned that not a single student in this country has ever personally known Mr. Bland, consequently his strictures must have been derived from the maligning gossip of China's enemies.

The English Mandarin declares: "No 'New China' has been born. Nations are not born, they evolve. Structurally their character is not changed. There has been no change in the political instincts or the future of Chinese officials." We fancy that if Mr. Bland had stayed in China for any length of time within the last few years, he would not have vouchsafed this statement, but he has left the Customs Service years ago and writes now from the stock of impressions gained from association with a class of officials of a by-gone time. But he seems to be confusing New China politically and psychologically on the one hand and geographically on the other. By New China is not meant a geographical expression, nor yet the ethnological or even social character of the people of China. We submit that it has to do with the new consciousness of national life, and a new version of popular rights which have swept through the country far and wide within the last decade. Some of the old-time officials retained in office under the new regime may not have altered their political beliefs; but there can be no question that the **new crop of administrative officers** and the vast majority of the Chinese people have eagerly responded to the

call for a greater sense of national responsibility. Let us say to Mr. Bland that, as far as we have learned, human instincts as such are inborn and are not susceptible of change. Only attitudes of mind alter upon a conviction that a new attitude is superior. To that extent not only the people, but the officials as a class have undergone a metamorphosis that is puzzling to a Western observer. This new attitude is perhaps best shown in a report of the British and Chinese Corporation published in the London Times of November 22, 1912, a firm with which Mr. Bland was associated and the report of which he cannot but be familiar. Said Mr. C. C. Macrae, the presiding officer of the British and Chinese Corporation in part: "Particularly they (the directors) noted with respectful appreciation a marked change in the spirit and methods of the high officials of the Government with whom they had to deal from those which characterized the old regime. There was now shown a breadth of view and a more liberal and enlightened attitude towards such questions as those with which the board were concerned which were rare in their experience of the Mandarinate of the late dynasty. They had grounds for believing that the present Provisional Government was earnestly bent upon fostering good relations with those who would honestly assist it in its desire to bring about the welfare and progress of their great country."

It seems useless to argue with one who would purposely ignore the facts, and say that "there was no universal revolt and no insistent cry for liberty from the great masses" when from every province thousands upon thousands of volunteers applied to the recruiting stations of the revolutionary army and this without ever a single call from the commander-in-chief or any intimation from Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Everywhere the people manifested their support by flying the revolutionary when not restrained from thus openly showing their feelings by the presence of savage Tartar troops and by generously contributing to the revolutionary war-fund. Even from Outer Mongolia the Princes and Dukes signified their loyalty to the Republic without one dissenting voice. Such is the extent of the popular verdict as recorded in every corner of the empire. We have already shown how without this almost unanimous support of the people of China, the recent revolution could not have possibly succeeded and would have gone the way of other rebellions. But Mr. Bland would insist that the outbreak on the Yang-tze was "precisely what happened in Turkey in 1908." Not "precisely," but with two virtually momentous differences, namely, that while the Turkish revolt was the insurgency of

one party—the army—against the Sultan Abdul Hamid personally with the object of displacing him by the present incumbent of the Turkish throne, the Chinese Revolution on the other hand was an uprising of the people intent upon abolishing monarchical system forever and unlike the Turks substituting one incompetent ruler for another, supplanting the emperor by the representatives of the people. Where the Turks failed ignominiously, the Chinese succeeded signally.

With a perversity which we own we cannot penetrate Mr. Bland designates the Chinese Republic as the old despotism under a new name and instances in proof of his averment that President Yuan Shih-Kai had beheaded his political enemies without a trial. We do not dispute the possibility that Yuan has many enemies; any honest and efficient public official will make enemies of political malcontents, but, if in fact President Yuan Shih-Kai had been guilty of such gross denial of the civil right of trial to an accused, we can not but wonder where the scores of correspondents in Peking and Reuter's News Agency, which has stations in every nook and corner of China, where all these intelligencers were that they did not offer a word of information on the point. It is plain, then, that there is absolutely no foundation for the charge of this crime against the head of a nation. Mandarin Bland may have reference, however, to the execution of Generals Chang and Fan at Peking about which there was much hue and cry, which died down immediately when the facts were published. For the purpose of enlightening the ex-Mandarin and those whom he has misled, perhaps it is not out of place to recapitulate the facts as given by Dr. G. E. Morrison; who, of all foreigners, has the largest and most accurate fund of information on the history of passing events in China. Says Dr. Morrison: They (Chang and Fan) were endeavoring to sow dissension in the army already had secured many followers in Wuchang. It was therefore decided by court-martial in Hupeh that the two conspirators should be executed in Peking. Undeniable evidence sent to the President justified the head of the government in commanding the police to arrest and execute them, and the orders were carried out." Even while in Peking the guilty officers were found to be conspiring against the Republic and President Yuan Shih-Kai was but ordering the execution of the sentence imposed by the gentle-souled Li Yuan-Hung. Furthermore, the case was opened for investigation by the political associates of the two officers in and out of the National Assembly and upon production of the evidence all except ex-Mandarin Bland, were satisfied with the justice, alike of the sentence and the execution. The two

men were rebels and admitted by their comrades to be political intriguers and therefore inimical to the welfare of the Republic. They were not enemies of Yuan Shih-Kai, as Mr. Bland asserts; they were enemies of the Republic, and their execution was ordered by the President in exercise of the military power vested in him by the Constitution for the safety of the State. Who but a perverse partisan would question or deny the right of the State to self-preservation?

The Vice-President is accused of sending in November, 1911, a letter telling the President to quit developing his republican ideas, but to seize the scepter and proclaim himself Emperor of China. That is to say, both the President and Vice-President, one the skilled statesman who has calmed the angry political waters, and the other, the military hero of the Revolution, both have suddenly turned traitors, traitors to their country, their families, their ancestors, and the most sacred oaths of loyalty to the Constitution and the revolutionary principles which both had pledged to protect with their lives! Could there be anything more fantastic and impossible? But Mr. Bland thinks he has provided himself with a loop-hole to escape from the dilemma and so he adds the words: "in November, 1911." It is in vain. In November, if such an incident peradventure did occur, Yuan Shih-Kai and Li Yuan-Hung were not respectively the President and Vice-President of the Chinese Republic;" the one was Premier of the Manchu Monarchy and the other was commander of the Revolutionary army. In November the Republic had not been proclaimed, consequently whatever messages passed between Yuan Shih-Kai and Li Yuan-Hung were not the official correspondence of the President and Vice-President of the Republic, but the interchange of views of two men in opposite camps. Thus it must be admitted that Mr. Bland fails alike to prove either the treason of the two highest officials of China or by reason thereof the instability of the Republic. In this discussion we are assuming that Mr. Bland is correctly informed. But in reality there is no foundation for such a story beyond the ipse dixit ex cathedra assertion of a former Mandarin of a defunct monarchy.

Further he says, "the President is President by virtue of necessity just as the Vice-President is Vice-President by virtue of necessity—and he did not permit himself to be elected until forced to acquiesce by means of a loaded pistol thrust against his head." Some more ipse dixit ex cathedra pronunciamientos. No doubt the circumstance which he so dramatically relates is an embroidery of what happened at Wu-Chang in October, 1911, when the revolution began. There Li Yuan-Hung, com-

mander of the Wu-Chang garrison, was demanded by his soldiers, who had mutinied, to "lead or die." General Li chose to lead, not because he was afraid of death, but he was well aware of the plans of an organized revolution, and his decision was but the answer to the call of patriotism. That was the scene so tragically worked up by Mandarin Bland, but with Yuan Shih-Kai over a thousand miles away! But as to the necessity of a loaded pistol as an inducement for men to become the rulers of 400,000,000 human beings, it is suffice to ask: Will a fish swim? Was ever imagination so fertile to so profitless a purpose? To describe the sagacious Yuan Shih-Kai, acknowledged to be the most accomplished official of the old or new regime, as surrounded by a band of would-be assassins and forced to choose either to be President of China or have his brains blown out! Mr. Bland has confused Yuan Shih-Kai in 1912 with King John in 1215.

As proof of the tendency of things "going from bad to worse because of the absence of an efficient central government" Mr. Bland cites some pessimistic paragraphs from *The North China Daily News*. This was months ago and quite in line with the policy, assumed by not altogether disinterested newspapers, of creating an epidemic of hysteria concerning the imminence of civil strife in China. The hysteria infected all England and the continent and apparently affected the ordinarily thoughtful. Mr. Bland evidently took the disease in its most violent form and has not yet recovered from the shock. But let us quote from another paper—the *China Press* of Shanghai, edited by Mr. Thomas F. Millard, a scholarly American and keen observer of contemporary events in China, a periodical dedicated to impartiality and to telling the truth, whose influence is measured by the largest circulation of any European dily in the Far East: "The Chinese can appreciate the full measure of their liberties and opportunities to-day only by comparing them with the restrictions and limitations a year ago, and likewise the foreigners can gauge the dramatic advance of the nation in the same way." We can instance the remarkable change in tone of the skeptical *Pall Mall Gazette* which, as Mr. Hugh Byas writes from London, "has been consistently and cynically doubtful of the Republic's permanence. In countless editorial notes it has pointed the moral of the obstacles which on's utterances in London, both Mr. Garvin, editor of autocracy, and the sentiment of kingship could find in a republic a secure form of political organization. But, since Dr. Morrison's utterances in London, both Mr. Garvin, editor of the *Gazette*, and the able editor of the *Observer*, have been

brought around to the conviction that the revolution has been more successful than they dreamed, and that the Republic has a very favorable chance." The Observer comments: "We see China as through a glass, darkly. The predicted collapse somehow does not come to pass. The sturdy President, Yuan Shih-Kai manages in some undiscernable manner to maintain his place. We must cast into the background premonitions of imminent disaster."

The ex-Mandarin complains much like his fellow-Manchus in spirit, that no census has ever been taken in China, no election lists prepared, and consequently no general election is possible, and that until these things have been done the present government is merely provisional. These conditions give, however, no cause for alarm, and he does not seem to know that the elections are scheduled for February, or that no census and election lists have been taken because of the utter impracticability of so doing, and that universal manhood suffrage is not one of the present policies of the nation. Even in the United States a census was not taken till nearly a quarter of a century after its declaration of independence, but several elections had nevertheless been held, and successfully. That the Chinese Government is organized for very practical purposes is evidenced by the fact that it does not propose to await an indeterminate period before all the election results are returnable from every village and hamlet of the vast area, but to poll only the cities and larger towns and also by the fact that it has prescribed an educational or property test for the privilege of exercising the franchise. This tentative plan has received the approval of the entire country, for every citizen is anxious that the government be speedily organized on a permanent basis and realizes the expediency of the educational or property qualifications. If there were such qualifications in England, or even in the United States, perhaps the results would prove altogether salutary and greatly cleanse politics of its undesirable elements. But though there are conditions set for the casting of the ballot, extreme precautions have been taken that every qualifid man and woman has the opportunity to express his or her preferences for candidates and policies as outlined in the political platforms of the several parties in the field.

Attention is called to alleged bribe-taking amongst some of the old Chinese officials and the absence of proper courts of justice. It must be remembered that the Republic is heir to an established and traditional system of corruption which cannot be eradicated instantly. But from the President down all authorities are intelligently adjusting the details of

government to new conditions. The courts of justice have already been reformed, so much so that in many of them Western procedure has been adopted and even Western substantive law enforced where one party to a litigation is a foreigner. But time and patience are needed for all the reforms to bear their fruit, and in this connection we might remind the Ex-Mandarin that the much-vaunted English liberties he now enjoys are not the product of a year's toil of lawyers and judges but that they represent nearly seven centuries of fierce parliamentary struggle and civil war. Even the American political institutions which have been the model for China, were evolved to their present efficiency only after 135 years of storm and stress with a bloody internecine strife as an intermission. The Chinese Republic to-day after a year's existence can compare favorably with any republic of equal age in the world's history. In the protection of life, liberty and property and the maintainance of law and order, China is a republic more truly than the United States from 1777 to 1787, than the English Commonwealth under Cromwell, than any of the three French republics or any of the South American commonwealths in the first years of their existence, all of which countries had an incomparably smaller territory against China's 4,300,000 square miles of immense country.

One of the amusing parts of Mr. Bland's talks is his comparison of the people of Northern and Southern China, that they look upon each other as foreigners and therefore contemptuously, and instances the shop signs of Peking as bearing a legend in Mr. Bland's translation as follows; "We sell Cantonese and *other* (the italics are ours) foreign goods." As a matter of fact the Pekingnese and Cantonese peoples get along splendidly together as only very recently shown at the visit of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen to Peking where he and his entourage was received with the utmost enthusiasm and fraternal affection. And the signs! We would advise Mr. Bland that he needs to spend thirteen years more studying Chinese before attempting to translate so erroneously. We fancy, however, that the word "other" was inserted by Mr. Bland either with malice prepense or else from sheer ignorance, for the signs to which he evidently refers mean literally; "Peking, Canton, and mixed goods."

But how ingenious to substitute "other" for "mixed"? Apropos of signs and his remark that the Chinese are a passive people because they are forced to live under foreign rule in the several treaty port foreign settlements, I recall seeing in the Shanghai "Public" Gardens the sign put up during Mr. Bland's brilliant administration of the Shanghai Municipality. It read as follows; "Dogs and Chinese Not Admitted." And Mr. Bland

has the bad taste to resent being called along with other Britishers, "foreign devils"! That the Chinese do not take kindly to foreign misrule was shown in 1906 when the "Mixed Court Riots" nearly smashed up the Municipality in protest of the most unwarranted and outrageous attack made by the British Assessor upon a Chinese magistrate. A Chinese in the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, who was one of the rioters, can testify to this fact.

I have heard it said that one who knowingly errs inevitably falls into inconsistency and self-contradiction. Mandarin Bland discovers for us the startling news of China's congested millions, and says that those millions are starving for want of land. He advises emigration, then reminds us that they are shut out from other countries. But tucked away towards the last of his interview he timidly informs us that the vast and thinly populated regions of China's northwestern dependencies will for many years be an outlet for Japanese over-population. Why are Chinese territories barring out Chinese immigrants and welcoming Japanese? They don't, except in Mr. Bland's imagination, for as a matter of record the Peking Board of Agriculture has encouraged the Southern Chinese to emigrate to the thousands of acres of uncultivated land all along the Yang-Tze valley. But, according to Mandarin Bland, all these outlets for our surplus population are denied us and we are doomed to famine, pestilence and the slaughter of rebellions! Luckily for us, however, this prophecy like the others that Mr. Bland has made will fail. He says that if the Cantonese were allowed entry to America, in five generations they would eat the Americans up, yet he says in another place, that should the white race and the Chinese meet in competition in the struggle for existence, the whites will always triumph. "Ah, Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

For the governing body at Peking, Mr. Bland has scant respect, dismissing them as an "irresponsible and self-elected group of political adventurers." Whatever he means by that no one with the slightest knowledge of recent events can understand. If he refers to the members of the National Assembly, it might be said that those men were chosen from the several provincial legislatures which in turn were elected by the people of the different states. How they can be selected by the people and at the same time be self-elected is only understandable to but one Englishman. But if the legislators and other officials at Peking were such as they are depicted, it is inscrutably singular to find a group of cautious and apprehensive international bankers negotiating a loan with that self-same body of "irresponsible and adventurous officials." How can such men be entrusted with a

cent let alone the \$300,000,000 that the bankers would fain force China to borrow from them and them alone? Are not the bankers assured that in the present situation they have China by the throat and can by diplomatic pressure urged by their respective chancelleries intimidate the Chinese Government into conditions which they can thus impose? It is only by the direst necessity that the proud Chinese people are compelled to submit to such humiliating Shylockian treatment at the hands of a sextuple combination. But it is a remarkable circumstance that while Mr. Bland principals, the British and Chinese Corporation of the Chinese Republic. Whether or not he is directly authorized thus to imperil the chance of popular subscription to the loans, certain it is that his public utterances in America have shown one of the worst features of human nature, base ingratitude. After being employed for years by the people, honored by its government and given the experience of a life time in China, the English Mandarin has the peculiarly questionable taste to criticize a people and their government in so unfair and ranting a manner. My recollection is that such unprincipled conduct was once denounced in an English statute as treason. It was a good law

The American State Department and Secretary Philander C. Knox, however, come in for a share of his compliments. Says Mr. Bland of Knox's Manchurian neutralization plan; "It is a notable instance of American intermeddling to a bad end, a blunder of the worst kind (and illustrative of its) sentimental opportunism and childish belief in the efficacy of treaties." He finds much to condemn in the Far Eastern policy of the United States, that Amercian diplomacy is unequal to the tasks set by the great John Hay, namely insistence upon the "open door" and the preservation of China's territorial integrity. Let us acknowledge it here in worshipful gratitude and in accents of eternal truth that the fruits of that policy have been the saving of an empire, at a critical moment, from partition; the frustration of a devilish plot to annihilate an historic people, and finally the defeat of the land-grabbing schemes of repacious powers in which Great Britain conspired no less than Russia, Germany or Japan. But Mr. Bland was careful to omit any reference to the evils which Britain has forced on the Chinese: the cession of territory and the imposition on China of the greatest curse ever known to mankind,—opium. Only a few weeks ago Britain made a sinister demand upon China concerning the independence of Thibet, a move almost simultaneous with the Russian recognition of Mongolian independence. In characterizing Mr. Knox's neutralization plan as a blunder, Mr. Bland has com-

pletely failed to apprehend the primary purpose of that seemingly absurd suggestion. It was not meaningless intermeddling; it was aimed at forcing the hands of both Russia and Japan who had deceitfully agreed to maintain the "status quo" in Manchuria and Mongolia but secretly violated Chinese Sovereignty in those provinces. The plan for the international administration of the Manchurian railroads was in the nature of a "feeler" and it elicited the information required by the American Secretary of State, but having gotten it he was afraid to assume the logical position to which faithful execution of the Hay policies clearly pointed. As to Mr. Bland's contention, that the Knox plan "drove" Russia and Japan into an alliance for determined aggression against the helpless Chinese people, it will be recalled that after their war both Russia and Japan agreed that their parallel interests could be better served through an understanding as to the Chinese territory they each demarked as their illegitimate spoils. This understanding was manifested in various secret conventions and later by treaty entered into between the Czar and the Mikado. It is clear therefore, that Mr. Knox's plan of 1909 was the occasion rather than the efficient cause of the rapprochement between the late combatants. But the rapprochement at the expense of China was reached only after it became plain that the Secretary of State was either unwilling or timid about following up his exposure of Russian and Japanese machinations by a vigorous enforcement of the "open door" and Chinese territorial agreements. Mr. Knox chose to lie back supinely and let the spoliation go on with the result that Japan drove American commerce from Manchuria; even now he is indifferent to Russian designs in Mongolia and British threats in Thibet. Thus it is apparent that Mr. Knox's error lay not in intermeddling too much but in intermeddling too little, while at the same time he seeks to assert his "dollar diplomacy" in the attempt to extend American commerce and lastly to help force a loan upon the struggling republic on conditions that are ignominiously derogatory to her dignity.

But Mr. Bland commends "dollar diplomacy", because that diplomacy is a departure from the spirit of the Hay policies, because Mr. Knox makes use of public powers to help private business and more particularly because he delays the recognition of the Chinese Republic until the \$300,000,000 loan has been satisfactorily concluded. Nevertheless "dollar diplomacy" has not been sanctioned by the American people, rather it has been severely condemned not as President Taft said, "a substitute of dollars for bullets" but that it is a "substitute of dollars for principles," that commercial diplomacy has no virtue over any

other diplomacy except that it is backed by the military forces of a nation, and that it leads straight to misunderstandings and quarrels and leads straight to war." As far as dollar diplomacy works in China, there is no necessity for its application. Let the American government set itself right in the eyes of the Chinese people and American commerce will grow at leaps and bounds regardless of dollar diplomacy. Put your national principles of justice and friendship ahead and the dollars will follow. But the principles of a nation seldom track after the dollars. For the sake of principle the thirteen colonies rejected tea duty even lower than that imposed upon the Englishman at home, rebelled against the "Stamp Act" and finally fought for independence. Had Dollar diplomacy ruled in the place of principle in 1775, the tea duty would have been swallowed along with American pride. But it is because this nation has always sacrificed lives and homes for principle and liberty that you are blessed with the most wonderful economic development and political civilization the world has yet witnessed. Those who advocated dollar diplomacy have brought the world's distrust on your nation. You have often been, and unjustly, branded by visiting Europeans, as a people of money-getters, incapable of high ideals, or at least having once entertained them you have thrown ideals and principle to the scrap heap preferring material gain. But those of us who have lived amongst you for years know to the contrary, we know that you are a people always animated by lofty motives and a desire for equity in international dealings. In the words of a very keen observer: "America to-day is in such a position that she should give the nations of the world an example of high-minded foreign policy. She should be the conscience of the world and throw a moral weight into every quarrel that would be decisive." So far we agree heartily with Mr. Frank Harris but the general feebleness of the State Department in maintaining its principles and its participation in the support of the Six-Power Loan Negotiations almost compels us to echo Mr. Harris' other sentiment: "Unhappily the soul of America is not as articulate as her pocket or her stomach."

But whether or not the Government of the United States will continue this short-sighted policy in the Far East, the American people have long been, and are to-day, the recognized friends of China. This was never more forcibly illustrated than during the revolution, when all that an American had to do to traverse Revolutionary or Imperial lines alike, was to declare his nationality, while all other foreigners were detained until minute investigations of their purposes had been made. In consequence of the famous Hay policies the Chinese

people have since confirmed their friendship for Americans by the numerous trade privileges accorded them and the brisk volume of commerce that has been increasing since normal conditions have been re-established. The time is coming when America will "feel the compelling necessity of selling her manufactures abroad," and the Chinese market will be the most available and profitable. It remains for the Americans not to jeopardize this genuine good feeling and golden opportunity by encouraging the none too gratuitous muck-raking remarks of Mr. Bland and his kind. While this sort of mud-slinging cannot affect by one scintilla the confirmed friendship of the American and Chinese peoples, it tends to sow up wild and irresponsible sensationalism designed to undermine and finally to alienate the mutual confidence which has traditionally bound together the peoples of two Republics.

YOUNG CHINA'S MISSION.

By TARAKNATH DAS, A.M. (India)

Mr. Das, of India, is a member of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, and is a warm friend of China. The writer believes the success of China's cause depends upon our young men. The article is instructive, for it gives us a different angle of view on Chinese affairs.—Editor.

The establishment of the Great Chinese Republic is the most conspicuous landmark of progress ever known in the history of the world. It is achieved by the unceasing effort of an enthusiastic band of workers for humanity, who succeeded in revolutionizing a country with a population of four hundred millions. To us it is regarded as the solemn declaration of victory of righteousness and a death-blow to aggression of the civilized barbarism of the west which always oppresses the meek and the weak, which pays little or no attention to human rights, which has introduced opium in the name of medicine, and which has carried on human slaughter, robbery, violence and rapine under pretense of the "open-door-policy."

Upon the policy of the Chinese Republic depends the future history of the world. We hope that young China will place humanity and liberty above property and will adopt means so that genius shall not be wasted under adverse circumstance, and poverty will not shrink human aspirations, and special privilege will not over-shadow equal opportunity. Women will not be kept under subjection, nor will be ground down with unusual hardships in the factories, mines and quarries. We also hope that young China will adopt means so that commercialism will not subvert the sublime ideal of humanity; tenderness and natural refined instincts of human hearts should not be petrified under economic pressure; the problem of the unemployed will be solved; there will be better laws and humane treatment for criminals; the weak and the unfortunate will be protected; art, literature, science and industry will make unbounded progress; tyranny and slavery will be abolished; religious superstitions should not enthrall human reasoning; the idealism of Buddhism, the ethical teachings of Confucius and the spirit of renunciation of Taoism, Hinduism and Christianity will prevail over materialism; and **freedom of thought will reign** in all fields of activity.

The Chinese revolution is not yet complete, because its ideals are not yet fulfilled. But it is on the track of success. To implant foreign ideals, and to reconstruct society with for-

oreign methods alone will be a failure. Certainly Young China will have to acquire all that is best in the world but it will be necessary to put it in the Chinese cast so that the reforms may not be rejected by the people. Young China will have to work through traditions of the nation and rejuvenate the older ideals with new interpretations. This is an immense problem. We have every faith in Young China. Young China must be conscious of its potential energy which has been inactive for centuries but it must be very careful in reforming the country, for many aggressive nations are ready to grab China's land.

It will be worth our while to examine some remarks made in an article by J. O. P. Bland on *The Causes of the Chinese Unrest*, in the *Edinburgh Review*, July 1912, because an outside observer may find out our weaknesses better than we can.

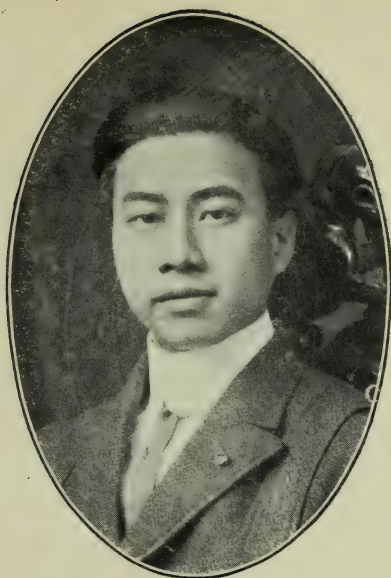
"From Yuan Shih Kai down to the youngest student of Dare-to-Die brigade, the absence of the purposeful will-power is the most conspicuous characteristic of China's self appointed leaders."

"Chinese patriotism, is, as yet, but the confused shoutings of unstable and untrusted politicians, blind leaders of the blind without permanent inspiration or consistent purpose."

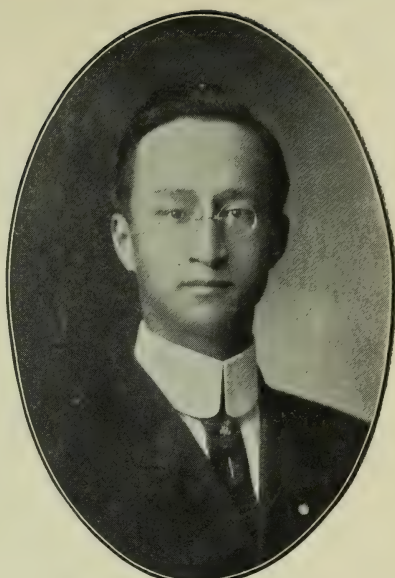
"If the dream of the Republic has been accepted by the masses, it has not been because of any enthusiasm for the persons or principles of its founders, but because, in a people long accustomed to tyrannous misrule, there is always acquiescence in any upheaval with its possible hope for better things."

"For myself, remembering the ancestry, and genesis of Young China, being personally acquainted with many of its leading spirits, having followed its opinions and activities in every province from the beginning of the present revolution, I am compelled to the conviction that salvation from this quarter is impossible, not only because Young China itself is unregenerate and undisciplined, but because its ideals and projects of government involve creation of a new social and political structure, utterly unsuited to the character and tradition of the race; because it is contrary to all experience that a people cut off from its deep-rooted beliefs and habits of life should develop vigorous national consciousness."

If the leaders of Young China are "self-appointed" and lack "purposeful will-power"; if the Chinese patriotism, is, as yet, but the confused shoutings of unstable and untrusted politicians and blind leaders"; if the ideals of Young China have not been rooted in the life of the common people of China; then our hope and expectation from the Chinese revolution will never be realized. But this is not the fact. The Chinese re-



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MID-WEST C. S. A. CONFERENCE PARADE,
ANN ARBOR, MICH., 1912

volution is not the effect of one day's action. The seed of the revolution was planted long before the "Taiping rebellion"; and it has been nurtured by patriots in secrecy, since that time. The depth of the Chinese revolution will astound a superficial observer when he has a fair and comprehensive knowledge of political and revolutionary ideals among the unnumbered millions of China through literature and secret societies. Count Okuma, a Japanese Statesman and profound scholar, pointed out that the political ideals of Young China are based on ancient political theories of the Chinese people.

The period of reconstruction is the most critical period of any nation. The Chinese brothers and sisters should remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom." In this critical period of the Chinese history, there will be internal troubles, but they will subside if the Chinese Statesmen concentrate their energy on the problems of foreign affairs. The existence of the Chinese Republic depends upon ungrudging co-operation of all factions against foreign aggression.

The Chinese should not forget the lessons which history has taught us. When the Egyptians were fighting among them to establish a parliament and carry on reforms, the French and the English, taking advantage of the internal trouble, deprived Egypt of its liberty though the British government has assured its freedom, in course of time. Only the other day, the English government declared that Egypt was a British protectorate and the position of the Egyptian people was the same as that of the people of India. It is nothing surprising that the British Admiralty is now considering the plan of establishing a naval base in Egypt as if Egypt were a British province. When the Persians were struggling for a responsible ministry and a parliament, and were waging a civil war, the British and Russian came to a cordial understanding of the policy of partitioning between themselves. Persia asked for help; but there was none. As a result the Persians to-day are worse off than they were under their tyrannical Shah. Young Turks brought about an amazing change in the administration of their country. They deposed the Sultan and established a limited monarchy with a constitution and parliament but Turkey was not strong enough to withstand the conspiracy of a band of robbers—pack of wolves of the so-called civilized powers—and now the Young Turk's mission is shining like a dim candle light in the midst of hoary darkness. It was the interest of England, France and Russia who have grabbed mohamedan territories in all parts of the world to weaken Turkey; thus they helped and encouraged Italy to attack Turkey under the most flimsy grounds. Turkey ask-

ed the European powers to observe some provisions of the "Treaty of Berlin" in which territorial integrity of Turkey was solemnly guaranteed; but as usual, none of the powers responded to the appeal.

When Persia was crying for aid and asking for the civilized world against the recent Russian violence, the British government remained mute; but the other day we read in the papers that the British government asked the Chinese Republic to recognize Tibetan Independence. It is the same old story of selfishness. China should not forget that Japan once very loudly espoused the cause of Korean independence and boldly entered into a war with China for this reason. After having defeated Russia, Japan violated her promise and annexed Korea.

England long ago played the same kind of a trick when she declared that Egypt should be free from Turkish control and to-day Egypt is a slave to British bureaucracy. To-day England is very much interested to see that Arabia may be free from Turkish control and the seat of Khaliphate may be transferred from Constantinople to Mecca, so that she can devour Arabia where she has succeeded by foul means to establish herself in two strategic points of Aden and Suez.

The British interference in Tibet is full of ill-omen. If China fails to withstand this aggression, it means, sooner or later, the final occupation of Tibet by the British, which was the real meaning of the Tibetan mission undertaken by Col. Younghusband a few years ago and the recent Abohr expedition. We feel exceedingly sorry and ashamed that our own countrymen so foolishly fought like enslaved hirlings and mercenaries against the innocent Tibetians and thus against China. If China gives way to the British demand, then France, a party of "triple alliance" will try to have some valuable concessions in Southern China; and then Russia and Japan who are now so friendly and have formed an 'entente' will certainly seize Chinese territories. Of the "entene" the Literary Digest (N. Y.) of Sept. 7, 1912, remarks that "turning to the alleged alliance with Russia it is rumoured that its first object is to allow the Japanese a free-hand in South Manchuria and while Russia to have the same privilege in North Manchuria and Mongolia. Once the unity and solidarity of the great republic is loosened, it will dissolve like the decline and fall of the great Roman Empire whose component parts were first dismembered before the final fall."

China should at any cost maintain her territorial possessions against foreign aggression, not by depending upon mer-

cenary soldiers, not by believing in promises of Japan and England who so loudly proclaim their policy of territorial integrity of China (China should not forget how the European nations are observing the territorial integrity of Turkey) not by merely forming an alliance with the outside world, but by creating a formidable band of patriotic citizen-soldiers, a valiant navy which will float on all waters (we are not advocates of war, a source of economic and human waste but we must resist tyranny). China should establish a sound financial policy free from foreign control; should rapidly develop industries and natural resources of the country by national capital and enterprise, and should create a national consciousness among the mass-people, by means of proper education. Four hundred millions of the most industrious people possessed of the most fertile lands and immense natural resources, bound together solidly for a common cause will be able to withstand all obstacles before them. The history of German Unity, the patriotism of Fichte, the statesman-ship of Stein and Bismark should be the guide of Young China.

If China expects to become strong and avoid all internal troubles in this trying period, she must declare the policy of "hands off from China, China for the Chinese." China must remember that when Mexico was carrying on a revolution and many factions were fighting against each other, she lost her most valuable possessions. When the Mogul power was dwindling and Hindus were aspiring to regain their sovereignty and many factions and petty princes were fighting against one another, the British government got the most secure foothold in my country. The most abject and poverty stricken condition of India should serve as a warning to China. China should not make any alliance with notorious strong powers of the world because the history of the world proves as Machiavelli pointed out that a weak monarch should not make any alliance with the strong because the strong may devour the weak under the garb of friendship.

Wilfred Scawen Blunt, the impartial scholar in his recent article "The Peril in Turkey" ("Egypt," published in London, August, 1912) points out "No Moslem State can hope to survive, in this day of lawless Christian adventure, except by the strength of its right arm. . . . To have followed the English advice so freely offered them of disarming and of devoting all their resources to the arts of peace would have been mere suicide. It would not have saved them from the fate of subjection to strangers which has overtaken Persia and all the unarmed

lands of the East. "This may very well apply in the case of China.

Above all China should be scrupulously careful of international politics, especially of British diplomacy or "illiberal foreign policy" of which Prof. Edward G. Browne of Cambridge in his letter of August 9th, 1912, to the Editor of "Egypt" says in the following terms:

"Now I venture to say that seldom, if ever, in the history of this country (Great Britain) has a foreign policy been pursued at once so illiberal, so immoral, so contemptible and so perilous as that pursued by the present Government.

"Illiberal, because, contemptuously regardless of the claims of our sympathy of small nations "rightly struggling to be free" it has shown itself as ready to go to war for a bad cause (such as enslavement of Morocco to France), as it was unready to make any effective effort to restrain its new "friend", Russia from acts of brutal aggression in Persia.

"Immoral, because it has almost succeeded in muzzling our vaunted free press in all that concerns foreign affairs, poisoning the very well of truth, and, partly by suppression, partly by suggestion, in so distorting facts that only to such as possess special sources of information on any particular question of foreign policy is it possible to see things as they really are.

"Contemptible, because it has destroyed England's reputation for truth, honor and love of fair play.

"Perilous, because, in spite of constantly increasing expenditure on armaments, Lord Morley has to reply querulously to Lord Curzon's trenchant criticisms of the insane project of an Indo-Russian railway that we can not say "No" lest worse things befall us.

"The net result, then, is that, as the Persians say, we have neither this world nor the next, and that our expiring influence in Asia has been consistently used since this Government came into power on the wrong side, the side of tyranny, reaction and vandalism."

The world expects much from Young China and we wish it all success.

N. B. After this article was written two significant things showing the secret motives of Russia and Great Britain in Chinese affairs have happened. A British gun-boat entered Chinese waters with a threatening attitude because some Chinese people burnt a few boxes of opium. This reminds us of the episode of the past opium wars. The second event was Russia's recognition of "Mongolia's Independence." As the pre-

sent situation stands Japan is very friendly with Russia. In the long run Great Britain and Russia will be very close friends and will oppose Japan's interests because Japan has almost encroached upon the fields of commerce which the European nations had monopolized. In the European history we read of "Holy Alliance" which had the most unholy motive of keeping small nations under subjection. This was counteracted by the "Monroe Doctrine." It seems that the safety of Asia demands that Japan should change her present policy and frankly cooperate with China. The Japanese idealist, Mr. Okakura, somewhere said: "Japan without China and India is without legs; China without Japan and India is without legs; and India without China and Japan, is without legs."

Berkeley, Col.

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EXPERIENCE AS EDUCATION.

By SAOSAN KEN HUANG, M.S. (Lehigh)

The important change which China has recently gone through, calls for a still larger force of young men than ever before to raise her rapidly to the level of modern civilization. She needs medical doctors to maintain the health of her large population. She needs engineers to develop her resources, construct her railroads, equip her army and navy, and improve the general industrious conditions. At present and for a number of years to come China has to depend upon American and European colleges to train a large portion of these young men for her. The success with which China shall meet in the future depends, therefore, directly upon the ability and proficiency of the men upon whose shoulders the duties are placed. Hence the question of the training of China's young engineers deserves our close attention and mutual discussion.

The question of professional training has been narrowly viewed by many of us. The training of a man for a certain profession is not only made up of a broad college education; but it also includes practical experience, keenness to observe and ability to concentrate. The writer some time ago met an old engineer, whose humorous opinion is that an engineer should be made up of the following: College Education, 25%; Experience, 25%; Physical strength, 15%; Ability to bluff, 20%; Tobacco, 10%; and Cursing, 5%.

Whether all the above constituents are necessary for the making up of an engineer the writer is not qualified to discuss; but it is unquestionably true that a college education forms only part of the engineer's training.

College education merely directs and guides us through a system of book-learning, which, in material, is like the printed directions that come along with a new automobile. A person attempting to operate the machine for the first time by simply following these directions without getting also some practical demonstrations from an experienced driver is liable to encounter some mishaps, resulting either in the damage of his new machine or injury to his body, or both. Experience, therefore, is what we must also seek in this country.

Seek Experience in America

Whatever is needed to maintain the country safe and strong, whatever is necessary to supply the human wants, may be found in this country. The extensive network of railroads, the vast number of mines, metallurgical works, factories and industrial organizations distributed throughout the country afford great facilities to those seeking for practical exemplification. Each locality presents some conditions peculiar to the place, and each condition is a problem by itself. A careful observer going from place to place cannot fail to see the great variety of conditions met with in the line of work in which he is interested; and by a systematic method of travel and study he broadens his observations, adds courage to his engineering spirit, and strengthens the confidence in himself.

Though America is not the foremost in every line of engineering, science or industry, yet she lacks nothing to fall in line with other nations. What we need to learn to complete our education may be found in this country. Of course, the writer does not mean to imply that it is useless for any one to obtain his education in Europe. But, generally speaking, to a student who has already obtained his education in America, the idea of securing an extended education in Europe is merely an object of luxury and refinement rather than necessity—if one is "born with a silver spoon in his mouth," and has the means to command luxury, it would be foolish to refuse it.

On the other hand, there is at present but a few completed lines of railroads, and a limited number of large mines, metallurgical plants, and factories in China. The variety is too small to give us the necessary range of observation; and the field has yet to be extensively developed before it will embrace some of the most important conditions in engineering practice.

Another reason why it is necessary for us to secure the necessary working experience before we return to China may be cited from the following point of difference between the conditions of an **American student** and those of a Chinese student.

An American student, after having completed his college education usually goes out in search of a position which will give him the right start, the opportunity of getting into the various capacities of service, and the promise of a good prospect in the future. He starts, as one would say, from the bottom of the ladder, earning perhaps just sufficient compensation to meet his necessary expenses in the first few years, and gradually rising, step by step, until he reaches the goal of a successful engineer. During this slow progress, and serving in the various capacities, he gains valuable experience, which broadens his training, qualifies him for some more important and responsible position, and enables him to handle all kinds of problems arising from that line of work with which he is identified. Truly we may say this is the ultimate process by which an engineer is refined and polished from the "rough casting" of his college education.

Taking the case of a Chinese student who has just returned to China from abroad, we see that he is usually given a position of some responsibility at the start. His employer accepts his college diploma as an absolute guarantee of ability and proficiency—at least this has been so in the past. If he is one that has obtained, beside his college education, some practical experience abroad, then he and his employer will be eventually satisfied with each other in their relations, he being congratulated for his success and praised for his ability as an engineer, while his employer, feeling proud of his good judgment in electing the "right man" for the "right position." If he (the returned student) has been compelled by circumstances or necessity to return home with a poor college education and no practical experience, then the inevitable result will be that during the early stage of his engineering career he is liable to encounter such difficulties that he will not be able, or he will find them hard, to overcome; to make certain blunders or commit some serious mistakes utterly beyond his expectation. He is apt to rely too much upon theory, without taking into consideration local conditions and peculiarities. He views his daily problems from a purely theoretical side, and deducts his conclusions as a result of his qualitative thinking, while he is incapable, through lack of experience, of arriving at satisfactory results based upon quantitative reasoning.

Scope of Experience

Not only is it necessary for us to engage ourselves in actual practice in order to secure sufficient knowledge, but we should also devote our attention to the study of the labor question, the efficiency problem, the scientific management of large organizations, and the economical development of industry.

It is true that the labor conditions in the United States are widely different from those existing in China, but the principles governing the utilization of labor are essentially the same throughout the world. There are good points in American labor, as well as evil ones. We may select the good points and adopt them; and we may pick out the evil points and avoid them; but both of which are worthy of our knowledge.

The study of the efficiency problem has brought prosperity to many organizations, factories, and industrial works, and has saved many from utter ruin. The secret of efficiency lies in sound judgment, thorough scrutiny into the bottom of all evils, and a clear knowledge of both large and small things in which the problem is concerned.

Through scientific management the working men gradually become more skilled and educated. They are trained to think and to feel the responsibility resting on them. Both employer and employee enjoy the benefit; the former realizes a better return of profits, and the latter receives advancement of wages. A remarkable example of modern scientific management is given by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, which operates a number of coal mines and coke plants. In its well planned management the company gives educational opportunities to the workmen, provides them with sanitary houses to live in (for which a small rent is charged). The workmen's wives and children are encouraged by means of prizes and awards to maintain the surroundings of their houses beautiful and attractive, and to produce garden fruits and vegetables. The men have clubs and reading-rooms, and the younger ones enjoy football, baseball and other sports of the like. Their children are given beautiful play-grounds, swimming-pools, gardens and schools. Everything is done to develop the skill of the workmen, to provide them with safety and comfort, and to improve their general conditions of living. Such undertaking undoubtedly requires a large outlay of capital; but the good results thereafter may be anticipated.

The workmen have learned to take interest in their work, they see bright future for themselves, and they are thankful for

the comfort which they and their families enjoy; while the company reaps the harvest of their earnest work and energetic co-operation, upon which the company depends for its success and prosperity.

So, fellow students, let us not neglect any opportunity we may have to gain not only a practical experience in our chosen vocations in this country, but also to learn all that we may at first hand of the many social and political problems of the age.



THE PRESENT SITUATION IN CHINA

By NG POON-CHEW

During the last few months, China has been placed in the lime light, before the gaze of the whole world, as she has never been before, by reason of the tremendous events that have taken place there. These events are the epoch-making revolution, which has completely changed the political atmosphere of that ancient land from imperialistic to democratic, and which has turned the most feudalistic, monarchistic subjects into the most radical, socialistic, democratic citizens of the biggest and youngest republican commonwealth the world has ever seen.

This series of remarkable events has brought about a condition in China, both extremely delicate and profoundly complicated. Her destiny, whether she is to live and develop into a great commonwealth as her leaders intended that she should, and enjoy the full fruition of the wonderful change which she has so completely undergone, or to expire as an untimely victim on the altar of democracy, depends upon the intelligence of her leaders and the patriotism of her people, on the one hand, and on the actions of the Powers on the other.

As viewed from the standpoint of the West, the present situation in China is far from being satisfactory, and extremely irritating, because it inconveniences the foreigners' commercial enterprise in that country.

The young Republic of China is not making as rapid progress as she desires, yet she is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She has a thousand and one difficulties to contend with, of which the American fathers of 1776 had never dreamed.

China's difficulties and perplexities are numerous and onerous enough in themselves, but they are greatly intensified by conditions peculiarly Chinese, such as immensity of area, greatness of population, denseness of ignorance, keenness of poverty and the deep-rootedness of tradition.

In area China has 4,200,000 square miles, or forty-seven times that of Great Britain, forty times that of Germany or France and one and a half times that of the United States excluding Alaska. In population she has one-third of the people of the whole world. With such conditions confronting her, any master nation builder would be appalled, and such are the conditions now confronting our Republican leaders.

To demolish the effete, corrupt, decaying political structure of the Manchu regime, was comparatively an easy task, but to remove all the debris, lay a strong foundation and to

erect a Republican edifice is not so easy a matter, as it may appear to an onlooker. Notwithstanding all these, our faith in ourselves is still unshakened, and our hope for our Republic is still brighter. If the outside nations will only let us alone, we will be able to work out our own destiny in our own time and way. Will they let us? Only the Powers can answer. And what will the answer be, time will reveal.

The progress in the adjustment of the Republican institutions in China is retarded by the lack of funds. Money is the all-crying need with China to-day. And if we were to coin money, we should inscribe the motto of your coin on our only with one word added which is not on your dollar through mistake, namely, the word "this," reading, "In this God we trust." Money talks in this country, but in China money acts.

This financial stress is not the direct result brought by the change of government. It is one of the legacies handed down to us by defunct Manchu regime. The monarchy left us no funds, no resources, no system of efficient taxation, no visible revenue, no asset, no credit, but a large number of over due bills payable and a crowd of conscienceless foreign creditors, standing at our door clamoring for payment, which we have assumed when the Manchus stepped down and out, and we must eventually pay. These foreign debts for money advanced amount to seven hundred million dollars besides three hundred and fifty million dollars of indemnity, which we must also pay to foreign nations for the Boxer movement, which marred the year 1900 in our history, and which was instigated by the Manchu reactionaries.

Since the revolution all money received through the Maritime customs at all the ports, was kept intact by the foreign Customs Commissioner General at Shanghai for the purpose of satisfying our financial obligations to foreign nations. So our present tariff system is of no benefit to the Chinese Republican government, unless we revise and increase the tariff, but which cannot be done without the consent of the foreign nations. The foreign powers will not permit us a free hand in the management of our system of taxation, while all sovereign nations enjoy the right to do as they please with the tariff. They increase or reduce the same for their own benefit.

The internal taxation is also in such a muddle that much time is required to work out a practical plan to raise sufficient revenue for the support of the new Government.

While the Republican government is engaged in reorganizing the system of taxation for revenue, and reforming the fiscal condition of the country which has fallen into such a during the last 270 years of control of our national affairs, in the meantime, we are urgently in need of money. The soldiers must be paid, for they must eat in order to live, and other

obligations must be met and met promptly. As a last resort, we again turn to the necessity of a foreign loan of a few hundred million dollars. A few hundred million dollar loan with more or less interest is not a very serious matter with a resourceful country like China. We are willing to borrow the money and pay the interest, but we are not willing to accept the loan on terms so impossible imposed by the foreign bankers and backed by their respective governments. One of the most obnoxious terms is that China must employ a foreign overseer to supervise the spending of the money obtained through this loan. In another word, that the foreign bankers are willing to advance us the money needed by us, but that they must have the pleasure of spending every cent of it. There are some other equally humiliating stipulations, according to information available to me, that China must not spend any part of the money for the reorganization of her navy and the strengthening of her army but she must use whatever amount necessary to pay the soldiers in order to disband them, and use the balance in reorganizing the government and develop her natural resources. But as long as the principal and interest of this loan have not been paid back in full, China is not to be allowed to spend any money from her revenues for military expansion. Hence the loan fell through.

While the scheme for a foreign loan is being rejected, the financial stress of the new Republic continues to grow more acute, which even threatens the very stability of the Republic. Again the patriotism which has been so recently quickened and intensified by the revolution, came to the rescue of the country. A patriotic fund is being raised by the Chinese in China throughout the world as a donation to the new Government. Here in San Francisco thousands of dollars have been raised during the last few days, even the poor laborers, many of them, have contributed more than a month's of their income. Money is now beginning to pour into the treasury of the National government from all parts of the world. This patriotic donation is a great encouragement to our leaders, and is a sign of a bright future before the Chinese Republic.

There are other features in the situation which are just as acute and burdensome as the fiscal one.

There we have the military problem to be solved, and which is not an easy matter. The solution of this question has two bearings upon the Chinese Republic: one is the preservation of internal peace among her people, and the other is preservation of her national integrity against outside aggression. Time is required to work out this problem. At the present, whatever military unites there are in the country that

amount to anything, are loosely held together, the central government has hardly any control of the military arm of the government.

Many soldiers now in the service, enlisted during the revolution, and many of these are pirates and robbers, this especially so in the South, and having entered the army, they insist upon staying in the army permanently. Though they were of great help in driving out the Manchus, and in sending them to the happy hunting ground, but they are undesirable elements and impossible to mold into an efficient force, through their former mode of existence, which was foreign to strict military discipline. Unless they are disbanded, they will be a source of great disquietude to the government.

How they are to be disbanded with the least delay, friction and disturbance, is the real problem. Before disbanding they must be paid and some employment be found for them in order that the peace of the different localities may be preserved.

After the weeding out of this incongruous and disturbing element from the army, other good raw material must be selected and drilled into an efficient and disciplined force, to preserve the peace and safety of the country. Years will be required to accomplish this, so it will be a long time before China can command the respect and admiration of the world. No nation can command the respect and admiration of the world unless she is a big nation, and a big nation is a nation that can kill the largest number of men at the quickest possible time and the least expense. In international dealings in this boasted twentieth century of civilization and enlightenment, it is might and not right that counts. It is not reason that commands respect but the mailed fist. And so long as China remains military weak so long she will remain unrespected, and be imposed upon and bull-dozed by any Tom, Dick and Harry nation that can wield a big stick.

Oh, talk about the twentieth century civilization, or the Christian civilization of the West, and as far as I can observe, I have been unable to see any evidence that the teachings of the founder of the Christian faith, have been followed by the Christian nations of Europe in their dealings with China. Whatever influence Christianity may exert on the life of the individuals, but it seems to me that the national profession of Christianity of the European Powers is sheer navity, fiction, hypocrisy and blasphemy. The principle of the Golden Rule in the dealings between a strong nation and a weak one has never been allowed to enter by the so-called nations of Europe. And even to-day "in the heavens cries 'like the ghost's, the voice of the Nazarene, as pure, as clear

as when it first on the shores of Galelee flung its challenge to the world sustaining power of Rome.

Aside from the financial and military features, which I have touched upon, there is still a political problem which is just as vexed, complicated and unsatisfactory, and causing a great deal of worry to our Republican leaders and concern to the nation at large.

China has never had a well organized political scheme since the advent of the Manchus upon our country. And therefore during the 270 years of Manchu control, China was loosely governed. And when the Manchu pretension collapsed, then whatever little political machine there was, vanished into thin air.

Under the Republican auspices, an entire new political scheme must be organized in harmony with the spirit of democracy, under which the fortune of the nation has been committed, by our Republican patriots who have offered their means, strength, lives and their sacred honor to prove to the world that "all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness." We have great faith in the ability of our leaders that in time they will evolve out of chaos a best form of government of the people for the people and by the people for China.

In the working out of a thorough democratic government for China is not a light matter. It is beset on all sides with almost unsurmountable difficulties, difficulties hardly appreciated by foreigners.

Our progress in this direction is hindered on the one hand by inexperience of our leaders and on the other by antagonistic attitude of the conservative element among the people.

We frankly confess that we lack experience as our foreign friend pointed it out to us at the outset of the revolution when we desired a republic in place of a monarchy. But the consciousness of our shortcoming on this point did not deter us from our determination to build up a republic, realizing that without experiment there can be no experience, and that there must be a beginning of experiment, and we might as well begin now as at any time. We also know that the American fathers of 1776 did not have much experience, and other people have told them so, too, yet by their experiment they have laid the foundation of the greatest and the grandest commonwealth the world has ever seen.

Our lack of experience in the organization and government of a Republican commonwealth would not be so serious if there were no antagonistic element among the people. The antagonistic element is by no means small, which comprises

not only the ignorant, the vicious, but also that class of people which depended upon the old order of things for a living. When that order of things has passed away, their means of livelihood has also vanished. Hence their animus against the Republic and everything republican. Of course such condition of affairs must be expected, for when a nation like China is turned upside down somebody got to get hurt, and those got hurt will squeal.

These reactionaries will continue to intrigue for a long time to come against the Republic, but they will never be able to resuscitate the old order of things or to bring to life again a monarchy on the Chinese soil, that has gone for good. So all the "King's horses and all the King's men, cannot put Humpty Dumpty back again." Although a riot here and a riot there will occur to furnish appropriate materials for sensational dispatches of the newspaper correspondents. And during recent months, newspaper correspondents made great capital out of the unsettled condition of the Chinese Republic, by sending out alarming dispatches to this country, describing in minute detail, of mutinies, lootings, revolution and counter—revolutions through the new Republic. But as a matter of fact these items of news were mostly the product of a resourceful brain of some enterprising newspaper correspondents. So when you see such items of alleged news in the papers about China, you should know that there is a pound of salt with every grain of real stuff.

Perhaps some of you still can recall to mind, how during the summer of 1900, when the Boxer movement took place, newspapers in this country printed columns of news purported to be direct from Peking, giving vivid description, how each and every foreign minister including the American Minister and Mrs. Conger, was boiled in oil to a fine crisp by the blood-thirsty Boxers.

Only a few days ago, one of your daily papers in this city printed a great caption across the full page saying Dr. Sun Yat Sen was murdered, and which was wired to all papers in the country on account of its sensational nature, and for a time was swallowed whole by the reading public. Talk about the yellow men and the yellow journalism, gentlemen, we yellow men turn out only white papers and it takes the white men to turn out yellow newspapers.

I cannot understand why it is that with all the means of obtaining reliable intelligence, and that the American people so well educated and informed should like to be imposed upon. With appropriate apology to Bret Hart, let me paraphrase his immortal lines:

"For tricks that are vain
The heathen Yankee is peculiar."

We thoroughly realize that for many years to come we will have trouble from the reactionaries, the ignorant, the vicious and the empty stomachs and the disappointed and disgruntled. We will, however, patiently bear all these inconveniences, annoying as they are, and give these people a fair chance—to die a peaceful death if possible, yea, we will give them all the chance to do so before we resort to a forcible way of hastening them on their way rejoicing to their happy hunting ground.

When such a great country like China is turned upside down, years must necessarily elapse before it is readjusted to a normal condition. We have a saying that "tens of years is required to raise a harvest of trees, and hundreds of years to raise a harvest of men." So a nation may be born in a day, so to speak, but years must be required for her development.

These are some of the unpleasant features, but necessary ones, in connection with the reconstruction of a fallen dynasty. But there are bright and hopeful features that more than counter-balance the gloomy ones. Among these, perhaps, the most hopeful sign is the wonderful growth of patriotism.

It has been commonly accepted as a fact that the Chinese people lack patriotism. Those who accept such statements, should be reminded that patriotism is not monopolized by or peculiar to any particular people. It is inherent in all human breasts, just as joy and sorrows, pleasure and pain are inherent in the whole human race. All that is necessary is a proper condition and environment to bring it into life.

Since the day of the Manchu usurpation in 1640, China was never left without patriots, who from that fateful year to the downfall of the Tartar dynasty kept up the spark of patriotism among our people with the view of driving away this foreign interlopers. Many of these patriots emulated the action of the Carthaginian general by taking their children by the hand and making them swear eternal vengeance to their country's foes.

The most remarkable awakening of the national spirit was that manifested in the student class. Many of these were only young lads, and educationally speaking, only half baked, but they were full of life, courage, even recklessness and absolutely fearless. It was they that for the last few years made the life of the Manchu Rulers not worth living. They were our political agitators, our walking delegates.

It was the students, the returned students from foreign countries that preached the gospel of human liberty and



THE COLUMBIA CHINESE STUDENTS

Standing Row (left to right): K. T. Zee, Y. Y. Chan, Y. S. Chun, J. K. Choi, J. T. Ly, Y. C. Ma, Liang Chui, Y. Chen, K. C. Chow, Z. T. Nyl, K. E. Yang, C. S. See, P. W. Kuo, C. H. Wang, M. C. Tsai, H. W. Sun, Y. T. Wang, Ken Wang. Third Row: M. Y. Chung, T. L. Lee, H. T. Chien, M. L. Chiang, H. K. Kwong (Princeton), Tom Fay. Second Row: Y. L. Tong, K. M. Wong, W. C. Ching, H. C. Mei, C. Y. Chan, W. P. Wei, Z. T. Ing, M. C. Chen (N. Y. T), Y. C. Kuan, S. J. Wu. Front Row: H. K. Tong, Mrs. W. C. Ching, Mrs. K. E. Yang, Dr. C. C. Wang (guest), Miss Anna G. J. Kong, Mrs. Z. T. Ing and baby Elizabeth May Ing, Cheng-fu Wang, Z. C. Zee.

democracy to the mass of the people throughout the whole country. How they appealed to the nation in season and out of season to wake up from her slumber and to claim her own. Many of these noble patriotic students sacrificed their young lives at the hands of the Manchus.

At last their appeals have been heeded. And the spontaneous response had come from all parts of the nation, for

“Hark, the shout of triumph ringing,
Treat of Marching feet.
Hear the voice of patriots singing
Song forever sweet.
See the glorious banner floating,
O'er her vast domain,
Hear her myriad sons and daughters
Sing with glad acclaim.
All her former fame and glory
She will far excel
Through the love of her people
Who will serve her well.
China, China, land beloved,
Ever true to be,
Life and strength and sacred honor
All we pledge to thee.”

The situation in China to-day has brought to the surface a remarkable condition of things in the social as well as in the political world. I refer to the part performed by the Chinese women in this great national movement.

In the Revolution, the women took an active part in raising funds to equip the Red Cross section of the Republican army. And they acted as nurses in the Red Cross section. This was the first time in Chinese history when women acted as such.

The Republican women even organized into army corps, fought side by side with their fathers and brothers in battles, furnished their own uniforms and arms and ammunition, and against their common foes.

I do not know what the world thinks of the efficiency of our Amazon corps, but I do know what our former Manchu rulers thought. They have found out by actual experience that

“The female of the species is more deadly
than the male.”

From now and henceforth, the Chinese women will be equal to the men in fact as they have been in theory in the past.

Our Republican leaders are proceeding in the right direction by immediately after the establishment of the Republic

resolved upon a complete change of the educational system, just as radical as that in the political organization.

In pursuance to this determination, a national educational conference was held in Peking last month, attended by delegates from every province in the Republic. This conference decided to organize a new system of education and to prepare new sets of textbooks, and new method of instruction in conformity and harmony with the spirit and principle of Republicanism.

It was ordained by this convention children of both sexes between certain ages must attend school; every vestige of royalty, nobility, aristocracy and rank must be removed from textbooks, and absolute equality must be infused into the minds of the young. And absolute non-sectarian in principle, no religion is to be taught.

Patriotic exercises such as singing national songs and anthems are to be held daily, both in the classrooms and assemblies.

Under such training for ten or fifteen years, the coming generation, it is hoped, will be thoroughly democratic and patriotic, and that the coming generation of the Chinese race will be entirely different from the generations gone by. In feature and complexion there may be no difference, and though in many other respects

"We are the same that our forefathers have been
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, we feel the same sun,
We run the same course that our fathers have run."

Yet in inspiration, aspiration, ambition in ideas and ideals, they still differ. For it is the ideals and the ideas that make the man and the woman, and not merely "A rag, a bone and a hank of hair."

With such coming generations so differently brought up and educated, with so different ideas and ideals, China will be brought to a closer and more harmonious relation with the rest of the world. The artificial barrier now existing between the East and the West, shall be entirely obliterated. The world will then recognize the Scriptural teaching as it has never before that "God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon the face of the earth." For men will no longer say:

"Oh, East is East, and West is West
And never the twain shall meet,
Till earth and sky presently stand
Before God's great judgment seat."

For

"There is neither East, nor West, border nor breed nor birth
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

So let the small, the mean, the bigoted, the narrow-minded and the provincial say that "blood is thicker than water," but the fundamental, the immutable truth is plainer still that "all blood is red, whatever the color of the skin."

The Chinese Republic has been in existence for eight months, and during all this time has fully performed the complete functions of a de-facto government, and there is only one thing lacking to make the Chinese Republic a full constituted government in the eyes of the world, and that is recognition by the Powers.

According to the usages of international law, recognition should have been accorded China long before this time, because all the requirements necessary to recognition as a sister nation have been fully performed.

The Chinese Republican government is not only a de-facto government, but is also a de jure government. It has been duly recognized by the defunct imperial government, and accepted by the Chinese people. Therefore, there is no excuse for the withholding of this recognition, this international courtesy which is due to a sister nation.

Behind this non-recognition of the Chinese Republic, we can discern, without the vision of a seer, the ulterior motive for selfish end on the part of the Powers.

There is more than suspicion that the piratical powers of Europe and Japan are delaying this recognition purposely that disorder or disturbance might arise so that an excuse might be given for seizing our territory and our ports.

Even with no motive of dismembering the Republic of China, there are still other good reasons for delay on the part of the Powers. It is not to their interests to encourage popular movement for popular government. For with each establishment of a Republican government, the final doom of monarchical rule is so much nearer.

When an old imperialistic nation like China so suddenly transformed into an up-to-date Republic, that the ultimate form of human government will be a government of the people, for the people and by the people. Yea, the day is fast coming when the kings and kinglets of the monarchical Europe will have to give up their soft jobs and go out and earn an honest living.

Now, such may be the excuse for the long delay on the part of European monarchies, but there is no rational excuse

for the United States to refuse us the glad hand. While on the other hand, there are many reasons why the United States should have speedily recognized our Republic long before this time. On general principle you should have done so, being a Republic, you encourage the establishment of popular government, unless you have lost faith in your form of government. In the case of China, it is not only on general principle, but it is a moral duty, why you should extend to us the hand of fellowship.

The Republic of China is a child of the greater Republic of the United States, in more than a mere figure of speech. Our leaders in the Revolution and in the Republican government have mostly been educated in your institutions of learning and have lived among you and breathed your spirit of liberty and have learned to appreciate your institutions, and when returned to China they have breathed into the atmosphere this spirit, hence our form of constitution has been copied after your form.

There are other considerations why the United States should be the first to recognize us. They are commercial and political.

It is a rare chance for the United States to win and control the lion's share in China's foreign commerce of the future. It is of vital interest to the Pacific coast. China, with four hundred fifty million souls adapting themselves to modern conditions, they will consume far more than they can produce for years to come. Now it is a golden opportunity presented to you. Will you let it pass?

Politically speaking, the United States and China have a common mission on the Pacific. Our prosperity and happiness depend upon continued peace. If you will help us in our development and when our ambition is attained, unitedly we can preserve the peace of the Pacific, even of the world. For we have wonderful possibilities in our resources and population.

But official Washington is too slow, too inactive, and is not equal to the occasion. Official Washington needs to be stirred up by a pack of live Bull Moose.

It has been argued that it would be unprecedented for the United States to take the initiative in the recognition of China without the co-operation and endorsement of European powers. Damn the co-operation and endorsement of Europe! Did the American fathers of 1776 wait for the co-operation and endorsement of Europe before they declared the Independence of this country?

The United States has thus far refused to recognize us because you as a government have so much consideration for the feeling of Monarchial Europe. Your consideration for the

feeling of a few useless kings and kinglets is above the lives and destiny of four hundred million people and their children and childrens' children.

But, ah, I know, I know well, what Teddy would have done long ago. He would have flung his big stick and slammed it down with all his might and knocked the feeling of Monarchical Europe to the winds and have extended his right hand to us and said "Delighted!"

But if precedents you must have before you recognize China, then there are precedents galore, if you only turn to your history of international relations. Take the case of France, for instance. The American government recognized the first, second and third French Republic only a few days after the American government was notified of such a change in France.

The Republic of Panama was recognized only forty-eight hours after the revolution broke out. And so was the Republic of Texas.

In the early days of the struggle when the flag of the Republic was first unfurled in Wuchang, the Chinese patriots staked their lives and sacred honor on the altar of republicanism, they turned their eyes across the Pacific to mightiest of all mighty nations whose Star-Spangled Banner is the highest and truest emblem of human liberty, human justice and human progress, for sympathy and moral support and recognition, just as eagerly as the American patriots of 1776 looked across the Atlantic, but we are disappointed, we are bitterly disappointed, that this nation which has done so much for us in the past, should have failed us at this the most critical time in all our history.

Even if you now recognize our Republic in this late day, you will yet win the everlasting good-will and gratitude of the four hundred million souls of China. And we will never forget for we may be guilty of all the sins of the Decalogue, but we are not, and we can not, and we will not be guilty of the sins of ingratitude. Yea, let the right hand forget its cunning and the mother her young, but the memory of every deed of kindness and sympathy will forever linger in the human soul.

Notes and Comments

By Y. Y. YANG

GREAT BRITAIN'S GAIN AS A RESULT OF THE OPIUM SUPPRESSION IN CHINA.

The Indian Government has gained enormously through the importation of opium into China, but what is most astonishing is that it is gaining more and more since the importation has been decreased in pursuance of the treaty between China and Great Britain. Dr. Cantlie, an English author, whose name itself warrants the veracity of his statements, asserts in his recent book (Sun Yat Sen and the Awakening of China) that the Indian Treasury has, during the last three years, 1908-1911, received from her sale of opium to China all that she could reasonably expect to receive in ten years and two million sterling besides. The quantity of sale has been diminished by 15,300 chests, but the value of the opium has risen from 300 to 500 per cent. as a result of the rapid suppression of the cultivation of poppy in China. In other words, China is suppressing her own cultivation much faster than the annual rate of decrease in importation as stipulated in the Treaty, and Great Britain is the gainer. The following shows the receipts of the Indian Treasury for the last three years:

Total receipts from sale of opium		
Year		From China
1908-09	£4,648,700	£3,867,700
1909-10	4,418,200	3,637,200
1910-11	6,460,000	5,697,000

Dr. Cantlie further estimates that China is making a sacrifice of £23,845,000, or \$119,225,000, an enormous ransom price in order to get rid of the Satanic drug.

* * *

IT MUST HAVE BEEN A JOLLY BON-FIRE.

The "China Times" reports that recently the Province of Hunan has burned a quantity of opium amounting to 91,550 ounces, which was gathered from various sources as follows:

Purchased from the Chinese merchants.....	4,300	ounces
Given up by the merchants.....	34,376	"
Purchased from the opium shops.....	2,850	"
Gathered through various organization.....	31,361	"
Deposited by smokers	319	"
Confiscated	18,344	"
Total	91,550	"

A similar bon-fire in the Province of An-Hwei occasioned the interference of the British Consul, which we have mentioned in our last issue. Many other provinces will most likely follow the example of these two.

* * *

WHILE WALL STREET HAS MONEY TO BURN.

Though China may seem to be lavish in making bon-fires out of the expensive drug and making foolish sacrifices of millions of dollars such as Dr. Cantlie has pointed out, it does not imply that she has enough wealth to burn. On the contrary she is in great need of financial help in order that she may afford to carry out such similar reforms. Prosperity reigns in America as well as in Europe. The West is at present overflowed with capital anxiously seeking investment. Hence the Six Power Loan of which we have heard so much lately. But the small group of financiers demands strong security, at the expense of China's sovereignty over her own affairs, in order that they may make a larger bonus (a recompense paid for lending other peoples' money). It is said that the bonus on the \$300,000,000 loan will probably be no less than \$25,000,000. which represents the cash profit that goes into the pockets of those financiers, if the terms were granted, deducting of course whatever they will have to pay for travelling lectures, newspaper editors and reporters. The greed of this small group of financiers has prevented the party that needs the money from getting it as well as the parties that are anxious to invest from lending their funds.

* * *

BOMBS AND BOMBS.

The epidemic of bomb throwing and assassination is wide spread. The Viceroy of India has narrowly escaped, the Spanish premier has been blown away, the life of the Czar has been re-

peatedly threatened, and Stolepin actually fell victim a year ago. A rapid succession of bombs did not fail to contribute a share at the early stage of the Chinese Revolution. Japan is so much alarmed at the spread of the violent disease that she tried to vaccinate herself by stabbing the abdomen of General Nogi as well as taking a deep draught of antidote by prosecuting a hundred and twenty-three alleged conspirers in Korea.

* * *

FOR RENT, MANCHU PALACE

The Manchus are getting tired of their old residence, in which they have been imprisoned all these 260 long years. They have the confidence that the Republic will last longer, much longer, much longer than that, and so they do not hesitate to offer their houses to a tenant who is likely to pay his rent without fail through all the years to come.

* * *

WHERE MR. BLAND ERRED.

Mr. Bland has brought to light many evils of the past which are not so evident in the present Government as he presumes. It is true that much bribery was practised in the past, but the present China condemns such practices. Every modern educated Chinese condemns such custom as much as the people of the United States and other civilized countries. It is true that opium was freely used, but now the Chinese Government has reached the root of the evil by suppressing continuously the growth of this narcotic plant throughout the Republic. Opium dens are being rapidly "shut down" by the local authorities. It is true that certain people of the North regarded certain people of the South as outsiders, but this has been changed and the harmony of the North and the South can be shown by Dr. Sun's visit to Peking. The streets were decorated with the Republican flags, people of all classes turned out to greet him, and many receptions of goodwill were given in his honor. What happened in 1911 has revolutionized China socially as well as politically is now quite clear to us.

(D. M. Chung.)

International News

By C. L. TAN

Panama Canal Tolls

Earl Grey, the British minister of foreign affairs, recently lodged a formal note of protest against the proposed exemption of American coastwise shipping from payment of the Panama Canal tolls. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty stipulates that tolls on all American shipping must not be remitted or refunded, and the proposed exemption is held by England to be a violation of the terms of the treaty. President Taft takes issue against this interpretation. One can easily understand the apprehension of England that this principle can easily be extended to American ships engaged in foreign trade. Furthermore, it is not difficult for a European merchant to send his goods first to New York and then transfer them to an American coastwise ship, thereby escaping the canal tolls. President Taft and the American Congress will endeavor to settle this controversy by mutual agreement before the expiration of the existing arbitration treaty, which occurs in June, for America knows well that The Hague will undoubtedly decide against her.

The Fourth Russian Duma

By restricting the vote to an inconsiderable fraction of the Russian people and by skilful manipulation whereby the clerical element among the deputies is greatly increased, the fourth Russian Duma is practically an instrument to do the government's bidding. The electoral college is practically packed with clergymen, and as these gentlemen are dependent on the government for bread, it is not difficult to explain in what direction their sympathies lie. Land laws, taxation, and agricultural improvement will doubtless continue to benefit the aristocrats more than the poor peasants. We venture to predict that the day will not be far distant when this instrument of oppression and greed will be replaced by one more humane, just, and democratic. The dawn of a better day for Russia and for the rest of the world will come only when the voice of the people becomes supreme.

Malaysia

The table of exports and imports of the Straits Settlements for the year 1911, shows that China exported to that region more than twenty million dollars' worth of goods comprising such articles as tobacco, silk piece goods, medicines, raw hides, beans, bean-oil tea, provisions, wheat, flour, etc., and received in return tanned hides, opium, sugar candy, rattan, sago tapioca, etc., to the value of nine million dollars. Besides there is a vast trade between China and the Federated Malay States and East India Islands, whither Chinese merchants and laborers have gone in large number. There is no reason why China's trade with Malaysia should not rank first instead of fourth place, for this great fertile region has been largely developed by Chinese enterprises.

Republic of Portugal

Recent reports concerning the small Republic of Portugal have not been encouraging. The people of this small country can boast of a great and glorious past when their brave forefathers circled the world. To-day we still find their descendants in Macao, Malay Peninsula, parts of India and Africa, though for the most part hopelessly degenerated. Our sympathy goes out to the little Republic as she struggles to revive herself and wake up from lethargy and the sleep of ages. There has been much persecution of political enemies and the press has been overawed. Perhaps such actions are vitally necessary. The Vesconcellos cabinet fell in June. Much antagonism exists between the Conservatives and the Democrats. The new premier, Dr. Duarte Leite, is a capable man and much improvement has been made in legislation and administration. Lately stringent blows have been dealt against the clergy, but the wisdom of this course is very doubtful as the clergy still possesses great influence over the peasantry. A rapid spreading rumor says that there is a plot on foot against the government, and the fleet and trusted soldiers are being held in readiness for any emergency.

* * *

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The question of Home Rule for Ireland is again a subject of immense excitement and debate in the British Parliament.

As early as 1876, it became important when Charles Stewart Parnell at the head of the Irish Nationalist Party began to agitate the measure in the House of Commons by systematic obstruction of all business. The greatest champion of the question however, was Mr. Gladstone, who like Parnell, fought for the cause to the end of his life. The Gladstone ministry was established four times, but each time the measure failed in Parliament. Old age rendered it impossible for the astute statesman to continue the fight for the fate of his cherished measure and he resigned his office with much disappointment. The Opposition Party to-day is willing to submit the question to General Election returns, and there seems to be a fair prospect of success. However, the Ulster people still remain stubborn and will refuse to acknowledge the Parliament in Dublin, to obey its laws, or to pay taxes.

* * *

THE BALKAN WAR.

The progress of the peace conference in London gives promise of a successful settlement. The first week's work is similar to that of the Portsmouth Conference, each side feeling the way before the final onslaught. Meanwhile the Greeks keep on fighting, and are rapidly marching towards the fortress of Janina. The two naval battles of the war resulted in the defeat of the Turks. The Balkan allies are strengthening their position before the Tchatalja lines, and if war should be resumed, there would be very little hope of effective resistance left for the Turks. The attitude of the Turkish delegates betray this fact, and they are delaying merely to secure the intervention of the Powers in the hopes of obtaining better terms. While the Turks deserve the censure of the press for their atrocious acts, yet we must not forget the greed, perfidy, and treachery of the European Powers who encouraged Abdul Hamid to avoid the clause of Art. XXIII, which guaranteed autonomous administration to Macedonia and Thrace. But for their interference, the peace in the Balkans would have been concluded by this time, as every one knows that the Turks had given up hopes long before this. In depriving the allies of the fruits of their victory, they prepare the way for another war in the future. Albanian autonomy will always continue to be a source of irritation and discord among the Powers.

Survey of Home News

By TSONGFAH HWANG

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN MONGOLIA.

Since the defeat of the Russians by the Japanese in 1904, it has been an open secret that the Russians were obliged to limit their land-grabbing program to Mongolia. While the details of the whole scheme are not yet known, the recent Russo-Mongolian Agreement has been so exasperating as to stir a peace-loving people to prepare for war. By the Russo-Mongolian Agreement, Russia undertakes to assist Mongolia to maintain her autonomous regime and support her rights to have a national army in defiance of China's legitimate rights and sovereignty. The rebellious community of Mongolia on the other hand, has been induced to give to the Russians special privileges of navigation, mines, commerce, and forestry in Mongolia, and it is clearly understood that no other foreign subjects in Mongolia shall be granted more favorable rights than those accorded to the Russians. This intelligence affected China like a spark upon a box of gunpowder. The Government, and the Board of Foreign Affairs particularly, is the target of popular condemnation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Liang Ju-Hoa, was forced to resign and his post is now occupied by Mr. Lu Chen-Hsiang. The appointment of Mr. Lu is said to be the most popular one with the foreign legations, especially with the Russian legation, as Mr. Lu has had great experience in St. Petersburg as Chinese Minister.

In consequence of the fact that the Russo-Mongolian Agreement throughout refers to Mongolia without specifying the Outer or any other part, and that it is Urga acting alone in treaty with Russia, the Association of Princes and dignitaries representing Inner Mongolia and also a portion of Outer Mongolia has issued a solemn statement. Owing to its direct bearing on the present question, we quote the full text of the statement as follows:—

Since the establishment of the Chinese Republic the six Leagues of Inner Mongolia and also the leagues representing Kobdo, Urianghai, Koko Nor and Chinese Turkestan have declared their approval of the Republic and have undertaken to co-operate with the Chinese, Manchus, Turkish tribes and Tibetians to form one solid country. Urga alone stood out under

foreign advice. Cheptsundampa, the Hukatku of Urga, with the support of certain princes and dukes of Tushetu and Tsetsen Khanates, declared their independence. The two western Khanates of Outer Mongolia never assented to Urga's action. Indeed, it is only Urga, in association with a minority of the tribes whose administration is centred there which is responsible for what is called the "independence of Mongolia." The rebel community comprises less than one-tenth of the whole population of Mongolia. It is therefore impossible for Urga to arrogate to itself the right of deciding the political fate of Outer Mongolia, and far less the entire region of Mongolia. We are amazed to learn that the Hukatuktu of Urga and his associates have concluded a convention granting Russia the practical title to the whole of Mongolia. Therefore, we Princes, Dukes and Dignitaries of Inner and Outer Mongolia, having organized this Association for the more effective representation of the Mongolian people, hereby declare that we have not recognized, and never will recognize, Urga's rights politically or otherwise, to represent or act in the name of, or on behalf of, Mongolia and we announce that any treaty or treaties which the Hukatuktu of Urga concludes with any foreign country or countries are, and must be, null and void.

As the result of popular agitation, the government was compelled to make a demonstration and has already concentrated 10,000 soldiers at Kalgan, and all military posts in Inner Mongolia have also been strengthened. These are only necessary measures to limit the trouble to Urga alone, lest the position in Inner Mongolia should be jeopardized. There is no doubt that the government is trying its best to solve the Mongolian problem by means of diplomatic negotiations before proceeding to extremes. Since the Ministers of Japan and France have offered mediation, hope has been expressed that the Russo-Mongolian Agreement may be set aside, and a new agreement concerning the Russian interests in Mongolia be entered into by Russian and China directly. It is, however, the opinion of the provinces that steps must be taken to prepare for the inevitable conflict.

* * *

CURRENCY REFORM AND FOREIGN ADVISERS

In view of the cardinal importance of having professional advisers in the present currency reform, the central government has offered the Advisership to M. Vissering, a noted Dutch currency expert. M. Vissering's prior agreement to accept the

post as President of the Netherlands Bank has prevented him from accepting China's offer. However, Mr. Vissering, has recommended his private secretary, Dr. Roest, to the government as Adviser for the reform of China's currency, while M. Vissering himself has accepted the honorary advisership, and will advise Dr. Roest from Amsterdam, Holland.

The Dutch advisers propose to establish a central bank, for which the government should grant an independent charter and privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Bank of England. The plans for the establishment of this bank are in the course of preparation.

In this connection, there are reports to the effect that arrangements with Prof. Jenks of Cornell will be resumed, in order that the service of this American expert may be eventually secured.

* * *

AUDIT BUREAU CREATED.

One of the greatest improvements made in the Board of Finance was the establishment of an Audit Bureau. The duty of this Bureau is to audit the expenditures and incomes of the central and provincial governments. Five departments are provided by this Bureau, for which elaborate regulations have been prescribed, and the services of an expert foreigner will be secured later. By means of this instrument, the government hopes to check extravagance and to avoid misuse of the public funds. It was said that foreign observers in Peking have watched this improvement with appreciation and interest.

* * *

CHINA ENACTS A LAW TO SHOOT OPIUM SMOKERS.

For about fifty years the government of Great Britain has been and is still treating the importation of Indian opium into China as a "lawful trade." To enumerate the cursed effects upon China of such "lawful trade" would simply shock our readers. Until to-day China has not been able to get the consent of Christian Britain to stop the Indian opium trade at once. But China is determined to do away literally with the opium devil. The following is a translation of the law recently enacted, which imposes capital punishment for grave opium crimes.

"All opium criminals of the first degree will be shot until they are dead. A person, or persons, who shall be convicted

for any one of the following offenses, will be punished as an opium criminal, or criminals, in the first degree.

1. A person who shall actually smoke the opium drug.

2. A person who shall actually smoke the opium drug, and secretly sell the same.

3. A person, planting the poppy, shall create any disturbance with force and arms, when government officers are on duty to enforce the opium extirpation law.

4. When three persons, or more, shall form a combination to smuggle or transport the prohibited drug, and who shall create any disturbance with force and arms, when these persons are put under arrest or detained by authorized officers, or by gentries of the locality, where the illegal trade is found."

There is not the least likelihood that the law as above translated will become a dead letter, since the enactment of which, the first precedent was established at Chang-sha. There, without mercy two opium criminals were court-marshalled.

Consequently, the question, whether or not China is sincere and determined to rid herself of this dreadful curse, and consequent immorality and shame, should be easily answered in reasonable correctness by the civilized world.

Chinese Student World

By YOEH-LIANG TONG

Mr. LIANG CHI-CHAO'S TIMELY ADVICE.

At a reception given in his honor by the student body of Peking University, Mr. Liang Chi-Chao spoke on the topic of students' submission to authority. He pointed out that the misconception of the idea of "Liberty" is the cause of disturbances in schools in China. "There is political liberty in a state," said Mr. Liang, "but there is no political liberty in school. You go to school for discipline, but discipline involves submission to authority. The school is not a place for the students to direct, but to be directed. It has been said that the school is the miniature of a republic. Nothing is more misleading than this. They may be similar in structure, but not in function." Mr. Liang has certainly struck the key-note of the various causes that have led to the many school disturbances in China.

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MANY RETURNED STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The sixth national convention of China and Korea was held in Peking, Dec. 12-15, 1912. It had been the custom to hold the convention in Central China. The growth in importance of the Y. M. C. A. work in the Northern Provinces, and especially the completion of the Peking Y. M. C. A. building, which is supported and conducted by Princeton University graduates and students, had finally influenced the leaders to choose Peking as the meeting place instead of Shanghai as it was first intended.

There were delegates from all parts of China and Korea. The returned students from America took a very active part. Among the speakers the following men were reported to have spoken: Dr. C. C. Wang, Mr. C. T. Wang, Prof. Tong Kai-son, Mr. David Yui and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu.

The features of the Convention were the Educational Exhibit and the Science Lectures by Prof. C. H. Robertson. The railroad companies gave special reduced rates to the delegates. In some cases as much as 50 per cent was given.



THE CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB OF LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

S. S. Kaung	T. C. Chun	T. T. Sun	M. K. Chau	T. S. Yeh
C. Chu-Puh	L. Y. Chow	M. Y. Loo		
C. Wong	H. T. Hu	H. C. Wang	S. K. Huang	
C. Yang	K. W. Chun			

ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES IN NANKING
UNIVERSITY.

Nanking University soccer team defeated the U. S. Gunboat Qmews' eleven on Nov. 5, by the score of 1-0, in the deciding game of a series of five games between these two teams. Each have won two before. The game was hard fought throughout, and full of brilliant playing on both sides.

The athletic activities of the University will be greatly promoted this year by the addition of a new football field, quarter mile cinder track and baseball diamond. A delegation of a half dozen men is expected to represent the University in the coming Far East Olympic Game to be held in Manila next February.

* * *

INSTRUCTION FOR BOSTON CHINESE.

The Chinese students in Boston and its vicinity have again volunteered their service and time to teach the Chinese in that part of the country. Regular courses are offered to the Chinese with a view of giving them a common school education. During the past years, satisfactory work has been done in this line, and this year every indication points to a very successful season, as there are already fifty Chinese enrolled in the different courses. It is expected that more will join later.

The courses of study and their respective teachers are as follows: Chinese, G. C. Mei; English A, H. K. Chow; English B, Frank Yeh; English E, V. F. Lam; English D, H. K. Ho; Mathematics A, N. G. Loo; Mathematics B, Long Lan; Mathematics C, Y. M. Chu; Mathematics D, P. Y. Loo; Mandarin, T. Chang.

The officers of the Welfare Association of Boston and its vicinity are: President, H. K. Chow; Vice-President, V. F. Lam; English Secretary, C. S. Hsin; Chinese Secretary, T. Chang; Treasurer, K. F. Hu.

* * *

FIRST OLYMPIC GAME OF THE FAR EAST.

The first Olympic Game in the Far East will be held next February in Manila. All nations in the Far East are expected to be represented and elaborate preparations are being made for the game. This game has awakened great interest among the different schools and colleges in China. Athletes are training hard for the preliminary tests, which will be held shortly before the meet. We believe that this is not only a great step toward uplifting the physical culture of the Far Eastern races, but what is most desirable of all, is a means of bringing them into closer and friendly relations. We wish them every success.

Personalia and Miscellaneous

BY H. K. KWONG AND S. K. LEE

(Any student who has distinguished himself in any branch of school or college activities is requested to communicate with the editors of this department. Let no modesty withhold any one from notifying us of his achievements, as publication of them will serve not only as acknowledgements of personal achievements, but they also serve a greater purpose of encouragement and stimulation to other students to greater efforts in their work.—Ed.)

The marriage of Mr. Shih-Zung Nee and Miss Way Ying-Tsao was recently solemnized in the London Missionary Church at Shanghai. Mr. Nee's best man was Mr. C. T. Wang. Both the bride and groom have studied in the United States.

A series of lectures on New China was given by Mr. Y. S. Tsao before different religious and student organizations last month. He was very enthusiastically received everywhere, and made a very creditable showing. His schedule of lectures is as follows: Nov. 14, "The Relation of Returned Students to the Chinese Revolution," at Clark University Conference; Dec. 1, "Present Situation," before the Chinese Merchant Association in Boston; Dec. 4, "From Empire to Republic," at E. E. Hall; Dec. 7, "The Chinese Revolution," in Leyden Church, Brookline, Mass.; Dec. 8, "The Revolution and Its Consequence," before "The Citizenship Class," Dr. Hall's Church, Boston.

We note with deep regret that Mr. T. Z. Zee had to resign from the Editorial Board of the "Monthly" on account of his leaving Harvard for the Mid-West.

The Chinese students in Missouri University take a very active part in the local Cosmopolitan Club. Mr. K. Wong is the Treasurer and Mr. O. H. Tsang is Secretary.

Mr. S. T. Chang of Missouri is on the University Tennis Committee, being a member of last year's University tennis team and the champion in singles in the 1912 Summer School.

In spite of the fact that he has his hands full in the attempt to complete his doctoral work in two years, Mr. P. W. Kuo finds time to lecture on China. His speech on "Education in China" at Teachers' College on Dec. 13 was of rare literary merit, and was surpassed only by his masterly treatment on the subject "The Effect of Revolution Upon Education" at the Clark Conference.

Mr. Z. T. Nyi, the Editor-in-Chief of the Monthly, is spending his Christmas vacation in Toronto, Canada, and may have to lecture on China. He expects to stop over at Vermont on his way back.

Mr. C. T. Wang is now assisting Dr. Sun in the railroad construction work.

The resignation of Dr. Chan Tien Yu (M. Inst. C. E.) as President of the Canton Hankow R. R. Company, has not yet been accepted, all expressing a desire for his retaining the office.

Mr. W. K. Pun is now a member of the Ohio Debating and Oratorical Association and Adelphian Literary Society. He has been chosen to represent his college in the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest.

* * *

A San Francisco Chinese paper is authority for the news that Dr. Wong-Chung-Hui, ex-minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. C. T. Wong, ex-vice-minister of Commerce and Trade, are coming to this country with Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Dr. V. C. Chen, Ph. D. (Columbia), gave several lectures on "The Economic Principles of Confucius" in the International Institute in Shanghai.

Dr. Chang Tsung-Yuan, a graduate of Nanyang College and California University, has been appointed as the representative in foreign countries of the Minister of Finance. His headquarters will be in London.

Mr. T. T. Wong, Director of Chinese Students, made a speech on Dec. 7 before the Education Convention held in Washington. He emphasized the rapid progress in educational reforms China has made since 1910.

Mr. T. C. Chang of Ohio State University joined the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (A. I. E. E.), New York. This is a national electrotechnical association of the United States.

Mr. K. T. Lane, Chicago ex-'12, is now head of a newly organized National Express Company.

Mr. P. T. Cheng, Chicago '10, is now President of a newly organized bank in Canton.

Mr. L. Y. Chang, Cornell '12, is now teaching in a school near Shanghai.

K. T. Ho, Wisconsin '12, popularly known as "Kim Tong" is now connected with the Bishop Bank of Honolulu.

Miss E. Lee Toma, formerly of Ypsilanti Normal, Mich., is now studying in the University of Illinois. She is the lonely girl among the forty-nine students there.

Mr. Yuk Wong has just returned to Armour Institute.

Mr. Y. K. Kwong of Chicago was appointed associate manager of the Monthly to take the place of Mr. S. H. Kee.



WIT AND HUMOR

A question was asked in a class of International Law that what the effect was on the ships of the belligerents in time of war. The answer was as follows:

Warships—Brought into operation.

Wor-ships—Not affected.

Friend-ships—Cut off.

Hard-ships—Increased.

Relation-ships—broken.

—K. Y. Wu.

Chen—Do you know how to spell Waterloo?

Loo—You think I don't know how to spell water, Chen?

—K. Y. Wu.

Bell—That man there is staring straight at my nose.

Nell—Probably he is a reporter.

Bell—Why should a reporter stare at my nose?

Nell—They are supposed to keep their eyes on everything that turns up, aren't they? —Boston Transcript.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS HAS IT.

At the meeting of a learned society, notes on current archaeological research were compared. Scientific candor was, as usual, quite marked.

"So in the long course of evolution these animals have finally become extinct,—the dodo, the baboon, and the dragon?"

"The baboon, our French contemporaries have proven to have gone forever. The dragon, like the dodo, has left absolutely no trace. The strange attempts at excavating it seem to be based on perverted poetical imagination, and must turn out futile."

—Z. T. Zee.

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CORRESPONDENCE

ALSO A CHINESE STUDENT!

I venture to enter a field where angels fear to tread—namely, the field of freedom of speech, the immutable right which is so universal. Nevertheless a speech cannot escape censure, if its bounds and steps leap across its neighbor's threshold. Whosoever possesses a sense of honor is well aware of this fact. However, there are some among our fold that are "but wandering sheep." They run to either of the two extremities—one is of a 'swell head' vanity, and the other of a shameful abjection. Recently, I read an article in the *Independence* written by "a Chinese student," intimating to unearth every type of American follies. Had it only poisoned the author, I would have kept my mouth shut. But the author cannot be discriminated from me, or any one of us who is "a Chinese student." Consequently we are forced to eat the bitter fruit. If in the future perchance he might write another of this foolish trend, it would do our country good for him to throw it into the waste basket and spit on it.

Club Activities

M. A. C. CLUB

The Michigan Agricultural College Chinese Students' Club held its first meeting on September 29. After a long talk on political affairs and other important topics by our members, we elected the following officers for the year 1912-1913:

President, M. S. Lowe.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. K. Fu.

Representative, W. C. Nee.

The club lost two of its old members, but we are glad that two new ones came to take their places, making a total of six members.

Most of the members are studying Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forestry, and Mr. H. Chan is the only Chinese Engineering student here.

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M. I. T. CLUB

The number of Chinese students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is unusually large this year. There are at present thirty-seven of us here, pursuing various technical and engineering courses. The most popular course is the Naval Architecture, in which there are twelve Chinese students. Some of us are studying warship design, while others are pursuing only general Marine Construction. All are working with zeal and enthusiasm for the future development of China's commercial transportation and uplift of the Chinese Navy.

During the convention of the International Congress of the Chambers of Commerce the M. I. T. Club, in conjunction with the Harvard Club, gave a reception to the Chinese delegation, composed of Messrs. C. C. Wang and C. T. Chen, and the two secretaries from the Chinese Legation. Mr. C. C. Wang gave us a very interesting and inspiring talk on the present conditions in China.

The officers of the club for the first term are:

President, Mr. W. G. Loo.

English Secretary, Mr. F. T. Yeh.

Chinese Secretary, Mr. C. C. Chu.

Treasurer, Mr. Y. T. Ying.

NEW YORK CLUB.

Pleasant informality marked the New York Club reception to the Columbia Chinese Students on the evening of November 27. There were about thirty present, including some of the members of the fair sex. The club room, appropriately decorated for the occasion, was the scene of mirth and merriment. After a few words of welcome by the president, Miss Alice Huie began to entertain the guests with a cornet solo, the melody of which was exquisitely thrilling. Next came the various games and the awarding of prizes to the winners. "Simple Simon" then made his appearance, whose comical acting and singing evoked frequent laughter and applause from the audience. With the serving of refreshments the guests broke up into small groups and chatted until the small hours of the morning.

* * *

CORNELL CLUB

Several meetings have been held, one of which was attended by Prof. L. H. Bailey, dean of the college of agriculture. He gave us a talk on "The Real Mission of the State Colleges.

As a result of the special meeting held on November 22, a committee was elected to take up a special work in translating into Chinese any unfavorable articles found both in the English and American periodicals, and the translations will be sent back to China to be published in some of our leading newspapers.

Messrs. C. Yang and H. C. Zen, formerly secretaries to Dr. Sun at Nanking, recently sent out by the Peking government, have arrived at Ithaca and will enter Cornell next semester.

Mr. Y. S. Hsu, having obtained his M. C. E. degree, will sail for home next week.

* * *

PERDUE CLUB

Last month Mr. S. D. Lee visited us and gave us a heart-to-heart talk. He was invited to our meeting and after his speech refreshments were served with a little music, which added much life to the delightful evening.

On November the 9th we were honored by the presence of Messrs. V. C. Chang, C. Fong, H. Y. Moh, S. C. Pung, W. S. Woo, C. K. Wu, C. C. Yen, and D. J. Yim, all of Illinois, who

came over for the annual Purdue-Illinois football game. Owing to the lack of time we were unable to extend much hospitality to our visitors, but we are glad to know that they are all contented to have seen one of the most exciting games ever played; the score of which was 9 to 9 tie, and out of the 18 points 12 were made in the last 3 minutes of play.

Recently some vital questions concerning our country have been hotly discussed everywhere; and our members did not overlook this fact. As a result of the last meeting, several suggestions were made to the Alliance.

* * *

YALE CLUB

In the week following the Yale-Harvard game, a message was received from Mr. Y. S. Tsao. In this letter he set forth the weakness of China, and proposed a plan to send three able students back to China to lay before the authorities the opinion of the students of this country. In a special meeting, this question was discussed. Mr. Tsao's plan was heartily endorsed by all members present.

The Christian Christmas vacation is now drawing near and most of the members, to whom the family hearth is a thing to be imagined, but not felt, are ready to visit the great metropolitan cities.

* * *

MISSOURI CLUB

The number of Chinese students attending the University of Missouri is not very large this year. There are only three Chinese students here, Messrs. Yick K. Wong, O. H. Tsang and S. T. Chang, all in the College of Agriculture. Mr. Tsang came recently from M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

Although few in number, the Chinese students here take quite an active part in University life. In the Cosmopolitan Club Mr. Chang is the Secretary and Mr. Wong the Treasurer. In athletics Mr. Chang serves on the University Tennis Committee. He was a member of last year's Varsity Tennis Team, and took the singles in the Summer School last summer.

Agriculture and Journalism are the two strongest departments in the University of Missouri, and we wish that more Chinese students would avail themselves of the advantages offered here.

BOOK REVIEW

Sun Yat Sen and the Awakening of China; Cantile and Jones,
Fleming H. Revell Co., New York

In the course of an article in the "Monthly" a year or so ago, the present reviewer volunteered the statement that certainly a large number, if not a majority, of the books heretofore written about China and the Chinese possessed no particular value either as interpretations, stories or descriptions of the subject; that in one respect works of the latter class were curiously like the picturesque romances of the seventeenth century, namely, that they describe only the places the rogues chanced to visit, although many professed to present to Western readers the whole of China; that they told half of the truth, and that some were decidedly misleading or even libellous in language and treatment by half-baked, provincial and prejudiced authors. The statement evoked amongst intelligent readers general approbation and brought forth no resenting criticism. For a time the publication of similar works continued unabated, but within the last two years fortunately for all concerned, there has arisen a more intelligent and sympathetic class of writers, and, what is better still, a more discriminating reading public. Fewer books of the half-travel-and-half-politics sort now crop up here and there to misrepresent, to offend good taste and insult the intelligence. Another encouraging sign in the direction of general improvement has been the practice, though recently inaugurated, of publishers to send their books to the Chinese themselves for criticism and appraisal. Dr. Cantile and Mr. Jones's "Sun Yat Sen" is an illustration of these several tendencies: of better books being produced and published, of the growth of a more discerning public, and of the publishers to solicit the passing upon them of "native" judgment.

We say an illustration of our remarks. The biography of Sun Yat Sen is yet to be written. In fact the authors disclaim the intention of an authoritative history of our illustrious citizen. The book represents the product, however, of an enterprising publisher who has capitalized both Dr. Sun's relations with his quondam teacher and the present public interest in the career of our first President. As a joint effort, the work is tolerably, though not entirely, free from tautology, but the style of the different chapters is strikingly contrasted. Actual discussion of Dr. Sun's life and his contribution to the great upheaval resulting in the overthrow of the Empire, is practically completed in the first two chapters, and in the remaining eight

chapters only here and there is a forced allusion to him. The reader has frequently to remind himself of the sub-title, but impelled by the desire to "find out" something of Sun Yat Sen he runs through the 240 pages only to be disappointed. Chapters 3 and 4 contain a masterly summary of the rise and fall of the Manchu power and there are just three references to Sun. Throughout the book the authors justly and warmly praise China as a country of immense undeveloped natural resources and extol the Chinese national character, for all of which we Chinese are duly grateful. But we are non-plussed at the demonstration of the authors' taste in choosing their illustrations. What direct bearing has, for instance, a picture of the "pantagranne" on Dr Sun as a revolutionist or the antiquated "scheme of the Constitution of Man" and the "anatomical figure according to Chinese Conception" on the political awakening of China? We are aware that the book was written for American and English, but the repulsive picture of certain "opium smokers" and the exhibition of countless queues labelled "Heads and Tails," can only excite the American reader's horror in the first instance or his mirth in the second. It is not too much to say that these illustrations, while they do not commend themselves to Chinese eyes, tend unmistakably to defeat the purpose of the book's sub-title by misleading the public as to the present state of medical science in China or to the continuance of either the opium curse or the humiliating "pig-tail." As a matter of unquestionable fact, opium (as the authors themselves conclusively establish) is being rapidly eradicated and the "queue" vanished with the power of the Manchus. The pictures referred to certainly do not add to the value of the book, while they leave a bad taste in the mouth.

So far as the book purports to be even a brief story of Sun Yat Sen it has failed in portraying the spirit of the man, except his conspicuous modesty. His activities in addressing and organizing his fellow-countrymen abroad for the revolution, which for many years formed a large part of his labors, are not fully known. Dr. Sun's travels and talks with some of the government scholars were notably devoid of any large augmentation to his ranks, although for hours at a time, to the reviewer's personal knowledge, he narrated to them the military exploits of a devoted band of followers in Kwang-Si, other past political events and the future prospects of his movement. It was plain that from a class so beholdened to the Manchus Dr. Sun could not expect any warm endorsement of his plans, but like the

keen student of human nature he is, Dr. Sun was always charitable—a Christian virtue which in him is ingrained.

In the citing of personal account of Dr. Sun, important documents, in summing up a long list of Chinese inventions in the arts and sciences, in surgical and medical discoveries, the reader is vexed again and again with the absence of any references to the sources of the writers' information. However much we would like to credit the authors' own researches in those things, it would have been rendering a distinct service to the army of readers who would like some authoritative account of the history of Chinese inventions, since the authors undertook to refer to them here. In an age of doubt we do not like to impute or suspect that the authors are reciting these achievements of our people merely from hearsay or quoting from the imaginings of some irresponsible writer. The error is common, but it is one which a scientific man is supposed, in this respect, not to commit so glaringly.

As such books go, this is far above the average. Collaborators rarely produce a work of sustained force, especially when the subject is as difficult a one as this. That work inevitably wants unity and cohesion when such diverse chapters as "Things Chinese" and "Sun Yat Sen: The Man and His Work," "The Flag of the New Republic," with "The Rise of a Great Tyranny." One trifling defect which the authors could have easily avoided by enlisting the assistance of a Chinese student and that is the two hyphens invariably connecting all Chinese names, except that of Dr. Sun in which there is not an one. Chinese names are confusing enough to English readers and the general use of hyphenating given names to distinguish the patronymic should have been observed.

The spirit with which the authors wrote is praiseworthy friendly. The treatment of our national foibles has been tactful without being all-condoning, and our national wrongs at others' hands have been duly emphasized with justice and precision. No doubt the authors were animated, as most people now are, by an exalted regard for Sun Yat Sen. The note of genuine admiration and love is heightened by the restrained praise, for which the modesty of Dr. Sun cannot fail to make him grateful. Except for the few avoidable slips, the author's failure to present even a reasonably good "life" of Dr. Sun is easily explained. Material is scarce. The movements and actions of the man for many years were shrouded in mystery even from his intimates and lieutenants, which course was necessary, and until the firm establishment of the Republic the full measure of Sun Yat Sen's patriotic services cannot be recounted. In spite of his

disavowal of success in writing this book (on page 56) to Dr. Cantlie the world is grateful for the first delineation of those personal traits of Dr. Sun's character which are drawn with rare sympathy and judgment. Certainly all China and Chinese can never forget Dr. Cantlie's humane conduct and devoted service in the liberation of Sun Yat-Sen from the stupidity of his incarceration at the London legation in 1896.

Hua-Chuen Mei, '11, Columbia.

Business

REPORT OF PRESIDENT C. Y. CHIU (December)

The following provisional appointments have been made and submitted to the Council for confirmation:

1 General welfare committee: Chairman, Daniel M. Chung (Yale); sub-chairman, S. J. Shu (Wisconsin); M. C. Hou (Boston); Z. Y Kwauk (Cal).

2 Reserve fund and finance committee: Chairman, S. D. Lee (Wisconsin).

3 Committee on new and returned students: Chairman, C. H. Liu (Harvard).

4 Committee on Arts and Sciences: Chairman, S. Hu (Cornell).

5 Committee on Engineering: H. T. Hu (Lehigh).

6 Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Chairman, P. C. King.

7 Committee on Students' Financial Aid: Chairman, W. C. Nie (M. A. C.)

The above mentioned personnels have been requested to organize their own committees, with the approval of the executive and to formulate a definite plan of procedure in accordance with the several duties specified for their respective committees. The duties of the committees may be briefly stated as follows:

1 The general welfare committee shall have charge of all works in connection with the general welfare problems in this country or at home for the present. The efforts of this committee will be largely directed towards conducting educational campaigns among the poor and needy countrymen and to raise financial aid whenever necessary. Other national problems requiring prompt and drastic actions will be dealt with by special committee.

2 The duties of the reserve fund and financial committee shall be: To attend to the safe keeping of the fund to devise means for its increase to disburse the fund at the formal notice from the executive committee (in accordance with the regulations to be drawn up by the committee), to reject or recommend projects of other committees on the ground of their financial liability and to render reports for publication in the Monthly from time to time.

The duties of the committee on new and returned students shall be: To keep in touch as far as possible with the returned students and former members of the Alliance to supply the Monthly from time to time with news items regarding the status work and occupation of the returned students to keep a good outlook for the incoming students and arrange for their reception if possible and to furnish information about these students for publication in the Monthly, and

to suggest to the reserve fund committee in matters regarding prospective contributors, etc., when such information is solicited.

4 The duties of the committee on Arts and Sciences, Engineering and Agriculture and Forestry shall be: To compile detailed statistics of the students of the several professions, to arrange for and take charge of the special professional gatherings to be held at and during the summer conferences, to solicit and collect material and items of special interest to the particular professions and cause them to be published in the Monthly from time to time, to promote the formation of local clubs for holding discussion meetings and to keep in touch with the current development of affairs at home along these professional lines.

5 The duties of the committee on students' financial aid shall be: To look after the interests of the needy and worthy students and to suggest to the Alliance council any practical ways and means for their aid; to note the financial situation and policies of our home government in regard to the granting of scholarship etc.; to help the needy students in securing loans, scholarships, etc., and to make a report of the work of the committee at the end of the school year.

Aside from the standing committees provided for in the constitution, a special vigilance committee has been appointed, with the following personnels: W. P. Wei, H. C. Mei, K. C. Chow, H. J. Fel, K. M. Wong. The duties of this committee are similar to those of the Patriotic Committee of the previous year. It shall be invested with both deliberative and executive power with regard to certain questions of national importance requiring prompt action. Such questions shall be recommended to the committee by the executive authorities whenever they should come up and the committee is then to reach a quick decision in regard to the matter and put them into execution accordingly. Aside from the ordinary running expenses, the committee should consult the Alliance treasurer, who is also the chairman of the reserve fund and finance committee for any extra appropriations.

Loans for the Monthly: In order to supply the management of the Students' Monthly, with sufficient fund to make a start for the year, two loans amounting to \$300.00 have been secured from the East and Mid-West sections. These loans have been arranged with proper sectional authorities with confirmation from their boards of representatives. They are returnable as soon as the Monthly is able to do so.

The reserve fund: The set of resolutions providing for Alliance control of the reserve funds which are now in the possession of the sections (see the Alliance report in the December number of the Monthly) have been duly approved by the Executive Council. It remains to pass the same through the Boards of representatives of the sections before the action is to take effect. For the sake of putting

the Alliance on a sound financial basis, I consider this step as absolutely necessary, and it is not to be interpreted as an additional burden to the sections, since the sections are responsible for the ultimate deficit of the Alliance anyway.

Welcome to the new students: The new students sent by the Republican government arrived at San Francisco late in November. A reception was given to them by the local Christian Association. Mr. N. C. Chu of California has been kind enough to represent the Alliance during the occasion and a warm welcome was extended to our new and worthy associates in the name of C. S. A. The recent development of diplomatic difficulties of our home government has undoubtedly created in our members a feeling of uncertainty and a burning desire to do all that is possible for its support. Inexcusable insults and unjust criticisms on the part of other nations and individuals have added incentives for immediate action. As a result, a number of letters containing suggestive points have been received at this office.

Th general attention is principally directed towards working for an early recognition of the Chinese Republic by the U. S. Government, organizing lecture campaigns and sending of special delegation with an object promoting greater harmony at home and other similar undertakings. These will be referred to the special vigilance committee as soon as the latter is thoughtly organized. In compliance with the request from several clubs, a second letter to the President of the United States, urging immediate recognition, will also be dispatched at an early date.

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FEBRUARY 10, 1913

NO. 4

.. Contents ..

Editorials: American Policy; China-Japan Alliance; Increase of Activities; A Second Korea; Letter to President of the United States of America.....	239
Literary: Demand of the Hour (By T. F. Hwang).....	239
Union Is Life (By C. C. Wang, M.A., Ph.D.).....	249
Eighth Annual Conference of the Eastern Section. By Chimin Chu Fuh).....	252
Commercial Possibilities of China (By P. Y. Lo).....	259
The Future of China (By P. H. Hsu).....	263
Notes and Comments (By L. K. Kau).....	269
International News (By C. L. Tan).....	273
Survey of Home News (By T. F. Hwang).....	276
Arrival of New Students (By M. L. Woo).....	279
Chinese Students' World (By Y. L. Tong).....	280
Club Activities	283
Echoes from the West (By M. L. Woo).....	286
Personalia and Miscellaneous (By H. K. Kwong and K. S. Lee).....	287
Book Review: First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers.....	290
Business	292

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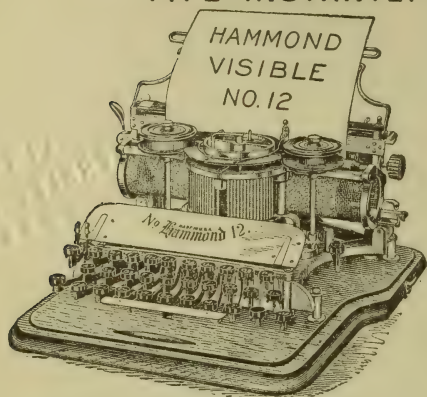
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The members of the Chinese Students, Alliance are earnestly requested to pay their annual membership dues for 1912-1913, to the Section Treasurers as early as possible.

Their addresses are:

Mr. H. K. Chow (East. Sec.)

242 W. Newton St., Boston, Mass.

Mr. S. L. Lee (West),

2247 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.

Mr. T. Y. Tam (Mid-West Sec.)

605 S. Thayer St., Ann Arbor,

Michigan.

Part of the Alliance Constitution appeared in the November Number (Vol. VIII, No. 1, page 58) regarding associate member of the Alliance. the fees reads thus:

"Art. X, 1. Every member and associate member of the Alliance shall pay the treasurer \$2.00 gold a year, including dues for Monthly and Annual, \$3.00 through the Section Treasurer, \$1.00 is to be retained by the Sectional Treasury for Section use."

"Art. IX, 8. The regular subscription of the Monthly is \$1.00 gold, and that of the Annual \$0.50, reduced rate \$0.30. Members of the Alliance are entitled to the special rate of \$0.70 and \$0.30, respectively, gold, which shall be paid to the Treasurer at the same time with the membership dues. Each member is entitled to only one copy at the reduced rate."

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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Editorials

THE AMERICAN POLICY

THE New York Tribune explains "the waning of American influence in China and of Chinese confidence in and regard for America" chiefly on account of the exclusion laws. We agree with the Tribune in denouncing the exclusion laws, and believe that much harm has been done to the United States by them.

The traditional policy of America champions the course of "fair play" and "open door" in China, by which she has endeared herself to the hearts of four hundred million people. By her advocacy of territorial integrity of China, she has enjoyed the confidence of the Chinese as no other power has ever enjoyed it. This confidence of the Chinese in America is accounted for her great influence in the Orient. With this confidence, the United States can easily capture the rich market of China by improvement of commercial methods. Such a rich prize, the United States is willing to forfeit by the adoption of the new policy, of which Bishop Roots of Hankow says, "She has consented to be dragged at the heels of European diplomacy, or corporate financial interests, instead of recognizing the Republic long ago."

There is yet time to change this policy without much harm done, as the Republic is not yet recognized by any other power and the United States can still take the lead in recognizing her. "A free country can change its mind, can correct its blunders, and it is only the persistent error that is fatal." We hope that the United States will see the blunders of her new policy, and be not afraid to change it.

To return to the part played by the exclusion laws in diminishing the American influence in China, we regret to

note that no provision has been made in the new immigration act for doing away with the injustice the United States does to China. If there are special and strong reasons for placing the Chinese under such bane, keep the laws as they are by all means. But after examining the arguments for and against the exclusion laws, both in and out of Congress, we find the greatest objections against the Chinese are their frugality, willingness to work and law abiding spirit. The argument that if Chinese are allowed to come to this country, they will lower the wages of the laborers is unsound, because it is not supported by facts. The Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, who were allowed to develop themselves freely, are now influential in the social and business circles in the Islands. And no less an authority than President-elect Woodrow Wilson believes that the Chinese will make good citizens. We believe that if the Chinese are allowed to develop themselves freely, instead of being humiliated and looked down upon by the American Government in its action of excluding them, they will make good citizens and can contribute a large share in the future industrial development of this country.

* * *

CHINA-JAPAN ALLIANCE

Rumor of the possibility of an alliance between the two leading nations in Asia—China and Japan—is prevalent. Such rumor is not new by any means; for it has been in circulation ever since the Russo-Japanese War. Eight years have come and gone without bringing much progress to the realization of the Alliance. Whether any effort on the part of either or both of the governments has been exerted in that direction we cannot tell; but things as they stand now, such union is well nigh impossible. The Japanese policies in the Manchuria and in the treatment of Korea, once Chinese territory, are not calculated to promote friendly feeling and good understanding between these two people. Nor do these policies portray any intention of Japan to promote perfect understanding with China. This is what the situation in Asia is now; but conditions may be changed in the future, and an alliance may be effected. But in our opinion such an alliance is yet very remote.

INCREASE OF ACTIVITY

THE readers, we are sure, will be delighted to see so strong and valuable an addition to our Editorial Board with the beginning of this present number. No word of introduction is necessary, as Mr. P. W. Kuo of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Mr. L. K. Kao of The University of Michigan, are so well known to all the members and friends of the Alliance. The former will confine chiefly on "Book Reviews," while the latter, "Notes and Comments." For the coming months, we hope to see further improvement in the pages of our magazine.

In addition to the strengthening of our Editorial staff, we are very glad to say that there is a marked increase of activity among the members and friends of the Alliance. The contribution of articles and news is growing both in number and quality. The limited space of our Monthly can scarcely hold all of them. We are therefore very often obliged to leave some of the articles and papers till our later issues. Don't be discouraged, if your paper does not appear immediately. We hope that the enthusiasm which has been so splendidly evinced, will continue to develop and grow.

* * *

The Editor is a firm believer in the "liberty of the press," therefore while correcting, when necessary, a few grammatical, typographical or other errors in papers sent in we are always careful not to amend, or change the views expressed by writers and contributors. This may account for conflicts of opinions and startling statements sometimes occurred in our pages. Should our readers be disposed to comment upon any of our subject matter, correspondence for publication or not will be welcomed, and we shall all be gainers by a frank exchange of thought and opinion.

* * *

A SECOND KOREA?

THE recognition of Urgan independence by Russia seals the fate of Urga, the Outer Mongolia; reveals the hidden purposes of Russia; and ends the hope of adjusting controversy by peaceful means. The example of Japan in Korea is thus being followed by Russia. England is taking a similar step in Tibet. If we fail to unite the frontier peoples with their fellow countrymen of the eighteen provinces in close ties both

in patriotism and public interest, we cannot hope to avoid similar progressive dismemberment.

Min Li Pao, a representative and prominent newspaper in Shanghai, voices the national sentiments well:

"It needs no demonstration that Outer Mongolia is not up to the standard of an independent state. That Russia should support such a weak community, and yet not recognize the Republic of China, of which Mongolia is only a dependency, shows the motive that is behind the Russian move.

"It is an open secret that the declaration of independence by Mongolia is the result of Russian influence. We well remember that when the Republic proposed to dispatch an armed force to Urga, Russia presented a strong protest. She even went so far as to request China to recognize Mongolia's autonomy. Certainly, the Russian government has played its part well! But it is a great pity that the Mongolians were so foolish as to allow themselves to be the instruments of Russian ambitions.

"When the news of the internal trouble of Russia leaked out, it was generally believed that the Russian government would at once turn its attention from Mongolian affairs to its own problems. It was thought that China would be left free to deal with the Mongolian question. What a master move the recognition of Mongolia's independence! It wins the Mongolians over to Russia, obstructs the movement of the Chinese and paves the way for the annexation of Mongolia. The Mongolians, not seeing the dangerous pit in front, are rejoicing over their success and what they think is the friendly support of Russia!

"Some time ago, Mongolia made the announcement that she would ask the protection of Russia. In all probability the establishment of a Russian protectorate over Mongolia will be the next thing in order.

"Outer Mongolia is the door to North China, just as Korea is the key to Manchuria. As the annexation of Korea has led to the occupation of Manchuria so will the annexation of Mongolia lead to a general break-up of the whole of China. It must be understood that Mongolia is not Korea. Korea was a mere dependency or a colony of China before the Japanese war; but Mongolia is a component part of China. Korea could be given away without endangering Chinese integrity; but Mongolia could not be parted with so easily. Its annexation by Russia will inevitably cause the partition of China. Our national existence is endangered by the Russian move. To avert this calamity, it seems that nothing is more effective than iron and blood. Weak as Turkey is, her people can still stand up and fight. Why not the Chinese?"

Letter to the President of the United States of America

WILLIAM H. TAFT

President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Chinese Students' Alliance of the United States of America, representing some nine hundred Chinese students in this country, begs for the gracious consideration of this petition.

Since the establishment of the Republican Government in China a year ago, we have looked forward to the formal recognition of this new government by the powers, but naturally, we have expected far more sympathy and earlier recognition from the United States than from any other country, for the following reasons:

1. That the United States and China have always been in cordial relationship.

2. That the United States has always sympathized with the republican cause and political emancipation.

3. That the United States has traditionally granted early recognition to other new republics.

The Chinese Students' Alliance made a similar petition on February 12th, 1912, and within the past eleven months, the new government of China has vindicated herself to deserve recognition upon these grounds, to wit:

- 1 That the Republic of China has proven itself a stable government, acknowledged by its predecessor and recognized by her people, the people, the annual anniversary celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the country on October 10th, 1912—the Chinese July Fourth—being ample testimony.

2. That it is in undisputed control of, and is exercising the sovereign power of the Chinese nation;

3. That it has assumed all the responsibilities of an independent state, and

4. That it has satisfactorily discharged all obligations towards foreign nations, by the strict observance of all treaties, and by the full protection of all foreign subjects and their property within its domain.

In recognition of the above-mentioned conditions, the public sentiment of the American people has shown signs favorable to the formal recognition of the Chinese Republic as voiced throughout the world of journalism, through the public expressions of leaders of thought, and even unto members of the Congress and the American community at Peking. Moreover, it would be no exaggeration to

say that even the spirits of Washington, Monroe, Lincoln, "Chinese Burlingame" and John Hay echo back along the mystic chords of memory their assent.

In the words of Phillips Brooks, the blessings from above have rested on "the strange meeting of races of which a new race is being born to help the world to its completeness." "America is the logical leader" in such a movement, according to Justice Brewer. The responsibility that rested upon the shoulders of Nathan Hale was grave when he volunteered to reconnoitre the British forces at New York, for the success of a whole army depended upon him; it was a graver responsibility to Lincoln, during that solemn hour when the whole Union was rending asunder and under the weight of that tremendous burden the strong President at the White House went down onto his knees with supplications unto a stronger power; is not the responsibility that rests upon the shoulders of Your Excellency much graver and nobler, when one-third of the human race is anxiously waiting for the international recognition of their emancipation from the thralldom of absolutism and hopeless conservatism?

In the trend of America's national life and from the assurances of past history, it is not difficult to find a ready answer. It is not so much the events themselves as the motives which prompted the Monroe Doctrine, the Civil War, the Emancipation of Cuba, the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, the Open-Door Policy in China and the active part taken in the Hague Tribunal. Evidently, the logical advance upon these landmarks is the recognition of a new sovereign state which would insure peace in the Far East for the inhabitants therein and to the Powers adjacent. For peace alone will permit the characteristic manhood—like Dr. Yung Wing of Yale, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen—that is to shape the destiny of that new Republic under new circumstances to mature and to see clearly the purpose of the Infinite.

By safe-guarding the territory, justified on the ground of economic necessity to her millions, by insuring peace and by a friendly recognition, then there is also a hope and a promise that God means to build up in that land some strong and free and characteristic manhood which shall help the world to its completeness.

Convinced by the sense of International Justice embodied in Your Excellency's utterances in China and as a champion of International Peace, the Chinese Students' Alliance ventures respectfully and fervently to petition again for the formal recognition of the largest though the youngest of Republics—the new government of China.

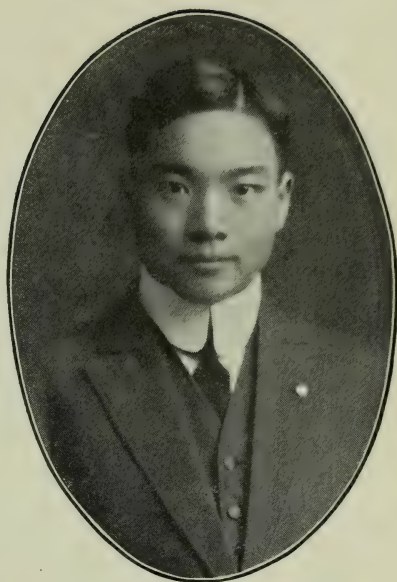
Respectfully,

(Signed) YUN-SIANG TSAO,

Secretary of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the
United States of America.



Z. T. NYI (Columbia)
Editor-in-Chief.



H. F. HWONG (Michigan)
Associate Editor.



P. C. CHANG (Clark)
Associate Editor.



C. L. TAN (Chicago)
Associate Editor.

Literary

THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR

By TZONFAH HWANG (University of Michigan)

Second Prize Oration at the Third Annual Conference, Ann Arbor,
Michigan, September 3, 1912

Thomas Carlyle once said that the history of the world was but the biography of its Great Men—the Men who have accomplished some work here. We are not unmindful of the fact, that our native land across the ocean is in need of such great men.

Judging from your enthusiastic faces, it prompts me to say that you are longing to work for yonder beloved country. By virtue of your work, you aim to become China's Great Men, her heroes.

Looking back, we recall the moment when we were about to leave Shanghai, leaning over one side of the steamer, bidding goodbye to relatives and friends, our hearts were beating with sorrow. Yet, do you not recollect, it was a sorrow commingled with lofty hopes, and intertwined with a clear recognition of responsibilities? And we recall, how at that moment, a clear picture was impressed upon our minds of the deplorable conditions of our land. Indeed, it was that dismal vicissitude, darkening our country during the past three centuries—so striking in our memories—that eventually overcame our private sorrow and compelled us to come hither.

Time will soon arrive when we shall return to that shore, where we kissed our last adieu. Have we accomplished thus far anything in pursuance of our former aspirations?

Fellow countrymen, assuming that we are entertaining these common feelings, I do invite you this evening to concentrate your mind with me seriously on the Demand of the Hour.

Too obviously, I cannot alone render any justice to this topic. However, I enjoy this great comfort to see that one phase of this demand is already generally represented here:

I see, there are here before me, future presidents, governors, legislators, and keen politicians. I see before me many promising directors of the new engineering works, industrial organizations, and what not; and some of you will become steel magnates, oil and railway kings. I can tell that all of you, with of course the ordinary exceptions, will turn out to be ideal husbands and wives—in fact, every profession and

service have their prospective representatives in this serious-minded audience. As far as the general demands are concerned, no time need be wasted here. Our immediate inquiry is, What, if any, is the sole present Demand of China?

Leaders might be the demand of the hour. But, most unfortunately, the title of a leader frequently misleads. Nowadays, it often seduces the inexperienced mind to indulge in the illusive side of leadership. The office runners, the insane politicians amply furnish the types of victims of such mental disease as fantastic leadership. On the ground of its liability to miscarry, let us, I beseech you, dismiss from our mind the thought of such leaders . . . So, too, ladies and gentlemen, the flowery epithets of patriotism, without the essence of action, have degenerated into a sort of popular entertainment, rather than heart-searching deliberation. For my part, I am not prepared to discuss this subject.

Free from any emotion, I ask you, my countrymen, lifting up our eyes and looking throughout the enormous fields of our Motherland, as fair-minded citizens, can we fail to touch each other's hearts and say that the momentous Demand is workers? Inform me, if you can, of some skilful engineers of our own; show me honorable enterprisers in any other calling or occupation! By all these I challenge you to know the number of willing and competent workers in the field! Nevertheless, I am somewhat reluctant to bring forth too plain an answer, which would rend the heart of every sensitive citizen! But—this is no time to continue any ceremony before broad-minded brothers and sisters from my own country.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me bring home to you once for all the understanding of the present Demand by a brief review of the past and its resultant effects upon our land. Until recently, as you well remember, whenever a returned student passed the government examination, he became then and there an officer, a civilian—to him, both legend and custom have prescribed that it is a disgrace, if not the most inauspicious risk, to do any manual labor. There his job is called an office; his income brings him lucrative salaries. How far the administration of sending young men abroad to learn practical vocations has been thwarted, cannot be fathomed! Because as soon as one enters the government service, just so soon is he saturated with the prevailing germs of corruption. As a matter of fact, in whatever business concerns, a returned student must at least wear the name of director, or its like. To maintain his dignity as such, a director must never engage in any hard work.

Since our own men scorn work, foreign foremen and experts were employed at every conceivable hazard, as if China

had never sent a single man abroad to learn the same business. Though foreign experts were as ever willing and true while working in their own countries, yet, in the exposure of our atmosphere, they seldom succeeded in adapting themselves to our conditions. Above all, as hired mercenaries, they naturally had to face temptation common to people in like positions. Among all disadvantages to us, there was this tendency to betray our business. Our trade propositions remained no longer secret to our competitors. Besides reaching other European markets, they are to-day almost invariably distributed to Nagasaki and Tokio by the first mail, by which our strong rivals never hesitate to shatter our plans with the first blow.

Moreover, modern shipbuilding was commenced fifty years ago in the Province of Fukien. Textile industries have been introduced into Kan-su Province, four decades, through the agencies of Belgium and German weavers. And many government railroads, tanneries, collieries, and machine shops have found their establishment, at least five years ago, or more. . . . In so far as the waiting power, the money capital, and the natural resources, are concerned, ought not China to be a moderately productive country?

But alas! owing to the sad need of a host of workmen, the nation is now tottering before an appalling danger both within and without. Behold, the clouds are gathering and precipitating against the roofs of our homes thicker and heavier! The wealth of the whole nation is being stripped by foreign contestants and imbibed by domestic parasites. Behold, to-day three hundred thousand of our fellow countrymen are suffering the terrible ordeals of starvation! Go back to the borders of Yunan, you will see the British encampments ready for action at any moment! Go back to Manchuria and Mongolia, you will see this very moment, bivouac lights of concerted, premeditated, and wicked conspiracy, dazzling upon the tombs of our ancestors—you will hear the Nipponese and Muscovites, without a scintilla of right, claiming "liberty of movement" on our own soil—and these lamentable conditions and heart-rending shame shall be tolerated . . . how long? Just as long as you and I, China's sons and daughters, are content to cowardly stand back and desert the duty of work!

Ladies and gentlemen, having appealed to you for wilful workers without reserve, I have not been able to avoid certain sentiments. However painful and shocking, such sentiments must be now stirred up, or else it be too late. Will you accept my plea? We cannot afford to tarry with the pleasant idea that the New Republic has already come into existence! If you want to prolong the history of China, more work must be

done, and some one must do it! Shall we not draw a lesson from the subjugated Koreans, living with their sovereignty merged with a foreign power? Shall we wait till the long-thundered partition becomes a fact?

The western Christendom has long admired the way in which we obey that Great Commandment in honoring our parents, and above all accredited us as a highly moral race.

Fellow Compatriots, unless we, the privileged few, would faithfully and unselfishly account our responsibilities, by working out perpetual prosperity for the land, wherein rest the ashes of our forefathers, then we shall fall into a miserable predicament; the Almighty Justice could but visit us with the judgment of absolute disinheritance and eternal humiliation!

My brothers and sisters, words without action are of no avail, while the issue is yet undecided. Let us strenuously and assiduously manifest our manhood and womanhood! Our American friends are sympathetically and helpfully watching our preparations. With many feelings, I can but say, we must decide between procrastination and receipt of disgrace, or work and strife for glory!

* * *

CHINESE STUDENTS' DIRECTORY

The Chinese Students' Directory for 1913 will appear in February. It will contain the Constitutions and By-Laws of the Chinese Students' Alliance, and the different Sections, the records of the Summer Conferences, national holidays, and a Directory of the Chinese Students in America, both in English and Chinese.

The members of the Chinese Students' Alliance are entitled to a copy free of charge, and others who wish to have a copy will please send in their names and addresses to the Manager of the Directory, Mr. S. J. Wu, 554 West 114th Street, New York City, N. Y., with 25 cents in stamps. Cheng-Fu Wang, Business Manager, Chinese Students' Monthly.

UNION IS LIFE

By CHING-CHUN WANG, M.A., Ph.D.

We have often heard the familiar expression, Union is strength. But in our case—in the case of our existence as a nation—union means more than strength. It means life! Therefore, if there is any one quality above all others that we must endeavor to attain, that quality is to be able and willing to co-operate and unite.

It has been repeatedly observed by writers of renown that individually the Chinese rank among the strongest of all peoples, while considered as a whole they are possibly the weakest of all. While it is unnecessary either to confirm or to deny the exact truth of such a statement, we cannot but feel that the weakness of our country has been largely, if not entirely, due to the lack of cohesion among our people. Indeed, it appears fairly certain that the lack of unity and the tendency of each one working for, and by himself, has been more responsible than other shortcomings for the present weakness of our country. In this age of ours, when things are done on a large scale and when co-operation and organization are essential in the struggle for existence, we shall not only remain helpless before our foes, but might even be annihilated as a nation, should we continue to pull in different directions. On the other hand, if we only unite and combine, we shall soon, and surely, be able to take care of ourselves; for now it is unmistakable that it is only by combined effort that we may be able to enjoy ourselves and to hand down to our posterity the unparalleled inheritance which our forefathers have left to, and God has preserved for us. Should we persist to ignore God's blessings by refusing to exert ourselves concertedly to make use of such inheritance, which no other people in the world has, then we would have no others, but ourselves, to blame, should the laws of evolution transfer that inheritance to those who would make use of it. Remember what happened to the Hebrews and the American Indians. God cannot help those who do not help themselves.

A few facts will help to make our position still clearer. We all know something about football. But football teaches that teamwork is essential to victory. The reason why our Alliance has done more, heretofore, than the students' organizations in Europe is simply because there has been more co-operation and more cohesion among our students in America heretofore.

* Substance of lecture delivered before Columbia Chinese Students' Club.

What is true in our own activities is also true in regard to nations. The reason why India, with a territory as rich as, and a population even larger than that of Europe, is to-day enslaved by a handful of Englishmen is because the Indians themselves cannot unite. It is well known that it is not England that lords over the three hundred million Indians but the different casts and sections of the Indians help England to overlord their own kind. Indians, like us, are great philosophers; Indians are good individual soldiers. With all these and other excellent characteristics, India is what she is to-day, simply because the Indians cannot unite.

Japan defeated Russia, because they worked and fought as one man and for one purpose, while the Russians had dissension. The Balkans had been placed under the yoke of Turkey during four hundred years, because the Balkans themselves permitted it; and to-day they have redeemed their freedom by no other than their own united effort.

Our own history proves the same conclusion. Chow-Wen-Wang was able to drive away the emperor Shang-Chow and establish the glorious dynasty of Chow, because his men had only one heart while each one of the followers of Shang-Chow had a different heart. Recently we have met so many humiliating defeats, because our people did not unite. The Manchu Court had been able to rule China up to last year, not because that Court was strong or good enough to rule, but because our people could not unite to remove it. The Taipings were not subdued by the Manchus but by the Chinese. In other words, the Manchus played the same game that England is playing in India to-day. Indeed, they tried to play the same game again last year, but this time they failed, because our people got together. Besides other things, the Revolution has made this revelation. It has brought our people face to face with the fact that, while isolated we are weak and despised, once united we are strong. Our compatriots who fell during the Revolution have set an example. There had never been known before in our country such a strong and united feeling. The easterner and the westerner, the Cantonese and the Chiliman, all were equally eager to fight shoulder to shoulder and ready to die side by side. Their patriotism and their bravery should not only entitle us to feel justly proud but prove to be an ennobling inspiration to all who know of them. They were united for one purpose. They went forward without hesitation. They fell and are gone, so that we may live to enjoy the fruits of their blood. But our struggle is not over. It is just begun! How should we prove ourselves worthy of those who fell last year? How should we protect our inheritance for ourselves and our posterity? Time

may soon come, when all of us may be called upon to prove our worthiness of claiming to be citizens of China. Should we prove wanting and be cursed down to history, or shall we unite and justify our claim to our inheritance? We are soon to settle this question. My fellow students, if we learn nothing else from America, let us learn to co-operate—to unite. If we prosper, let us prosper as one and united nation; if we fail, let us fall together.

* * *

CIRCULAR TO EASTERN SECTION MEMBERS

Dear Fellow Members:

I want to call your attention to the following extract from the Constitution and By-Laws of the Eastern Section of the Alliance.

"Every member of the Section shall pay the Treasurer thereto an annual due of three dollars (U. S. currency). The Section Treasury is entitled to one dollar, and the Alliance two, of which one is for the subscription of Alliance publications."

The Alliance is an organization that deserves the unreserved support of every Chinese student in this country. I, as the Treasurer of the Eastern Section, appeal to you for your financial support. You will find it convenient to hand your remittance to my representatives listed below, who have been appointed and authorized by the Chairman of the Section to collect, receive and turn in all dues at places where you reside. It saves you trouble and small charges which are unavoidable if you remit your due direct to this office. If the latter way is preferred remittance should be made in check, or postal money order, or bank draft. In no case, should cash be mailed without being registered. For those who are not within the territory of any of my representatives, the only way is, of course, to remit the amount direct to this office.

Mr. P. C. King, Mr. T. N. Yu, Cornell.

Mr. M. Y. Chung, Mr. S. J. Wu, Columbia.

Mr. Y. L. Tong, Yale.

Mr. Y. C. Mei, Worcester.

Mr. C. L. Sun, Syracuse.

Mr. Loy Chang, Harvard.

Mr. T. S. Yeh, Lehigh.

Mr. Y. C. Yang, Cushing Academy.

Mr. W. G. Loo, M. I. T.

Yours very truly,

H. K. CHOW,

Treasurer of the Eastern Section.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE IN U. S. A.

The Eighth Annual Conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States was held on August 21-28, 1912, at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Abounding in natural beauty for which Berkshire County is noted, and devoid of the bustle and hustle characterizing large cities Williamstown was indeed, ideal for the gathering. The weather man, who was so cruel last year at Princeton, redeemed himself by furnishing the most agreeable mid-summer weather, which added not a little to the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. Not at all startled by the sudden invasion of Celestial students, the kind and hospitable town-people helped considerably to make the Conference enjoyable. Under these favorable conditions, the various committees in charge of the convention worked like a machine, and the well-arranged program was carried out, act after act, like a well-rehearsed play. Shortcomings there were, but they were so eclipsed by the successful features as to become practically negligible. Indeed, "successful" too mild a term for the Eighth Annual Conference. It left a record that will be a standard for years to come.

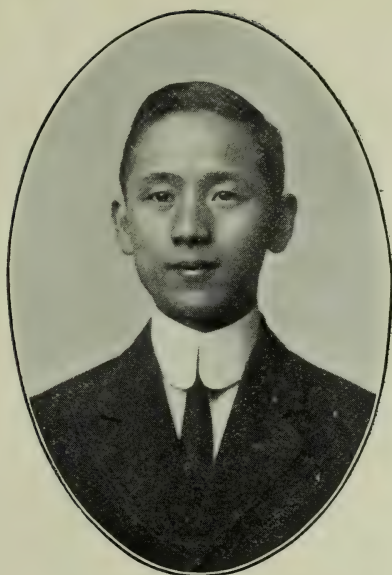
The first session was held on Wednesday evening, August 21, in Jesup Hall. Mr. W. P. Wei, Chairman of the Eastern Section, opened the Conference with an address of welcome, in which he reviewed briefly the work of the Section during the past year, and pointed out the objects of the annual gathering. He was followed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, President of Williams College, who extended to the delegates a very cordial welcome.

The daily program of the Conference consisted almost invariably of a business meeting and a platform address in the morning, athletic sports and recreation in the afternoon, and literary contests or social entertainments in the evening. A few lines will be devoted to each topic in the following paragraphs.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

By far the most important part of the program were the business meetings. For it was at these sessions that reports of the different officers of the Section were heard, various problems were brought forth, and discussed, amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Section were recommended and debated, and new officers were elected.

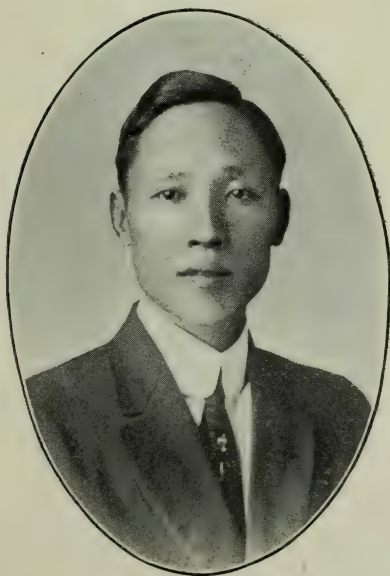
The reports showed the most successful year the Eastern Section has ever had, and contained many valuable suggestions for the coming administration as to increasing the efficiency of the section machinery.



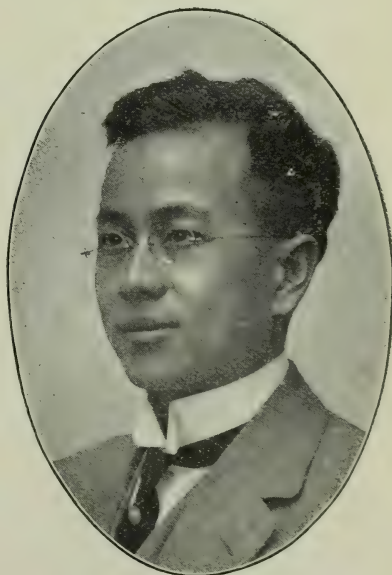
Y. L. TONG (Yale)
Associate Editor.



L. K. KAO (Michigan)
Associate Editor.



S. T. CHANG (Missouri)
Associate Editor.



K. S. LEE (Cornell)
Associate Editor.

The Resolution Committee, under the leadership of Mr. C. H. Chu, Columbia University, recommended a number of Constitutional amendments, most of which were adopted.

The most significant action taken by the Conference was the consolidation of several minor organizations (Ai-Kwoh-Hwei, Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Students' Aid Society) with the Alliance. The new Constitution for the consolidated organization, drafted by a Special Committee appointed by the President of the Alliance, was provisionally adopted for one year.

The election of new officers aroused much interest. The record attendance at that particular meeting indicated unmistakably that the delegates appreciate their right of suffrage. The new officers are as follows:

Chairman, Mr. Loy Chang, Harvard Univ.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. P. C. King, Cornell Univ.

Chinese Secretary, Mr. T. Chang, Mass. Institute of Technology.

English Secretary, Mr. Y. C. Mei, Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute.

Treasurer, Mr. H. K. Chow, Mass. Institute of Technology.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES

Jesup Hall was three times the arena of battles of eloquence. The first was the English Oratorical Contest, which took place on the evening of August 22. The preliminary contest, necessitated by the large number of candidates, resulted in the selection of the following speakers:

P. C. Chang, Clark Univ., "National Ideals."

C. H. Chu, Columbia Univ., "The New Chinese Freedom."

Chimin Chu-Fuh, Lehigh Univ., "Chinese Civilization."

K. S. Lee, Cornell Univ., "Patriotism in Time of Peace."

Z. T. Nyi, Columbia Univ., "Chinese Nationalism."

Y. L. Tong, Yale Univ., "Over-Progressiveness and Its Dangers."

Prof. Lewis Perry, Williams College, and Messrs. D. J. Neyland and C. S. Cole acted as judges. They awarded the first prize to Mr. Lee, and the second prize to Mr. Chang.

The second literary event, held on Friday evening, August 23, was a Chinese debate on "Resolved, That Women in China should have Equal Suffrage as Men." The Worcester (Mass.) Chinese Students' Club team, which consisted of Messrs. S. P. Wo, Y. C. Mei, and P. C. Chang, defended the affirmative, and Messrs. T. Chang, S. D. Li, and M. C. Hou, representing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Club, took the negative side. The debate was conducted in Mandarin. The decision was awarded to the negative side, while Mr. P. C. Chang captured the prize for the "best Chinese debater."

The Chinese Oratorical Contest, which took place on the following evening, concluded the literary section of the program. After a

very close contest. Mr. C. S. Hsin (M. I. T.) won the first prize, and Mr. S. Hu (Cornell) carried off the second.

The spirit shown at the literary contests was commendable and encouraging. Competition was close and keen. Moreover, the speakers distinguished themselves not only by displays of oratory and rhetoric, but also by evidence of sincerity and conviction. Admirable, too, was the enthusiasm manifested in the use of the Chinese language at the two contests.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

The Conference was enlivened by interesting athletic activities. The track and field meet took place on Weston Field on Saturday morning, August 24, with ideal weather conditions. About forty delegates appeared on the field as contestants. The Cornell team, composed of about twenty strong, won the largest number of points. Mr. C. S. K. Chow, Yale University, wrested the individual championship from Mr. B. H. Cheu, Cornell University, by a narrow margin of three-quarters of a point. One Alliance record and two Section records were broken at this meet.

The results of the different events follow:

100-Yard Dash—B. H. Cheu, Cornell, first; K. Y. Char, Cornell, second; W. S. Chun, M. A. C., third; 11 2-5 sec.

Shot-Put—E. W. Cheng, Harvard, first; C. L. Tan, Yale, second; S. S. Hu, Cornell, third; 34 ft. 10 in. (Eastern record).

220-Yard Low Hurdle—C. S. K. Chow, Yale, first; N. Shen, Cornell, second; K. Y. Char, Cornell, third; 30 4-5 sec.

1-Mile Run—D. K. Wei, Cornell, first; K. F. Hu, Harvard, second; W. Y. Chun, third; 5 min. 29 4-5 sec. (Eastern Record).

Running High Jump—C. S. K. Chow, Yale, first; C. L. Tan, Yale, second; F. L. Chang, Yale; 5 ft.

220-Yard Dash—K. Y. Char, Cornell, first; C. S. K. Chow, Yale, second; S. G. Szeto, Cornell; 27 2-5 sec.

Pole Vault—C. S. K. Chow, Yale, and C. Chow, M. I. T., tie; W. Y. Chiu, Cornell, third; 9 ft. 6 in.

440-Yard Run—B. H. Cheu, Cornell, first; W. Y. Chiu, Cornell, second; K. C. Li, Harvard, third; 57 4-5 sec. (Alliance Record).

Running Broad Jump—S. P. Wo, Worcester Academy, first; H. K. Kwong, Princeton, second; H. Jee, third; 18 ft. 5 1-2 in.

880-Yard Run—B. H. Cheu, Cornell, first; Y. T. Tong, Springfield, second; K. C. Li, Harvard, third.

2-Mile Run—C. Ping, Cornell, first; K. F. Hu, Harvard, second, K. S. Lee, Cornell, third; 12 min. 34 3-5 sec.

1-Mile Relay Race—Cornell; 2 min. 56 3-5 sec.

The Soccer Football game between the Nanyang and Peiyang teams was played on August 26. The result was a 1—1 tie. Al-

though both elevens had never played together before, team work was displayed to a considerable degree.

The baseball team, captained by Mr. C. S. Chow, Yale, played a game against the Williamstown High School nine on August 27, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the latter. The Chinese players however, showed a considerable amount of form and knowledge on the diamond.

Tennis was undoubtedly the most popular sport among the delegates. Entries were so numerous that the tournament lasted throughout the Conference. By the process of elimination. Mr. K. Y. Chan, Cornell, emerged out of the long-drawn contest a victor and won the much-coveted gold medal. Time did not permit finishing the double tournament, so its result remained undecided.

The enthusiasm and spirit manifested at these athletic contests revealed a change in the attitude of Chinese students toward physical education and their awakening to the truth of the saying, "Sound mind in sound body." Incidentally, it also disclosed the importance of practice. At the track meet, the Cornell team was the only one that had any systematic training, and the result was obvious. The Cornell Club deserves congratulations for having set an example which it would be well for other clubs to follow.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS

The most enjoyable event of the Conference was the "Inter-Club Entertainment," given on Monday evening, August 26. The program was opened by an one-act allegory, titled "Every Student," presented by the Flip-Flap Club. It pictured vividly the life of every student, How he broke friendship with Success, and courted Pleasure, a chorus girl; how he laughed at Work, his room-mate, and rejected the counsel of his friend Advice; how he was entrapped by Failure, a crook and companion of Pleasure; and how he was reconciled with Success through Advice. The presentation was commendable.

The allegory was followed by the singing of several songs, English and Chinese, by the Harvard Club. The next feature was "Magic," performed by Mr. S. C. Li, a Harvard graduate. Mr. Li took the audience to Magic Land, whereof they read so much in their childhood, and worked things which seemed to be real, though physically impossible. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Club next showed by means of lantern slides a number of actual scenes of the recent Revolution, and presented a Chinese play, "The Chinese Revolution in a Nutshell." The program was concluded with a violin solo by Mr. W. Y. Chin, Cornell, accompanied by Miss Alice Hui, of New York.

The second social event was the Concert, rendered on Wednesday evening, August 28, prior to the inauguration of new officers. The program, printed below, was heartily enjoyed:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Piano Solo—"Maiden's Prayer" | Badazewska |
| Miss Carrie Huie | |
| 2. Duo—Chinese Fiddle and Fife. | |
| Messrs. W. Y. Chiu, K. Y. Char (Cornell) | |
| 3. Vocal Solo—"Arioso" | De Libes |
| Miss Yvonne Vincelette | |
| 4. Chinese Monn-Harp | Mr. F. T. Yeh (M. I. T.) |
| 5. Vocal Solo—"Lenore" | Cadman |
| Mr. E. W. Cheng (Harvard) | |
| 6. Violin Solo | Selected |
| Miss Bessie Eadie | |
| 7. Vocal Solo | Selected |
| Mr. Thomas Monteath | |
| 8. Auto Harp | Mr. K. K. Chun (Springfield) |
| 9. Vocal Solo | Selected |
| Miss Veda Seeley | |
| 10. Mandolin Duo—"Traumeri" | Woodland Selections |
| Messrs. J. H. Lui (Harvard); D. M. Chung (Yale) | |

PLATFORM ADDRESSES

Platform addresses at the annual conference were interesting and instructive. The first address was delivered by Dr. H. S. Cowell, Principal of Cushing Academy, whose subject was, "The Education Worth While." He urged young people to develop the power to say things worth saying, to think ideas worth thinking, to see things worth seeing, to do things worth doing, and to be somebody worth being. He declared that the three definite objects of an education as outlined above were (1) to make a living, (2) to make a life, and (3) to give a life. Mr. Hume, of Yale, a missionary at Changsha, Hunan, China, presented the second address on August 26. He spoke on the present conditions in China and brought home to the hearts of the students the many pressing problems now confronting the Chinese Republic, upon the solution of which hinges the future destiny of the oldest nation in the Far East. Prof. A. H. Morton, of Williams College, addressed the Conference on the morning of August 28, his subject being "Williams College as a Type of American Education."

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION

The unprecedented feature of the Eighth Annual Conference was the celebration of the establishment of the Great Republic of China. It took place on Monday afternoon, August 26. A brass band parade preceded the regular program, and was made exceedingly spectacular by the fancy costumes worn by a number of students. The paraders

received sympathetic greetings from the citizens of Williamstown. Stump speeches were made in front of Jesup Hall. Mr. K. Y. Char, Cornell, representing the students eloquently urged the Young China to dedicate themselves to the promotion of the welfare of the new Republic. He was followed by Dr. L. L. Seaman, President of China Society of America, who read some of the correspondence between President Taft and the Society, regarding recognition of the Chinese Republic. Rev. J. E. Williams, Vice-President of the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, related several interesting incidents, which he witnessed during the Revolution, and showed how ridiculously absurd most of the newspaper reports were. He said he had faith and confidence in the new government, which was already safe and stable, and he predicted that China under the new regime will proceed in the path of progress by larger strides than before.

Feeling among the delegates was that the celebration had a deeper meaning than a mere display of fanciful costumes and oratory. It celebrated more than a mere change in the form of the visible government. It celebrated the dawn of a new era—an era of liberty and freedom, of progress and prosperity—in the history of China, and the occasion was a manifestation of the confidence and loyalty of the Chinese students in the Republican government, to which they pledged their heart and soul.

BAZAAR, BANQUET AND BON-FIRE

Another interesting affair of the Conference was the Bazaar, at which many "genuine" Oriental goods were exhibited and sold for the benefit of the Alliance. The area in front of Jesup Hall was tastefully decorated, and the graceful and charming lady delegates, who took part, added manifestly to the attraction. The proceeds of the sale were large.

The banquet was the crowning social event of the Conference. It was given on the evening of August 27. The dining hall was decorated with the national colors of the American and Chinese Republics and pennants representing various educational institutions. The occasion was enlivened by college yells and songs. Mr. P. W. Kuo, President of the Alliance, acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were Prof. G. Dropper, Williams College, Rev. J. E. Williams, and Mr. Loy Chang, Chairman-elect of the Eastern Section.

The inauguration of new officers took place on Thursday evening, August 28, and was followed by a bon-fire. At this event, which marked the close of the 1912 Conference, the delegates danced, sang and yelled around the fire. The glowing blaze seemed to have melted the gloom that had entered the hearts of parting friends, and to have filled them with hope and happy anticipation for future gatherings.

As stated at the outset, the Eighth Annual Conference was more than a success. Too much credit cannot be given to M. Y. S. Tsao, the able chairman of the Conference Committee, and other Committees, to whose faithful work and harmonious co-operation was due the excellent program.

CHIMIN CHU FUH.

* * *

SENATOR BACON MOVED FOR THE RECOGNITION

The joint resolution (S. J. Res, 146) providing for the recognition of the Republican Government in China was read the first time by its title and the second at length, as follows:

"Whereas, The people of China have asserted the right of self-government, and in pursuance thereof have thrown off the rule of monarchy and sought to establish for themselves a representative Republican government; and

"Whereas, In the time which has elapsed since the establishment of their present Republican Government, satisfactory evidence has been given that a permanent and stable government has been established and maintained. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, etc., That the present Republican Government of China is hereby recognized by the United States of America, with all the powers and privileges of their intercourse and relations with this government properly appertaining to and in general extended to independent and sovereign governments and nations."

* * *

PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF CHINA

By P. Y. LÓ

In discussing the future of the awakened China in the world of trade, a number of things requires consideration. We must determine whether our people have the ability, the education, or the progressiveness of the people with whom we must compete; we must examine the natural resources of our country, in order to determine whether the combination of labor, raw material, and the means of transportation is present in such a way as to enable the most to be gotten out of the industries of the land.

In comparing the prospects of most modern nations, the determination of the above questions would be mostly a question of statistics, and of the well-known peculiarities of the particular people.

With China, however, the inquiry must take a wider scope; for untold centuries they have been isolated from every modern improvement in the commercial world; their agriculture has been conducted under the most primitive methods; their schools have been conducted more with an eye to the cloister than to the counting room; their political affairs have been one continual scandal, with graft, corruption, and oppression of every kind suppressing every vestige of initiative in the people. Granted that China has the ore, the coal, the rich soil, the thousands of miles of navigable rivers, the fine harbors, an abundance of cheap labor; can she overcome these obstacles, and become a dangerous rival to the nations, that in modern methods have so great a start.

Many students in world affairs have of late years been devoting a great deal of attention to the people of the Far East; their political systems have been studied; their schools have been investigated, the people have been observed, and the results of this painstaking work has been the conclusion that China with the adoption of four much-needed reforms, will gradually become one of the greatest and strongest commercial nations of the world. These four reforms of which so much is expected are the following:

First, National centralization of authority;

Second, Financial reorganization; national system of taxation;

Third, Military reorganization;

Fourth, Educational reorganization.

All of these reforms have been inaugurated. The old system of government of China has been one of the greatest drawbacks to progress. The first people in control were the Tartars who ruled with the iron hand of despotism, then the

wandering Mongols came into ascendancy. The Ming Dynasty, the most brilliant of all the ruling powers, next came into control, the peace and prosperity lulled the people into ease and indifference, the office holders became rotten to the core, and finally the Manchus came into power and until the late abdication have perpetuated the rule of selfishness, corruption, with a total disregard for the good of the country as a whole.

However, since 1898 a movement had been growing among a few public-spirited Chinese, who had the good of the country at heart, to reform some of the vices of their political life. A systematic education of the people was begun, the failure of their governmental methods was ruthlessly exposed, the need of a strong government was shown to be the only way to stop the encroachments of Russia, Germany, England, and other European powers. The efforts of this teaching soon became apparent—patriotism, long dormant, sprang into being; an accounting was demanded from Peking, and the dissatisfaction with the Manchus spread until a successful revolution overthrew them and added China to the roll of republics of the world. Then followed a reform of the postal system, and in one year's time the number of pieces of mail handled by this department sprang from twenty million to three hundred and six million. A telegraph system was installed, the control of the Republic was gradually extended from one province to the other, until to-day they are almost in a position to announce that the adoption of the first of these much-needed reforms is an accomplished fact.

As to the financial reorganization, and a national system of taxation, with the men now at the head of the government, there is no reason to doubt but that they will soon have the new nation on a sound financial basis.

It is but just a few years when the Chinese-Japanese war disclosed the rottenness of the military department of the Chinese government; and ever since it has been the laughing stock of the civilized world. These conditions, however, are being rapidly changed; foreign military experts were engaged, the listless soldiers well armed, fed, clothed, and drilled according to modern methods; to-day China has an army of about three hundred thousand men, and the war department is as honestly administered as any branch of the government.

Great strides have been made in educational reform; by the edict of 1905 the old classical and literary system of education has been swept away, and a new system installed, destined to give the growing youth a knowledge of the actual world, of science, of mathematics, of geography and of present day political economy. The attendance at the schools have

greatly increased; in one province, that of Chihli, the number of children attending school has increased from eight thousand to two hundred and fourteen thousand. In fact, the general advancement of China has been so great, that such a well informed man as Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, said: "China has made greater progress in the last ten years, than in the preceding ten centuries."

With these artificial barriers removed, China need fear the commercial rivalry of no nation in the world.

It has been said that the nature of the Chinese people is such that they will never form the great combinations of capital and brains necessary in all great industries. This, however, is greatly overdrawn; they have not as yet become familiar with modern corporation methods, but there is no reason to suppose that once familiar with them, they will be unable to use them to their advantage. That combination is not foreign to the nature of the Chinese, witness the Bankers guilds, the Piece-goods guilds, and many others that have held together for centuries.

The absence of railways in this nation has also been cited as an indication that China could never become a formidable rival; in thirty or forty years, the United States, with one-fifth the population spread a network of steel railways into the remotest corners of the country, and why cannot China duplicate the feat? Railroads already radiate from Shanghai and Peking; altogether China has about ten thousand miles of track.

The commercial possibilities of China is not a dream merely, it is in many cases a demonstrated fact. In twenty-six years over forty-six silk factories have been established; also over twelve spinning mills hiring thousands of operatives have been opened.

In Shanghai scores of factories are beginning to dot the suburbs; factories making glass, flour, tooth-brushes, and many other articles of common use.

In Hanyang an iron and steel mill has been in operation some time that employs ten thousand men, and has seventeen thousand mining coal to supply its wants; it has not only competed in home markets, but it has gone into foreign markets, and secured such contracts as the one with a Puget Sound Steel Mill where it is to furnish seventy-two thousand tons of pigiron a year for fifteen years.

These are all indications of the awakening of China, but these are only the beginnings. The mineral resources of China are marvelous, the deposits of coal, copper, iron and tin are as great as can be found anywhere in the world; the whole of southern Shansi is one vast coal region, over thirty

thousand square miles; enough to supply the wants of the entire world for two thousand years. This coal is as good as any mined in the world.

In addition to the future railway accommodations for the coming industries of China, she has numerous navigable rivers and canals that crisscross the country in every direction; furnishing the most economical means of transportation known.

The China of to-morrow will not only be on equal footing with its coming rivals in its natural resources, but the human element will in a number of ways give it a commanding advantage. Labor is cheaper and more plentiful in China than in any country in the world; in the steel works at Hanyang the laborer works for three dollars a month, and the skilled mechanic for eight dollars. In the coal mines now in operation, coal can be taken to the surface at a cost of only thirty-eight cents a ton; many times less than the cost in any other country.

Let China once get a foothold in foreign markets and she will be very difficult to dislodge. It is common knowledge that the Chinese are commercially honest, and the word of a Chinese merchant is as good as a well secured bond. The Chinese from a sense of enterprise are a great colonizing people. In Manchuria, Mongolia, and Turkestan they have brought several districts under cultivation.

Since the middle ages the object of nearly every expedition of the hardy navigators has been to discover a short route to the mysterious Cathay; it was this object that started Columbus on the voyage that was to bring a new continent to the knowledge of Europe; this same object was the cause of the cruise of the Cabots and of Marco Polo. This is now destined to be reversed and China is about to start out to discover the world.

But the great future in store for China should not be viewed with dismay by the other nations of the world. The Celestial Republic is destined to become a modern state. The blighting reign of the Manchus will soon be only a remembrance of the hazy past. With freedom of thought and liberty of action, a new and prosperous China will soon abandon their helpless idols and despoil their temples of their empty mysteries.

The principles of brotherly love will mould the thoughts and the aspirations of the future; the miserable hovels and huts of the great cities will be supplanted with comfortable and sanitary homes; the teeming cities hum with industries, and the plains and valleys will blossom with the ripening grain.

The jealous walls will be pierced and tunneled with the

glistening rail that is to bind all the nations and the world in indissoluble bonds of friendship and good-will, and in that near future when an enlightened people usher in the dawn of universal peace, the Republic of China will be found in her just place, and be able to point with loving pride to a people happy, contented and free.

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THE FUTURE OF CHINA

By P. H. HSU

(A speech delivered in the First Church, Easthampton, Mass.)

Some time ago there appeared in the Outlook an article entitled "The Future of China," by C. D. Jameson, a well-known civil engineer and a resident in China for a number of years. In that article he touched upon some timely topics, although part of which must be considered as misleading and unfair from the Chinese standpoint of view. Perhaps the most interesting point in that article which is worthy of our attention and which we may call the keynote to the situation at the time of its publication, are the few words, "Wanted, a Leader." By leader, it is meant a man who has the respect of others and who has the power and courage to bring his fellowbeings from a state of distress to that of blessing. By leader it is also meant a man who will not only have the destructive ability but also the constructive genius. China, only ten months ago, was in a state of turmoil and her people oppressed and persecuted having little to say which is right or wrong and holding optimistic point of view. No one could tell what would be the future of that great nation. There were valuable mines, but the people dared not invest their money because of no security. There were immeasurable resources suitable for great industries, but the corrupt government never encouraged enterprise. There were men of knowledge and ability, but they were unwilling to render service, because the "men higher up" were at odds with them. So it is evident that, prior to the wonderful Revolution of 1911-1912, whoever wished to discuss the outlook of China would naturally utter the very same words as did Mr. Jameson, "Wanted, a Leader," and nothing else.

Now, the condition had been entirely changed. The great revolution as described by the first speaker gave birth to a new era in the Chinese history. Despotism disappeared and democracy holds the sway. Not only that; but the present situation as intimated by the second speaker shows there is

improvement and progress in every branch of institutions; political, social and what not? All the leaders are now on the stage, assuming responsibility and duties and using their best effort to build up the new nation. The Parliament in which the people will have full voice will be summoned within a few months. After you have heard of such amazing facts of the past and the present you will probably like to ask "Will China become a monarchy again, and, if not, what will be her future?" These are the questions which I will try to answer to-night.

It is stated by one authority that "the masses of ignorance in the huge population are too vast and too dense to be permeated for a long time to come by the enlightenment and understanding necessary before an enduring form of republican government can be established. In other words, China is not prepared for a republic. I well doubt this point. The Chinese Revolution was emphatically an intellectual and patriotic exhibition of confederacy: not intellectual perhaps, so far as the masses were concerned, but pre-eminent for the virtue and intellect of the men who were in the field and who were called to the posts of public services. Being inspired and revived by the heroic deeds of their brothers and sisters, the people will only feel better nerved to perform their duties and to maintain their beautiful democracy. Take the American Revolution and American Republic for example. Those of you who have studied the American history will remember that the foundation of the American Republic, the oldest in the world, was laid down at the expense of even much more blood than that of the New Asiatic Republic and that the happiness and liberty of the American people had been secured only after exhausting years of hard labor of such great men as Washington and Lincoln. To be sure, the new Chinese Republic will experience the same thing as did the United States of America, but after all, the former will come to the place where the latter now stands.

Furthermore, the great political change of last year was not undertaken without due preparation on the part of the people. Turning the pages of the Chinese history one will find the display of democratic spirit everywhere, not only political but also social; the people have long been accustomed to the democratic movement. The present adoption of the republican form of government is a mere outcome of the long expected popular will. On proclaiming the founding of the New Republic last year the leaders found the provinces even too democratic and decided to establish a strong centralized government. This government is now in existence and certainly will prevail in the future. This, the first question, "Will China

become a monarchy again?" leaves us little doubt about the stability of the Eastern Republic. But what will the new China do for the industrial and the educational department; the social, the sanitary and the judicial reforms and how?

These topics demand elaborate explanations. Since time will not permit me to make any more than a short, explicit discussion of the subject, I will only touch a few of the more important points here.

Nature has provided everything of a great nation for China. She is a queen of the countries of the far East, enthroned amidst mountains and streams with the largest ocean at her feet. Her people are not inferior to the Anglo-Saxons or Latin races. This is what Prof. Ross says:

"The race mind of the Chinese is not appreciably different from our own, and their so-called race traits are what we would probably show if we had been subjected to their circumstances and historical development."

Her potential energy, too, is now stored up in maximum quantity. The rich mineral deposits can supply the whole world for centuries to come. The swift streams of the Yantze and Huang Rivers can turn countless wheels of industry. Above all, the whole nation is no longer in dream and well aware of the good opportunities which Nature gave them. Therefore, the very first thing for the New Government to do is to grasp those good opportunities—to develop the country in a way that it will meet the present economic conditions in China and satisfy the good will of the friendly nations. Main railroads running from North to South, i. e., from Peking to Canton; from Northeast to the Western frontier or through Mongolia and then from Southeast to the Southwestern frontier or through Thibet; will be constructed and completed within the next decade. This is the project of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first president of the Chinese Republic, who has just announced in the Chinese newspapers his scheme of industrial development. In order to meet the demand of the immense amount of capital to be used in this direction, mines will be excavated, and in order to turn the raw material into finished products, factories will be opened. Already many Chinese merchants have shown to the Government their willingness to invest money along these lines. But one may ask, "Where shall the New Government get enough money to start the business and who will direct it?" The first part of the question has already been thoroughly discussed by the second speaker in connection with the present loan case. The second part of the question will lead us to the educational side.

China since 1900 has remodelled her system of education based entirely upon modern principles. Institutions of four

grades, "Grammar School," "Middle School," "College Preparatory School" and "University," had been established throughout the country. After the Revolution according to private information the number of schools of all grades is increasing rapidly. The New Government has already declared that compulsory education will be enforced immediately after the national census will have been completed. But the demand for men in governmental affairs, in engineering lines, and in scientific researches, is so bad that in the near future we will see that still more schools will be opened by both the government and citizens. At the same time hundreds of intelligent men will be sent out to study all sorts of sciences in both Europe and America. Foreign advisors and engineers like Prof. Jenks, Dr. Morrison and others, of course, will be appointed to fill those places where long experience and profound knowledge in foreign affairs are needed.

Not less important than the industrial and educational development are the social, sanitary, and judicial reforms. They will be just as Prof. Ross predicted:

"Parks and sewers will be provided, filtered water will be within the reach of all; a university-trained medical profession will grapple with the diseased; health officers will make war on plague-bearing rats and mosquitoes; epidemics will be fought with quarantine and serum and isolation hospital; milk will be available and district nurses will instruct mothers how to care for the infants." Judicial codes drawn on similar terms with those of European and American nations have already been in trial at Shanghai and other cities and will be enforced throughout the country. Streets will be widened. For example, the city of Hankow which was burnt by the Imperial Army last year will be rebuilt according to the American city model, such as that of New York and of Washington; streets will run parallel to and across each other. Every city, furthermore, will be equipped with electrical plants, gas and water works. If any of you will pay a visit to China ten years from now, I am sure you will be disappointed by not finding many of the characteristics of her old days.

So much for the material side of the Future China. Let us imagine what will happen on the immaterial side. Perhaps that which you all are interested in is the religion. Religion is a factor that always plays an important part in the progress of civilization. Religion introduced the most fearful wars in the Mediaeval ages; for instance, "The Crusade." Religion made the very sad story of 1900, "the Boxer Uprising." A civilized nation, therefore, **should recognize the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worshipping.** It was the most unwise and shameful policy

of the old Manchu Government to deny this right to its people, which resulted in many unhappy events. The New Republican Government has realized the above fact and proclaimed religious toleration at the very beginning. Ex-President Sun and President Yuan Shai-Kai have personally told the Christian workers that they would be glad to give them assistance at any time. No more religious controversy will occur in the future. Buddhism, Christianity, and Taoism will all be welcome. Only that religion which can do most for the republic will obtain its supremacy. It is certainly a great chance for the Christian workers.

But I may suggest here that the new country needs good, learned and broad-minded religious workers. A pastor or priest or whoever he may be must not only preach the Gospel from an individual point of view, but should be able to teach the masses what is republicanism and how can they be the republican citizens. In the old China many of the religious workers failed to take this point of view, and their preaching only produced more bad citizens.

After much talk about China herself, let us now discuss the future relation between her and the United States of America. These two countries are good friends by virtue of their old friendship and of their democratic ideas, and no doubt they will be good friends in the future. No matter how the war cloud would hang over the Pacific or how one battleship would sink another in the Mediterranean Sea, China and America will march smilingly side by side toward their common goal of high ideal and civilization. The United States of America in the past contributed to China her diplomatic counsels and democratic inspiration. China in turn gave the United States of America her physical energy, that is, the energy of Chinese laborers who came to this country at the invitation of the American capitalists to build the Union Pacific Railroad and to open the valuable mines along the Pacific Coast, and also gives the American manufacturers an immense market of interest in the great country of the Far East. Not only the past but the present friendship of the two countries ever becomes closer and closer. Present is the mother of the future, and a good mother always bears a good child. After generations to come our sons and grandsons yet will see better relations between the two Republics.

Questions might well come up at this point, "Shall America have anything to fear commercially from the future condition of China and shall there be Chinese labor invasions into this country?" No, emphatically not. Here is an American author's view of it:

"If there are to be railways, in land navigation, post-offices, factories and all concomitants of advanced life, the blessings must be paid for, the standards of living must be raised, so that the dreaded competition either disappears or fades away into a dim future when China has raised herself at home quite up to our standard."

To this I may add that when industries are fully developed in China. Chinese laborers will find sufficient means of living at home just like the American laborers do to-day. Immigration and smuggling will naturally become a thing of the past even if there will be no law especially provided for such actions.

Americans are a peace-loving people—so are the Chinese. Both nations stand for justice and righteousness. Chinese though having the fighting element in them, are not easily irritated. They are not willing to shed blood unless they are forced to. The two governments of the people, by the people and for the people will play an important part in the world politics in the future. The two nations, the United States of America, and China, almost of equal wealth and of equal strength, acting harmoniously, will control the peace of that part of the world in which they are situated and they will also invariably use their good offices to stop the brutality of the other part of the world. until all the human beings created by the Almighty would realize what Confucius said two thousand years ago that "all people are brethren," and will disapprove what an English poet says:

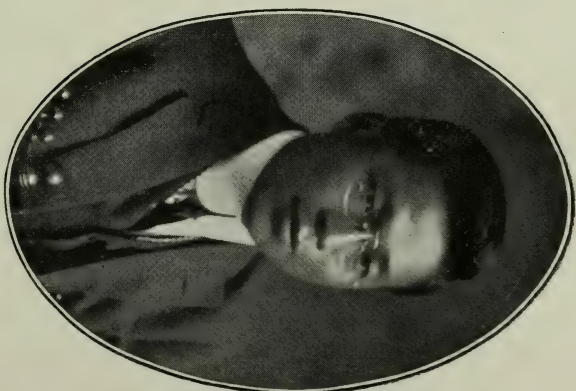
"The East is East,
West is West,
And the two will never meet."



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Notes and Comments

L. K. KAO

War or Peace. So far as the intrinsic value is concerned, the timely recognition of the Mongolian Independence (as a matter of fact only Urga and a small part of its adjoining territories had made use of the kindly and generous offer from the Muscovites to secede. Hence the so-called "Mongolian Independence" is a misnomer. It might have been entitled the "Urgan Independence" through the Grace of Russia), has wrought and will prove to bear good results for all concerned.

A most awful and damaging event it will be, should China as well as all her well-wishers, face this chivalrous act in an unduly serious manner and thus blind themselves to the fact that Russia after all, though seemingly unfriendly toward China, has at least attempted a worthy deed for "a section" of her immediate neighbor, the great land of Mongolia. In the first place, Russia had in the most cordial way possible, recognized the "Urgan Independence." More than that, she has been so proud of her young but ambitious neighbor that she availed herself of this opportunity to make Urga an ally in the same sense which the world famous "Triple Entente" or "Triple Alliance" was agreed upon. Only in the present case, it will be "Dual Entente" or "Dual Alliance" or whatever title you may think pleasant to you.

Some of our compatriots have unnecessarily felt gloomy over this brilliant piece of diplomatic achievement the world has ever seen. One declared, "This is land grabbing plain as daylight but pernicious as far as it goes"; while another exclaimed, "Behold part of our Mongolian territory is gone into enemies' hands and be on guard lest China itself should crumble away."

To a far sighted man and one who having sufficient qualifications of the worldly common sense, this is nothing but childish and weak-minded emotion which, though, appears to be "patriotic" and well-intentioned, could hardly escape sympathetic jeers and pity from this same class of men looking from a higher plane and capable of making creditable judgment upon the inextricable question as well as upon you, mortals, yourself being involved.

Are not some of you men quite concerned about the delayed recognition of the newly organized Government—the Republic of China? If so, better have faith, who can tell it

will be but next to you that a most welcome recognition would be generously tendered. Even though Great Russia may slight and ignore you, there would still be no chance for talking about war.

Scant knowledge of history as you have, you must have known of the shining example set by Nicholas II, as you know, one of the great rulers of that grand land, in issuing a communication to all nations represented at the Court of St. Petersburg, suggesting the limitations of armaments. You may plunge headlong into Rubicon, the chances are Russia—the immediate friend of Urga, nevertheless a remote friend of yours, may signal you to shun.

China-Japanese Alliance. Rumors have more than once drawn our attention to the fact that there is much possibility of an alliance between the two leading nations of Asia—China and Japan. Means of proving the validity of such proposition are utterly wanting. Nor has it been made clear that advocating of such schemes being at first assumed by one or the other.

This is an important step toward cementing their already cordial relations, furthering their mutual interests, establishing permanent peace, at least, in and around the Pacific waters, should it be finally brought into realization.

Knowing our position as students in this country and acknowledging the lack of authority whatsoever on our part, so far as this international agreement is concerned, we wish to express our sincere hearty wishes for its reality, however groundless the rumors seem to be.

People of old had more or less abused rather than appreciated the principle of international agreements. History affords sufficient facts to assure that parties entering into a compact had generally the motive of exploiting a third party, for their selfish ends, such as the grand alliance led by Great Britain and the Triple Alliance led by Germany.

As civilization advances and mankind becomes conscious of the fact that human nature, after all, is after a similar model, be it manifested in one race or another, it may come to pass that the nations of the world will begin to see the folly of mutual plotting, mutual conspiring, mutual exploiting and mutual slaughtering and what not.

The responsibility of enlightening or civilizing one's own nationals, so as to attempt the realization of the brotherhood of men, rests on the shoulders of the more enlightened, the more advanced, the more educated of that particular country. We as units of the whole mankind, will not be worth our salt, should we, during the still hours of our career, not cherish

the idea of bringing about Paradise on earth, be he a diplomat, a banker, a public officer, an educator, a business man or a common citizen. Much less will it be creditable for an individual, or a nation whose ideals and motives as embodied in the individual, should ever bend on instigating, plotting, and blackmailing against others so as to be benefitted thereby.

Also much has been talked concerning the prospective Alliance between China and America. To this as well as to the other, we dedicate our highest hope for a final realization. Indeed, we do sincerely hope for the day when the nations of the world will join hands in a world-wide alliance—a holy alliance in the true sense of the word, whose object it will be to promote,

Paix sur la terre, bonne volonté envers les hommes!

Many Victims of Assassins. In the last issue of the Monthly attempt has been made to relate a few instances about the epidemic of bomb throwing and assassination. It is of the highest gratitude to be able to secure the following list which seems to be quite comprehensive of the topic of assassination. We leave with our readers the proper judgment upon the place of such hideous and malicious undertakings among the societies of mankind:

Napoleon I, attempt, Dec. 24, 1800.

Paul, Czar of Russia, March 24, 1801.

Spencer Percival, Premier of England, May 11, 1812.

George IV, attempt, Jan. 28, 1817.

Andrew Jackson, President United States, attempt, Jan. 30, 1835.

Louis Phillippe of France, many attempts from 1835 to 1846.

Frederick William of Prussia, attempt, May 22, 1850.

Francis Joseph of Austria, Feb. 18, 1853.

Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, Mar. 27, 1854.

Isabella II of Spain, three attempts, from 1847 to 1856.

Napoleon II, three attempts, from 1855 to 1858.

Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, August 13, 1860.

Abraham Lincoln, President United States, April 14, 1865.

Michael, Prince of Servia, June 10, 1868.

Richard, Earl of Maye, Governor General of India, Feb. 8, 1872.

Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.

William I of Prussia, three attempts, from 1861 to 1872.

Mohammed Ali Pasha, Sept. 7, 1878.

Humbert I, King of Italy, attempt, Nov. 17, 1878.

Alfonso XII, two attempts, 1878 and 1879.

James A. Garfield, President United States, July 20, 1881.

- Alexander II, Czar of Russia, three attempts and finally killed by explosion of bomb, March 13, 1881.
Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, Oct. 28, 1893.
Marie Francis Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Nasr-Ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castille, Prime Minister of Spain, Aug. 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, Aug. 25, 1897.
Jose Maria Reyna Barriera, President of Guatemala, Feb. 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, Sept. 10, 1898.
Governor William Goebel of Kentucky, shot, Jan. 31, 1900.
Edward VII of England, attempt, April 4, 1900.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President United States, Sept. 6, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, June 11, 1903.
Draga, Queen of Serbia, June 11, 1903.
Governor General Bobrikoff of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Count von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, Russia, July 28, 1904.
Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, Dec. 31, 1905.
Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, attempt, May 31, 1906.
Carlos, King of Portugal, Feb. 1, 1908.
Louis, Crown Prince of Portugal, Feb. 1, 1908.
Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Nov. 9, 1908.
Prince Ito of Japan, Oct. 26, 1909.
William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, attempt, Aug. 9, 1910.
Peter A. Stolypin, Premier of Russia, 1911.

International News

By C. L. TAN

The Balkan War. The progress of the peace conference had been going on very favorably, and everybody in Europe had been expecting to witness the close of the momentous struggle in the Balkans. The joint note of the Powers calling upon the Turks to yield to the Allies' demands, coupled with the Russian threat of invading Asiatic Turkey in case of non-compliance, completely over-awed the Turkish Government, and forced the whole cabinet to come to the decision of surrendering to the demands of the Allies. The news flashed like lightening and the prospects of peace were assured, but the very next day Europe was rudely awakened with the intelligence that the Young Turks had expelled the old government and taken the reins themselves. The prospects of peace were shattered, and Europe remained in darkness once again.

At the present time, the new ministry still lacks the candidate for foreign affairs and the reply to the note sent by the Powers must necessarily be delayed. The Young Turks do not want to continue the war, but they will fight to the last to keep Adrianople and the Aegean Islands. Meanwhile the Allies are waiting for Europe to make the first move before formulating plans for future procedure. It is, however, generally agreed that should the war be resumed, they would combine their forces in a general attack against Adrianople and the Tchatalja lines. This is no easy task as the Turks are strongly intrenched in both places with a defending force of more than three hundred thousand troops.

It is rumored that Russia means to intervene, but the Young Turks pay no heed to it, as Russian interference will involve Europe into all sorts of complication with the possible result of a general European war. It was so in former days and is very likely to come again. Such is the greed and perfidy of Europe! They may claim themselves to be the most civilized nations in the world, but in point of greed for territory and plunder, they are no better than the savages of the forest. Wherever they go, they threaten the life and liberty of the place, and the trails behind them are red with blood. The very best blood of China, Japan, India, Malaysia, Persia and Africa has been spilt, territories have been grabbed, and still the greed of Europe has not abated. Persia is now between the

devil and the deep sea, while China is on the verge of bankruptcy and dismemberment. Well may the Persians and Chinese take up the slogan of the Young Turks, "Better die in the fight, than accept peace with no honor."

Asiatic Discord. Some years ago, all Asia entertained the hope that at last "Asia for the Asiatics" would soon be a reality. Flushed with victory, the Japanese to the chagrin and despair of the nations of Asia, went forth to despoil rather than protect the territories of Asia. To-day, Japan is still in league with the European Powers in this career of plunder and spoliation. India, in spite of the work and agitation of her reformers, is still the abject servant of England. A few years ago Indian troops took part in the invasion against Tibet, and to-day they are ready to obey their white masters again in another similar venture. It is hard for the Chinese people to understand how the Indian troops could be so willing to sacrifice their lives against China, while unwilling to fight against their very masters who have usurped their country and stifled their liberty and material prosperity.

President of France. The Republic of France is indeed fortunate in having for the office of president a remarkable man in the person of Poincare, who previous to his election was the most looked up to figure regarding the peace of Europe. President Poincare first took part in politics in 1887 as representative of one of the Meuse Constituencies. In 1903 he became senator for the Department of the Meuse, and prior to his election was minister for foreign affairs. He is a type of true Lorrainer, sturdy, tenacious, and unemotional. He is only fifty years old, and his election was hailed with great satisfaction and joy by all.

British Suffrage. According to the manifesto issued by the Woman's Social and Political Union, the government is asked to withdraw the "franchise bill and reintroduce it in a form giving votes to women equally with men." It seems that by a ruling of the speaker the measure is practically dead, and a new bill must be introduced at the next session of Parliament before the cause of woman suffrage can be voted upon. The "recent trend of legislation" has been in favor of woman suffrage, and there is no doubt but that the women will again resort to extreme measures, as they have been capable of doing right along, should their demands fail. Simultaneously, the suffrage movement of America has decided to establish their headquarters in Washington, and every effort will be made to induce the government to give to women the right to vote with men. Whatever one's personal belief may be, the

suffrage movement is spreading with irresistible force, and though the movement has just begun in China, its initial success has not only surprised the Chinese themselves, but the whole world as well.

Political Assassination. This month several attempts at the lives of eminent political leaders have been made. Count Terauchi's life has been attempted upon but fortunately it was not successful. In India, a bomb was thrown into the howdah of Lord Hardinge as the procession slowly entered the new capital of India. There has been considerable agitation against the transference of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and this incident is therefore quite manifest. The nails, slugs, and screws from the bomb were imbedded in Lord Hardinge's shoulder, back, and neck, and it is doubtful whether any speedy recovery can be effected. Unhappy is the lot of the rulers of India. This sort of murder will continue as long as England deprives the liberties of India's wretched millions. In Turkey, Narzim Pasha, the most able general, was accidentally shot on the day when the Young Turks returned to power.

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PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES OF SOME OF OUR NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

(1) A humerus with double joints—such was the extraordinary formation of the bones of Ch'eng T'ang.

(2) Wen Wang had a face like a dragon and eyebrows like a tiger. His breast had four nipples.

(3) Kao of Han Dynasty had a breast like a bushel measure and a high nose.

(4) The Duke of Chou had a reversible wrist, and was the minister who raised Chou to Supremacy.

(5) Yao's eyebrows were of eight colors.

(6) Shun's eyes had double pupils.

(7) Ears with three holes, such was the extraordinary appearance of the Great Yu.

Survey of Home News

By TZONFAH HWANG

SENDING GIRL STUDENTS TO AMERICA

It was about five years ago when the U. S. Government formally communicated to the Chinese government that about \$14,000,000 out of the Boxer indemnity was remitted with the understanding that the funds should be used by the Chinese government for the education of Chinese students in America. Since then three groups of about sixty students each have been sent and dispersed among the leading universities of the United States. Authorities of many universities, as well as those of the Y. W. C. A. have cherished the hope of welcoming some girl students from China. So far they feel disappointed to find none of them among the indemnity beneficiaries. The American minister in Peking nearly a year ago actually inquired of the Board of Foreign Affairs, why so far no girls have been sent on the indemnity fund. It was thought that, however energetic the government may be in its efforts for reform, it will be found well-nigh impossible to solve many internal problems, until the importance of female education is realized. Since the corrupt and inactive monarchical autocracy was displaced by the alert and energetic republic, much active attention has been concentrated on the problem of the education of women. A hope has been expressed by good authority that an educational mission of young girls will be sent to the United States for the typical American education in the near future.—(Mr. Wm. W. A. Chung.)

Recent Development of the Six-Power Group Loan. About the first of January, there were reports to the effect that a preliminary agreement was concluded formulating the details of the huge loan of \$125,000,000 to China by the Six-Power Group. It was said that the Chinese salt gabelle shall be security for the loan, and China is to receive 6 per cent. below the actual sale price of the bonds. The success of the preliminary draft was due to the elimination on the part of the leaders of their former demand for a five-year monopoly, and also to the changes made in the supervision clauses. The Chinese Audit Bureau, as newly created by the government, will supervise the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan. A foreign adviser is to be employed voluntarily by the Chinese

government to advise the whole undertaking of the said Bureau.

According to more recent news, however, the Six-Power Group representatives in Peking have presented to the Minister of Finance that while they were prepared to sign the loan contract, it would be impossible for them to furnish the advances immediately which China required under the contract, owing to the financial stringency in Europe. To this note a reply was duly made by the government. By way of reassuring the financiers that the government desires to deal with the Group, the government pointed out that on account of recent negotiations, China has faithfully refused other offers; but, since advances were urgently needed, China, therefore, would be compelled to enter into loan negotiations from other sources.

Consequently, the conclusion of the Six-Power Group loan is yet in a somewhat doubtful stage.

The Urga Problem. In specifying the area of the rebellious community in Mongolia, a little progress seemed to have been made as a result of diplomatic endeavor made by Minister Lu Cheng-Hsiang of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Unlike the broad statement in the Russo-Mongolian Agreement, as previously communicated, which purported to concern Mongolia at large, the Russian legation in Peking has since clearly stated that, while the broad term Mongolia is used in the Convention, it applies only to Outer Mongolia. But, as our government still urges, as a matter of fact it is Urga alone that creates the trouble, and the two western Khanates of Outer Mongolia never assented to Urga's conspiracy.

There were several reports which disclosed the present tottering condition of the provisional government formed by the Urga monks. In a recent struggle among themselves for power, Tau Shih Tau, the famous red-bearded horse bandit and also the chief adviser of the Urga pope, was said to be either assassinated or dangerously wounded by order of the said pope. While the correctness of such report was doubted, there was a general belief that the rebel community is rapidly launching into deep waters, because the Shanghai papers said that these monks were deliberately seeking death.

According to several military dispatches, an encounter has already taken place between the Republican troops and the Mongolian invaders three miles southwest of Kai-Lu in Inner Mongolia. Each side had about two thousand troops. After a day's engagement the invaders fled, leaving fifty, killed and wounded, and fifty rifles and four field-guns. The Chinese loss was very small.

Over the Mongolian question, the patience of the govern-

ors of all the provinces was nearly exhausted in waiting for the result of the diplomatic overtures. They have both jointly and separately forwarded the demands of armies under their command that the Urga rebellion be suppressed by means of force. In reply to these agitations, President Yuan caused to be sent to each governor a telegram bearing the same content, which set forth in detail all the negotiations which Minister Lu has had with the Russian minister in Peking. Instead of resorting to untimely military movement, the governors were specifically instructed to improve and control the present situation of the country, and to wait for further orders. However, different military societies have been organized with the common purpose of watching the development of the Mongolian situation. The governor of each province has ordered his own troops to be vigilant and ready in case they receive summary marching orders for the north. Recruiting and drilling are proceeding in all camps.

As a result of the popular dissatisfaction toward the Russian policy in Mongolia, a boycott was agitated and carried out by the mass of the people. All Russian goods were excommunicated. The most unfortunate victim of this boycott was the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which has branch offices in Peking, Tien-Tsin, and Shanghai. Millions of dollars were almost simultaneously withdrawn by depositors. It was also reported that one morning, in a Hankow tea factory owned by some Russians, there was a general "walk out" of the Chinese workers, on the ground that in order to be patriotic they must stop working for their Russian employers.

Our Women Warriors are Active Again. The leaders of the amazon troops during the late revolution have sent petitions to President Yuan Shi-Kai reminding the chief executive of their recent military achievement performed during the Revolution, and praying that their services be accepted once more to reduce the rebellious Mongolians into submission to the Union. Those who have read the history of the 1911 Revolution can well comprehend that these militant women mean everything they say.

The Urga's conspiracy has discouraged all Chinese students in Russia, numbering about one hundred and twenty. They have resolved to quit the Russian schools, and plans have been made to return home to join the voluntary service against the rebellious monks of Urga. On learning of these facts, Mr. Liu Jen-Ching, the Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, at once transmitted them to the government at Peking, whereupon the authorities of the Board of Education disapproved of the action of the disheartened students. A telegram

was sent to the Chinese students' headquarters in Russia, in which the students were ordered to resume their studies as usual, whereas the keenness of their patriotism was graciously acknowledged.

Britishers Formed a "China Group." In a meeting held recently at the House of Commons, it was decided that a "China Group" be formed in London, consisting of members of Parliament, scientists, writers, and other classes of distinguished people. The object of this Group will be to watch and conserve the interests of the New Republic of China. We wonder what Mr. J. O. P. Bland will think of this act of his countrymen.

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THE ARRIVAL OF NEW STUDENTS

By M. L. WOO

On January ninth, three Chinese students, Mr. Hu Tsing Hsien, Mr. Au Yang and his sister, Miss Au Yang, arrived at this country. Mr. Hu is a graduate of Hunau High School in 1910 and for the past two years a teacher in a middle school in Hunau. He has registered in the department of Political Sciences, in the University of California. Mr. and Miss Au Yang are at present taking private lessons in English. They will leave here for the East in next May.

Seven Chinese students sent by the provincial government of Kiang-Se, arrived on January fifteenth per S. S. "Manchuria." Nine more will arrive in a few days from the same province by S. S. "Tengo Maru."

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In the announcement of last issue of the Monthly, Mr. Wason offers fifty dollars for the first edition of the Monthly. To our general student body, a few lines about Mr. Wason's relation to our students would perhaps not be out of place. Mr. Wason is a prominent Cornellian and indeed a very dear friend to all Chinese students in Ithaca and those that know him. Two years ago he made three special trips from his Cleveland home to Ithaca in order to invite every Chinese student to a dinner in his fraternity. Last year when our students were raising money for the sufferers from the Revolution, Mr. Wason promptly sent us a check of one hundred dollars, in response to a general circular. Mr. Wason has a large Chinese library, containing all possible English books on China and Chinese life. If any one of us, who has the first edition to spare, he will not only receive the liberal offer, but by so doing will also confer a favor to our students in Ithaca.—(K. S. Lee.)

Chinese Student World

By YOEH-LIANG TONG

DISCIPLINE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

"A very fragrant instance of the tendency of Chinese students to browbeat and intimidate their superiors occurred in the Imperial Peking University. Mr. Ma Liang, the Director General, who succeeded Dr. Yen Fu, appears to have attempted to exact strict compliance with the regulations, thus incurring considerable unpopularity among the students. Like his predecessor, he found the finances of the school in a critical state and with the authority of the Minister of Education he opened negotiations for a loan upon the security of the university buildings and property. One day a gang of about thirty students invaded his house and with much shouting and obviously theatrical lamentation accused him of selling their property. Mr. Ma attempted to explain what was actually being done, but without pacifying the intruders. They told him that he was an old man, of no use to the University and that if he did not resign they would return with firearms to shoot him.

This episode is a lamentable example of the weakness of the educational authorities in dealing with refractory students. There is hardly a Chinese-managed school or college in the country where instances of deliberate defiance of authority are adequately punished. In the vast majority of cases the students invariably gain the victory, and their demands, however preposterous and unreasonable, are meekly complied with. Until discipline is rigidly and impartially enforced the most elaborate schemes for national education are doomed to failure."

* * *

SCHOOL OF MUSIC FOR CHINESE IN SHANGHAI

Under the auspices of the World's Chinese Student's Federation a "New School of Music" was opened in Shanghai last December. The object of this school is to provide musical training for English-speaking Chinese ladies and gentlemen in any branches of Western music. Among the patrons of the school are Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Y. C. Tang and Mr. T. H. Lee. It is believed the school will receive special patronage from beginners.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

"At the opening of the Sixth Triennial Convention of the Y. M. C. A. on Dec. 13, Dr. W. W. Yen, Vice-Minister of the Waichiaopu, an American graduate, who represented President Yuan Shih-Kai, welcomed the delegates in a splendid oration. The veteran Dr. Martin and Chang Po-ling, a notable Tien Tsia educationalist, also spoke. In another meeting Dr. C. C. Wang addressed 500 delegates and suggested that the Chinese delegates to the Biennial Conference of the World's Chinese Students' Christian Federation, which will meet in America in 1913, should invite the Federation to hold its next Conference, which will be in 1915, in China."

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CHINESE MAGICIAN IN AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE

Ching Ling Foo, "the world's greatest magician," came to this country last December with a troupe of thirteen members. They made their first appearance in Hammerstein's, the greatest vaudeville theatre in New York. Those Chinese students who spent their Christmas vacation in New York will testify what a "hit" Ching Ling Foo has made there. After four weeks of very successful performances which have elicited great applause from both the audience and the press, his company left for New Haven. During his stay in the latter place he gave a Chinese dinner to the Yale Chinese students, which was most enjoyable. The next place for his appearance will be Boston, Mass.

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DR. YAMEI KIN LECTURED ON CHINESE WOMEN

Dr. Yamei Kin, head of the Imperial Pei-Yang Woman's Medical School and Hospital, who was formerly educated in this country, gave a lecture on the "Awakening of Chinese Women" in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham in New York on Jan. 10, before a large audience. The topics she touched upon are about the part played by Chinese women in the Revolution, the suffrage question and the change of fashion in dress. In speaking of the dress of the Chinese woman she remarks:

"A Chinese woman now wears a dress straight up and down that makes her look like a stove-pipe. You have curves in your dresses, but the Chinese woman has not, and when her skirt is very narrow it is very difficult for her to sit down.

"The fashionable color in China now is black, which is the color of the revolution, and everything is very plain. No elaborate embroideries, only a very little piping is allowed. We have taken our fashions from our Geisha girls."

ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

NANYANG UNIVERSITY WINS

On Nov. 15, a football game was played between Nanyang University and Soo Chow University at the latter's grounds. The game was warmly contested from beginning to end. Nanyang, however, boasted of a better goal defence. The game resulted in 3 for Nanyang and 1 for Soo Chow.

On Nov. 23 a match took place between the Nanking University team and the Soo Chow University team, in Soo Chow. In this game, however, the local team showed up to great advantage from the very beginning. The score became 7 for Soo Chow and 0 for Nanking.

* * *

MORE STUDENTS SENT ABROAD

About sixty students have been sent abroad by the Kiangsi Provincial Government to pursue advanced studies. Of this number, sixteen are to come to America, one to England, one to Germany, two to France, two to Belgium, the rest to Japan. Besides, there are a few self-supporting students. During their stop in Shanghai a farewell reception was given them by the World's Chinese Students' Federation. They were entertained by an interesting musical concert, at which Dr. Wu Ting-fang presided. After which, Mr. C. T. Wang ('10 Yale) gave the departing students a few words of advice.

We are told that the sixteen have already arrived at this country and entered the University of Michigan.

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CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN

At a mass meeting of 3,000 Chinese students in Japan, a resolution was unanimously passed urging the dissolution of the secret treaty between the Mongolian prince and the Russian Government.

Club Activities

YALE CLUB

The activities of Yale Chinese Students' Club have come to a halt. Little are worth publicity of the doings of the members of the club during the passing month. If consolation can be based on future anticipation, we are however not too shy to state that an elaborate programme has been decided upon to celebrate a Chinese Night on Jan. 24, under the auspices of Yale Cosmopolitan Club.

* * *

ILLINOIS CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

On Jan. 10, our club held a regular business meeting in which the following officers for the next semester were elected: President, S. C. Pung; Vice-President, W. F. Wong; Chinese Secretary, T. H. Hsu; English Secretary, Miss Ethel Lee Toma; and Treasurer, C. C. Kan.

Mr. Y. H. Tsou, who is taking post graduate work in the university, read a paper on "The Homology of the Body Setae of Lepidopterous Larvae" in the seventh annual conference of Entomological Society of America, which was held from Dec. 31, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913, in Cleveland, Ohio.

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MICHIGAN CLUB

On Jan. 10th the following election took place: J. H. Si, President; V. T. Maw, Vice-President; S. H. Kee, Recording Secretary; C. P. Wang, Corresponding Secretary; P. H. Chen, Treasurer; T. F. Chen, Auditor. On January 11, the Chinese students of this university gave a Chinese Night in co-operation with the University Y. M. C. A. and the Cosmopolitan Club. The following is what appeared in the Michigan Daily on the next morning:

"Eight hundred people of twenty different nationalities representing every shade of opinion, creed and ideal crowded Newberry Hall to its limit last night, to enjoy a brilliant program unequalled by any previous affair of this kind by the Chinese Students' Club."

Yours truly,

C. P. Wang.

COLUMBIA

The Chinese Students at Columbia has recently adopted a new constitution which provides, among others, that the meetings be conducted in the Chinese language.

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WORCESTER CHINESE STUDENT CLUB

The members of the Worcester Chinese Students' Club had the opportunity and pleasure of welcoming many of their friends who attended the recent Historical Conference held here at the Clark University last November. The Club also entertained a delegation of boys and girls from the Cushing Club who were here for the Annual Cushing-Worcester Academy football game. A strictly Chinese supper was served at which many speakers and visitors at the Conference were also guests.

The membership of this club has been increased to seven by the coming of Mr. Dick Wong, who is a graduate of the Lowell High School, and has joined the Freshman Class in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

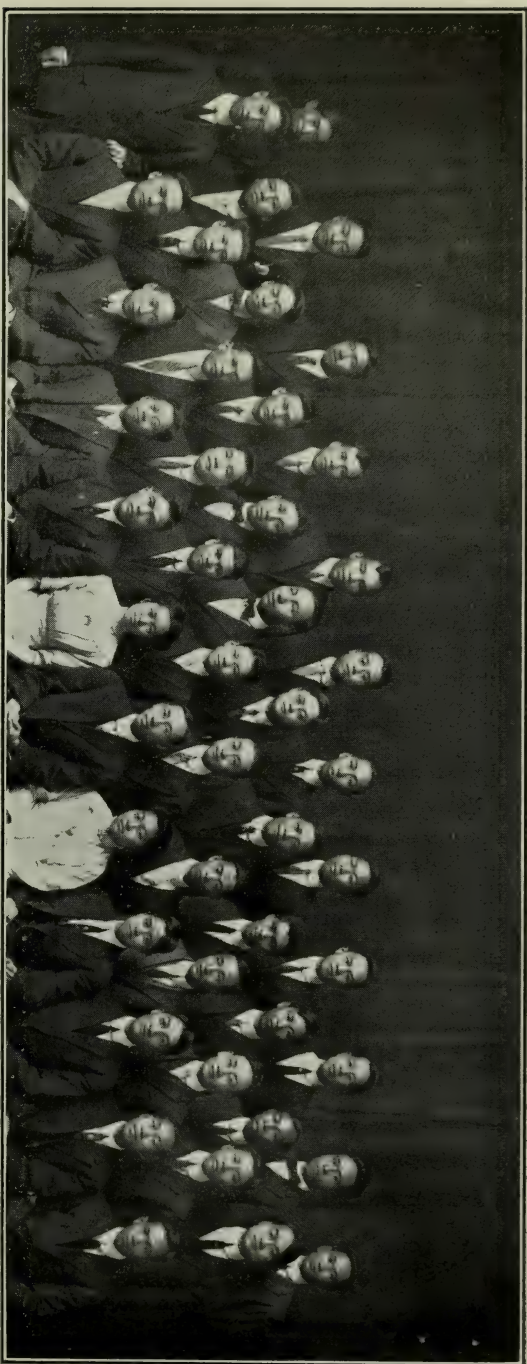
At the December meeting, officers elected for 1913 are: Mr. Y. C. Mei, President; Mr. S. Z. Yang, Secretary and Treasurer.

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STANFORD CLUB

Immediately after registration for the second semester, the members of the Chinese Students' Club of Stanford University met to elect officers for the coming year. The following officers were elected: W. S. Lee, '14, President; Jas. F. O. Yapp, '14, Secretary; A. P. Low, '14, Treasurer; O. Y. Nam, '15, Chinese Secretary. A general plan for the management and maintenance of the Club was adopted and a program consisting of various activities was decided upon. The prospects of a very prosperous year are bright, and the interest already displayed by each member is gratifying. We regret very much that Mr. N. C. Ho, '13, is unable to assume his college work. We are gratified on the coming of Mr. M. C. Fong from the University of Illinois, to our midst.

A few years ago there was only one Chinese student in this institution, but now we have seven. Our membership roll is as follows: W. S. Lee, '14; Jas. F. O. Yapp, '14; A. P. Low, '14; R. B. Wong, '15; O. Y. Nam, '15; B. J. Yim, '14; M. C. Fong.



ILLINOIS CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB.

Top Row: Y. Young, T. New, S. C. Pung, C. C. Yen, T. H. Liang, C. T. Wong, K. T. Teng, S. Y. Yan, K. Y. Chen, C. Y. Lay, T. Chuang, D. J. Yim.

Second Row: Y. G. Chu, T. T. Woo, G. Y. Fong, Y. Woo, J. Z. Zee, T. H. Hsu, L. Chang, H. Y. Liang, M. Tsow, Y. H. Lee, Y. H. Tsou

Third Row: J. H. Jue, Y. T. Tong, S. Q. Jue, W. Y. Shen, F. Nip, C. C. Kan, H. Y. Moh, W. F. Wong, Y. C. Chang, P. K. Loh, H. N. Ho.

Front Row: H. Chen, W. S. Woo, C. C. Chu, H. A. Parhoe, E. K. Lee, C. K. Woo, E. E. Lee, S. S. Chien, V. T. Koo, H. C. Ou, C. M. Ho

SYRACUSE

The mid-year examination is drawing near and we wish every Chinese student in various universities, colleges, or other schools good luck.

Since Christmas vacation, two members (Mr. Bing Chen and Miss N. F. Wang) left our school. However, we are glad to announce that Mr. W. C. Chun, from Amherst College, has transferred to Syracuse University. He is now classified as Junior in Forestry.

The beginning of next semester, we are going to have our Bible Class reorganized under the leadership of Dr. George Wilson, professor of Philosophy in graduate Department of Syracuse University.

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NEW YORK CLUB

The year of 1913 was welcomed by the New York Club with a sumptuous banquet at the Tuxedo Restaurant on the evening of December 31. The attendance was about twenty-five. Mr. Chang of Yale, who was visiting the metropolis during the Christmas recess, was also present. Amid an Oriental atmosphere, which was at once bizarre and charming, the dinner was served in the Chinese style. As it was a very informal affair, the spirit of pleasantry and sociability prevailed throughout the evening.

At the regular meeting of the Club, held on January 18, Mrs. Leach kindly entertained us with a song of her own composition entitled "China is Progressing." It was full of inspiration and patriotism. An exquisite song and a cornet solo were also rendered by Mr. Chin of Syracuse and Miss Alice Huie respectively. It is needless to say that they were greatly enjoyed.

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CUSHING CLUB

At the beginning of this term, two more Chinese students, Mr. S. Y. Yau and Mr. M. Tsow, joined the school, but the latter went to Middle West after a few weeks' stay. We are sorry that our old members, Mr. W. Y. Wu, left us for Cornell University, and that Mr. W. K. Lam did not return. After this change, we have seven members in all. We all feel happy and work hard here in Cushing.

Our Club was represented by Miss Ella Sze and Mr. Y. C. Yang at the New Year banquet, in Boston, prepared by Harvard and M. I. T. clubs, and to them we extend our hearty thanks for their courtesy.

From the Cushing Students' Club.

ECHOES FROM THE WEST

By M. L. WOO

On January tenth, the Western Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance held its semi-annual conference in the Chinese M. E. Church in San Francisco. The meeting was opened to the Chinese public and as the result the Church was over-crowded. The conference began with an opening address by Mr. Y. S. Wong, representative of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. The other three speakers for the evening were Mr. Sun Fo, who spoke on the "Social Condition in China," Mr. T. K. Ching spoke on "The Present Political Situation in China." The English address was delivered by Dr. Hal Dyal, a distinguished Indian philosopher and reformer, his subject of address being "The Revolutionary Movement in India." He explained fully and carefully the reasons for spreading the Indian revolutionary movement among the educated class at home and students abroad. He also emphasized the importance of the Indian Revolution to the future happiness of his people and the relative significance to China geographically, politically and commercially.

Through the courtesy and kindness of Miss Ida Lee, teacher in the Chinese Presbyterian Home, Western music was provided. A vocal solo by Miss May Chan and accompanied by Miss Minnie Chan; kindergarten song, a duet by little Misses Ah Yoka and Fannia; and a piano duet by Misses Ida Lee and Minnie Chan, and a piano solo by Miss Maud Lar. Chinese music also added much to the success of the evening.

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DRAMATIC ACTIVITIES

Immediately after the examination (Dec. 20th, 1912), the Chinese students of the University of California, with the assistance of Mr. C. O. Lew, general secretary of Chinese Y. M. C. A., presented a "New Play" in three acts:

- (1) The Assassination of General Fung San.
- (2) The Inauguration of President Sun Yet Sen.
- (3) The Killing of the "Goose" (commonly called the Polar Bear of the North).

The play was well patronized. More than \$500 were raised. The sum has been turned over to Mr. Lew, for the support of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. work.

Personalía and Miscellaneous

By H. K. KWONG AND K. S. LEE

(Any student who has distinguished himself in any branch of school or college activities is requested to communicate with the editors of this department. Let no modesty withhold any one from notifying us of his achievements, as publication of them will serve not only as acknowledgements of personal achievements, but they also serve a greater purpose of encouragement and stimulation to other students to greater efforts in their work.—Ed.)

Mr. P. C. Chang, our literary editor, in the recent try-out for debating teams in Clark, came out the second man among the contestants, and was made captain of one of the inter-collegiate teams. Last year, he served on the team that debated against Boston, and won for Clark. As an active member of the Senior Class, he is serving as secretary of the class, and Chairman of the Committee on Baccalaureate Sermon.

Mr. P. W. Kuo has kindly consented to strengthen our editorial board. His work will chiefly be "Book Reviews."

Mr. T. K. Chang, the editor of the Young China Daily of San Francisco, has been unanimously re-elected president of the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of California for the coming year. He has been elected to the International Radical Association at San Francisco, being the only Chinese member in that Association.

Miss Yingmei Chun spoke at Montclair, N. J., during the Christmas vacation.

On account of his departure for China, Mr. Y. Y. Yang has resigned from the Editorial Board of the Monthly, and Mr. L. K. Kao of Michigan, has been appointed to take his place.

On his way to the Pacific Coast to sail for China, Mr. S. C. Li gave a very clever exhibition of magic in the entertainment given by the Chinese students of Illinois.

Miss Chung Ling R. Soong has been elected Literary Editor of the "Wesleyan," a monthly paper of the Wesleyan College. She is, perhaps, the first Chinese girl student to be on the staff of an American college paper.

Wrestling on the M. I. T. team, Mr. P. Y. Loo won a decision over his opponent in the meet against Marblehead Y. M. C. A. on Jan. 20.

Mr. S. K. Shu of Wisconsin, is the president of the International Club of Wisconsin. In this club nearly fifty countries are represented.

Mr. S. Hu of Cornell has been elected the Editor-in-Chief of the Annual.

Mr. Y. C. Yang of Cushing Academy won the second prize in the annual school oratorical contest.

Mr. Y. T. Chen was elected to the membership of the Cornell Savage Club after a hard competition. This club is an organization of first class student magicians.

Mr. H. Y. Moh of Illinois has been appointed manager of the Annual.

Mr. Yue Ching, Chicago '09, is on his way to this country, traveling for the interest of the newly organized Canton Bank.

Mr. Wang Shia, one of the heroes of the Battle of Nankin, the last decisive battle of the revolution, arrived at New York last month and will register in Columbia University in the coming semester, to take some postgraduate work.

Mr. Charles W. Wason :

THE RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC

The Honorable Augustus O. Bacon,
United States Senator from Georgia,
Senate of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

9 January, 1913.

Dear Sir:

The Young China Association of New York, representing the National Party of China, the organization mainly instrumental in conducting the revolution of 1911-1912 to its successful issue—the establishment of the epublic of China—begs to tender to you its unanimous vote of thanks for the introduction in the Senate of your noble resolution demanding the immediate official recognition of the Chinese Republic by the Government of the United States.

Since the proclamation of the Republic a year ago this Association has repeatedly urged President Taft to exercise his ministerial prerogative in welcoming China into the political fellowship of nations on these grounds, to wit:

1. That the Republic of China has been for above a year, and is now a stable government, whose supremacy was acknowledged by its predecessor in office, and whose authority is recognized by the entire Chinese people, thus guaranteeing its permanency.

2. That it is in undisputed control of, and is exercising, the sovereign powers of the Chinese nation.

3. That it has assumed all the responsibilities of an independent state, and

4. That it has satisfactorily discharged all obligations towards foreign nations, by the strict observance of all treaties, and by the full protection of all foreign subjects and their property within its borders.

The Republic of China possesses all those elements of a sovereign political organization, elements constituting in the law of nations conditions precedent to recognition of a new state by foreign governments, and on these bases it has demanded and now claims formal recognition of all the foreign powers.

This Association is heartily grateful for your public spirit for all the press of this broad land acclaim that your splendid resolution voices clearly the warm and intelligent sentiment of the American people, and we hope that it may effectively prevail upon the President of the United States to perform at once his executive function of formally recognizing the Republic of China.

We beg, sir, to assure you of our high esteem and appreciation for the championing of international justice and the development of friendship between the peoples of the United States and China, which causes you have served with so much distinction.

Yours respectfully,

HUA-CHUEN MEI, Secretary.

BOOK REVIEW

**ANSON BURLINGAME AND THE FIRST CHINESE MISSION TO
FOREIGN POWERS—BY FREDERICK WELLS WILLIAMS,
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK, 1912. \$2.00 NET.**

(Written for the Yale Review.)

Anson Burlingame played an extraordinary role in the modern diplomatic history between the East and the West. His earlier training together with the idealistic spirit of his age had so imbued him with a sense of justice and sincerity in human intercourse that he was trusted as the first foreign friend by a few influential yet timid officials of an old and conservative Oriental Court. "The man" has always been esteemed all over the world and as such Burlingame was commissioned to represent China before the Chancelleries of the West in her first but unsteady progressive step. When we consider the mutual conception entertained at that time between the Orient and the Occident of each other, we might term that appointment self-made, for not had his term of office as minister proved to the Chinese as the most exceptional incordiality and sincerity by the adoption of the "co-operative policy" for the greatest good of all parties concerned, Wen-Siang would not have contemplated in making that playful suggestion, "Why will you not represent us officially?"

The author in his preface brought out the fact how "the real importance of Anson Burlingame lies not so much in the man or in the endeavor as in the use of an idea which he made the guiding principle of his service abroad." It was no less an idea than "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This doctrine is ever lofty in theory but the actual practice of it brought down a broadside of condemnations and venomous attacks upon himself. At best, he was an "Upstate," championing an absurd cause or undertaking a novel enterprise. In England the party of representatives met a welcome as reflected in this complaint which appeared in the Times. "For all we hear of them they might be a group of private gentlemen who had come to London to see the Tower and Mme. Tussaud's wax works."

Burlingame, if not too hopeful of its results, had reason to feel the justification in the cause of his mission. His own magnetic personality and his utter confidence in the "co-operative policy" as the summum bonum to the ultimate advantage for all parties interested finally won the then master statesmen of the world over to his conviction. Chief among them were Seward, Gladstone, Lord Clarendon

and Bismark in the west, the other three of the "Four B's," and Wen Siang, Li Hung Chang and Tseng Kuo-Fang in the east. To adequately judge the merits of this signal achievement, it would be necessary for us to examine in brief the contemporary opinions of the west upon the existing relations with the east." The common opinion at the treaty ports was that under a principle of equal treatment to Chinese and foreigners in commercial and diplomatic matters life would no longer be worth living to the latter," and so "they flouted any notions of morality in dealing with Asiatics." On the one hand, the scheme was "attacked by the spirit of the old indigo planters of India," "resisted by the old opium smugglers in China," and desired by the "sand-lot agitators;" on the other hand it was suspected by the conservative literati and discredited by the "Tientsin massacre." The untimely death of this extraordinary envoy left little of what he had accomplished, but even in that temporary awakening to a higher form of international justice in a period permeated with rank materialism and supported by the "gun-boat policy," it was of no small consequence to a long isolated nation in her awkward debut. For this signal service China's appreciation has been profound and in accordance to her notions of reward, Burlingame was enshrined among the immortals.

In the publication of this volume, Prof. Williams as a scholar in Oriental history, has rendered a most valuable service in presenting sympathetically and authoritatively the spirit of the diplomatic history of China with the world. In a cycle, the forecast of the changes made by our hero during his mission has been amply justified, and who could foretell then that the picture of George Washington he presented to China should be in a land to-day earnestly emulating a type of government of which he was a father. Now, that the old conservative court has been removed, the recalcitrant literati turned into humble students and a thousand and one internal obstacles for progress forcibly pushed aside, "the same arrogance of dominant materialism and rampant militarism, slightly mitigated by the gospel of charity, alike controlled all the nations of Christianity, and it controls them still." Had Burlingame lived to-day.

YUN SIANG TSAO.

(NOTE—All Chinese students who have the ultimate welfare of China at heart and whose knowledge of earlier international relations between China and the west is meagre, should not fail to read this inspiring book. It tells exactly where China as a new Republic stands.)

Business

STATEMENT FROM THE ALLIANCE TREASURER

S. D. LEE

Nov. 19, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1913

	Credit	Debit
Nov. 19—Balance on hand.....	\$52 54	
Dec. 3—To Treasurer Lee's bill.....		\$ 72
Dec. 9—To President Chiu's bill.....		3 50
Dec. 14—To Secretary Tsao's bill.....		11 50
Jan. 1—13 membership fees from Mid-West.....	26 00	
Jan. 3—To Chairman Lee's bill.....		4 00
Jan. 3—To Treasurer Lee's bill.....		2 25
Jan. 3—13 subscriptions to Manager Wang.....		9 10
Jan. 6—10 membership fees from East.....	20 00	
Jan. 6—26 subscriptions of 1911- '12 Monthly from the Mid-West	25	
Jan. 18—To Directory Manager Wang.....		60 00
Jan. 24—To President Chiu's bill.....		3 00
Jan. 24—10 subscriptions to Manager Wang.....		7 00
Jan. 24—To Treasurer Lee's bill.....		1 00
	\$111 79	\$102 07
Balance		9 72
.. Check		111 79

* * *

TREASURER'S STATEMENT FROM NOV. 10 TO DEC. 31, 1912 (MID-WEST SECTION)

	Credit	Debit
Nov. 10—Amount carried forward.....	\$395 07	
Nov. 12—V. C. Chang's bill		6 00
Nov. 12—M. H. Li's bill.....		2 45
Nov. 16—C. C. Yen's bill.....		7 20
Nov. 16—1 membership fee.....	1 00	
Nov. 26—1 membership fee.....	1 00	
Nov. 28—Conference picture engraving.....		7 20
Dec. 7—Loan to the Monthly.....		150 00
Dec. 7—1 membership fee	1 00	

BUSINESS

293

Dec. 10—9 membership fees.....	9 00	
Dec. 10—H. Y. Moh's bill.....		1 00
Dec. 15—5 membership fees.....	5 00	
Dec. 21—C. C. Yen's bill		3 20
Dec. 21—3 membership fees.....	3 00	
Dec. 21—Treasurer's bill.....		95
Dec. 25—S. D. Lee's bill.....		1 15

\$415 07 \$174 15

Balance 240 92

\$415 07 \$415 07

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) TSONE YING TAM,

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) C. K. WU.

* * *

REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE EASTERN SECTION

Statement from Aug. 31 to Nov. 26, 1912.

	Credit	Debit
Amount handed over by the former Treasurer.....	95 50	
Aug. 31—To Mr. D. M. Cheng for deficit of calendar publication		50 00
Aug. 32—Calendar collection	10 50	
Aug. 32—Bought one dozen of Alliance flag from th Chairman of the Bazaar Committee at reduced price.....		5 50
Aug. 32—Expressage		1 28
Oct. 18—Index box and index cards.....		2 50
Oct. 29—Rubber bands and paper clips.....		.35
Oct. 29—Y. C. Mei's bill for printing and money order		7 07
Nov. 22—Stamped envelopes 50 (2c).....		1 05
Nov. 25—Stampd envelopes 200 (1c).....		2 20
Nov. 25—100 postals		1 00
Nov. 25—Printing of circulars (200).....		1 50
Nov. 25—Chairman Changs bill		16 64
Nov. 26—Manage C. F. Wang's bill.....		7 56
Nov. 26—Manage C. F. Wang's bill.....	106 00	96 65
Balance		9 35
Balance		106 00

STATEMENT FROM NOV. 26, 1912—JAN. 4, 1913

	Credit	Debit
Amount carried over.....	9 35	
Dec. 23, 2 receipt books.....		.30
Dec. 24, Sec. Y. C. Mei's bill.....		4 50
Jan. 3, 1913 10 membership Dues @ \$3.00.....	30 00	
Jan. 3, 10 membership dues to Alliance @ \$2.....		20 00
	39 35	24 80
Balance		14 55
Balance	39 35	39 35

The publication of 1912 Calender incurred upon the treasury of this Section a deficit of over one hundred dollars. The Board of Representatives voted an appropriation of \$50 from the Reserve Fund to help the Treasury to discharge the debt. The remainder has to be met by the Treasury. It is therefore clear that although the Treasurer received from his predecessor the nominal sum of \$95.50, as shown in the statement, the Section is running under severe financial stress, which cannot be relieved without the loyal and immediate support of the members. The members are requested to read the following circular issued long time ago, and of which nearly every one received a copy.

The publication of 1913 Calender by the Eastern Section has been suspended, the reason being that while the Alliance has taken away from the Section all the former publications, Monthly, Annual Directory, it might be as well for the Alliance to take up the Calender. To that effect the matter was referred to the Alliance Treasurer. The Eastern Section Treasurer has no longer anything to do with the Calender publication.

Respectfully submitted,

H. K. CHOW,

Treasurer of Eastern Section.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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NO. 5

. . Contents . .

Editorials: Wilson's Inauguration; Fight Against Opium; "China Deserves Recognition"; Universal Language; Our Language Problem; ("Current Opinions," Views of Our Republic; China's Situation as Our Peking Correspondent Sees; Why Peace? Casual Suggestions	295-303
Literary: An Alphabet For China; (Prof. H. B. Hulbert).....	307
China's New National Anniversaries (P. W. Kuo, A.M.).....	319
Present Situation in China and Our Duty Toward Her (Taraknah Das, India, A.M.).....	323
Publicity for the Chinese Republic (H. C. Mei, A.M.).....	330
Relation of China and the United States to Universal Peace (C. Q. Chiu, Purdue).....	333
Interview with the Vice-President (Archie T. L. Tsen, B.S.)..	337
Notes and Comments (L. K. Kao).....	339
International News (C. L. Tan).....	343
Survey of Home News (T. F. Hwang).....	347
Chinese Students' World (Y. L. Tong).....	351
Club Activities	353
Personalia and Miscellaneous (H. K. Kwong and K. S. Lee).....	359
Business: President Chiu's Report.....	363

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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VOL. VIII

MARCH 10, 1913

NO. 5

Editorials

WILSON'S INAUGURATION

Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated President of the U. S. A. on March 4.

This event marks a new era in the political history of the world's greatest republic. At last the American people have bestowed a fitting recognition upon scholarship when they have given a school teacher the highest honor in the nation.

No loftier sentiment has ever been expressed than in the closing words of President Wilson's inaugural address:

"This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic men, all forward-looking men to my side. God helping us, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."

President Wilson takes up his duties amid widespread economic and social unrest and he could not have chosen better words to show his own personal appreciation and attitude towards his task.

"Here muster, not the forces of party but the forces of humanity."

"HUMANITY," that means not merely the Democratic Party, the American people, her neighbors, it means China. The long and unjust delay in the recognition of the Chinese Republic will soon end. The President has expressed his

sympathy for the Revolution in China in an unquestionable manner. In a letter to Dr. Sun Yat-sen he said:

"Permit me to say that I have watched with the keenest interest the recent course of events in China and have felt the strongest sympathy with every movement which looks toward giving the people of the great empire of China the liberty for which they have long been yearning and preparing themselves."

China will soon owe a new debt of gratitude to America, the land to which we, though disappointed at times, have always and will ever turn our eyes with hope.

We, the Chinese students in America, congratulate the American people upon the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States.

* * *

FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM!

THREE hundred and fifty million dollars' (\$350,000,000) worth of opium is rotting in the warehouses of Shanghai. Hundreds of acres of young poppies have been uprooted by the agents of the government in the provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan and Shansi. And a crisis has resulted in the opium market. Does Great Britain need any better indication of the determined effort of the Chinese to abolish this curse?

Under the electoral law of the Republic the opium smoker ranks along with the bankrupt, the lunatic and the felon. The ballot is denied to these classes; nor may the opium smoker hold any public office.

National sentiment has developed rapidly under the united influence of the Chinese press. The crusade against this evil has reached such gigantic proportions that the National Review of Shanghai in reviewing the situation has said:

"Only if the whole of Europe were suddenly to decide to suppress the use of alcohol should we have an adequate comparison to the struggle which China is now waging. What has been accomplished in China in spite of almost overwhelming difficulties, should serve to convince the world of her absolute sincerity, and unflinching determination to eradicate the cultivation and consumption of opium from the entire country."

Another writer has said that no one can now doubt that the opium trade in China is doomed. Within the last six years the anti-opium movement has steadily gained ground. Not only have stringent laws against opium dealers and smokers been enacted, but drastically enforced. In addition, local literati and gentry give their unswerving support to the gov-

ernmental program, and furthermore, the people recognize the social and economic evil arising from the opium habit.

The fight against opium involves three nations—England, the trader, India, the producer and China, the consumer. China and India are the victims and England profits by it at the expense of her honor.

In many recent years, India, on account of the extensive cultivation of poppies, has suffered greatly from the shortage and dearness of food material. In consequence, it has caused famine in India. When the opium market in China is non-existent, the rich soil in India will grow grain in the place of the poppy, and this helps to release India from famine.

We believe that the British government, though it has tolerated opium in the past, will now heed the protest her loyal and righteous son, Theodore C. Taylor, M. P., who says:

"We have tried to persuade ourselves, but we shall not succeed in persuading either China or the rest of the world that we are helping her to get rid of the opium curse by forcing it upon her." We further hope that the English conscience may be aroused by the words of their great statesman, Mr. William Ewart Gladstone:

"A war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated in its progress to cover this country with disgrace, I do not know, and I have not read of. I am in dread of the judgment of God upon England for our national iniquity towards China."

Opportunity is still open for Great Britain to render tardy justice to a nation she has wronged. We call on the English to make a virtue of necessity and help us to abolish a doomed industry regardless the commercial loss it may incur.

* * *

"CHINA DESERVES RECOGNITION"

"China deserves recognition," says The Outlook (March 1, 1913) first, because from the beginning, the Republican government has shown itself indefatigable in the protection of foreigners. During the revolution all the residences of foreigners were held sacred, so sacred that in many cases, they became the refuge of the Chinese.

Secondly, she deserves recognition, because of the way in which she has assumed the indebtedness of the old government, and promised to conform to old treaties. She has not practiced the policy of repudiation adopted by some of the Southern States after the Civil War, although she is urgently in need of funds.

Thirdly, the revolution which established the Republic

was rapid, effective, and well-nigh bloodless. Law and order is well maintained.

Finally, the New Government is friendly to foreigners, anxious to observe all customs of international relations, is satisfactory to the people living under it, and has been or is being ratified by them.

In conclusion, "The Outlook" says: "WE HOPE THAT ONE OF THE EARLY ACTS OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION WILL BE TO GIVE THE CHINESE REPUBLIC THE FORMAL AND CORDIAL RECOGNITION WHICH IT DESERVES AND WHICH IT WOULD BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE HISTORY AND PRACTICE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR US LONGER TO WITHHOLD."

* * *

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard recommended as one of the means of unifying China, a common language. This is also the view of Dr. John Fryer of the University of California, an eminent scholar of Far Eastern affairs.

CHINA MUST FIRST ADOPT A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF HER OWN TO OBTAIN SALUTARY RESULTS FROM THE PROPOSED REFORMS, AND TO PRESENT A SOLID FRONT OF RESISTANCE TO RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

We have four hundred dialects in China. In other words we have four hundred causes for misunderstanding and jealousies among ourselves. FOUR HUNDRED MILLION CHINESE, WITH ONE NATIONAL LANGUAGE, ONE TRADITION, ONE RELIGION AND ONE COMMON CONSCIOUSNESS NEED FEAR NO NATION NOR GROUP OF NATIONS.

Two solutions have been suggested.

First: THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENFORCE THE TEACHING OF MANDARIN LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS, AND MAKE IT NATIONAL. It would not be a hopeless task, as Mandarin is understood by all the scholars and most of the merchants. When this is done, it will naturally solve the friction between the provinces and bridge the chasm between the people and the central government.

Second: A PHONETIC - MEDIUM IS PROPOSED FOR THE CHINESE.

Western scholars, conversant with Chinese literature, assert that the ancient ideograms have been of incalculable value in the past; but it is no longer serviceable, where the success of the government depends upon the general intelligence and culture of the people.

Our language as it is to-day, makes universal education difficult if not impracticable. To simplify matters, Professor Hulbert, after making a thorough study, proposes to adopt an alphabet for China, based on a modified form of the Korean alphabet. We were told that he had already made a demonstration before the Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Chinese Students Clubs of the typewriter built, and the form of alphabets. His paper is published in this issue. Let us give it our careful consideration.

OUR LANGUAGE PROBLEM

IN the Central Educational Conference which met last August in Peking, one of the most important discussions that took place was centered around the advisability of adopting a phonetic script for China. As a result, resolutions were passed declaring that an elementary education and the ability to read and write should be made accessible to all the citizens of the Republic, that the written language should be simplified and the spoken language should be unified, that in order to carry out the end in view, an alphabetic script is indispensable, and hence authorities of phonetics should be employed to study into the problem, and to suggest or invent a new alphabetic system for China. Of course, that conference had no legislative power whatsoever. So we can not infer from the above-mentioned resolutions that the educational authorities decided in favor of an alphabetic script for China. But they do show, however, the opinion of the educationalists of the country—for the delegates to the conference were either educators of national renown, or teachers of at least three-year standing.

This language problem, when we understand it properly, does not confine itself in the educational world. It is directly or indirectly connected with everything that has to do with the future of China, because it is only too obvious to say that in a republic, a sound public opinion is essential; that the means by which public opinion can be attained is expression; and that the instrument of expression is language, whether spoken or written. But haven't we got a language, which has served us for thousands of years? Yes, to be sure. Then, whence the language problem, one may readily ask. The problem lies not in the creation of a new language, nor in the introduction of a new tongue—the problem is essentially how

to make our language accessible to all the citizens of the republic.

The problem is as difficult as it is important. We do not believe in rash solutions. But we see clearly the defects of our language as it stands. Theoretically, it requires extraordinary energy to acquire it as well as to use it, because Chinese is ideographic, that is, the concept of a sound has no direct relationship with the written character. When we write Chinese first, we have to associate our idea with the sound that expresses it, and then associate the sound with the character which is its written form. Thus at least two mental processes are needed in order to write one Chinese character, while in writing a phonetic language, only one of these is essential, because as soon as we get the sound representative for the idea we have in mind, then we can spell it out readily by means of the alphabets. Moreover, there is the practical side of the problem. A font of our types weighs half a ton and costs a hundred dollars; a font of alphabetic types, English for instance, weighs only fifty pounds and costs only five dollars. All the modern and wonderful devices for quick printing and writing can not be used in Chinese. To point out the defects of our language is not to advocate to throw into waste our superb classics and literature. To maintain that our language calls for some change is by no means an unpatriotic motive. In fact, it is more patriotic than the mere clinging to the old, without trying to make it accessible to the majority of the people, and thus making the language a class privilege of a chosen few. While we do not advocate any particular solution to the language problem, whether we should adopt an alphabet or doing something else, we do strongly advise our students to look into the problem carefully and to give it due attention. We sincerely hope that we shall steer clear of Scylla of conservatism, and also not tumble on the Charybdis of over-progressiveness, one instance of the latter is found in the radical and cheap proposition to introduce a foreign language into China in substitution of the one we have at present.—P. C. C.

* * *

“CURRENT OPINION’S” VIEWS OF OUR REPUBLIC

THE views as herewith expressed may appear to our readers pessimistic. They give the opinion of those who look at us from the dark side.

An American humorist has said that the man who shuns the evil and ugly things in life and always looks at the bright

side, is a cheerful idiot, but he, who knowing the worst, still believes in and hopes for the best, is your true optimist.

"Yuan Shi Kai, hero of the world's greatest republican adventure, as the Berlin **Kreuz-Zeitung** calls him, appears in the month's despatches as the survivor of a wrecked ship of state, clinging desperately to the fragments of what was once a government at Peking. Even the **London Times**, taking the Chinese republic seriously to the last, concedes now the hopeless character of the extremity to which Yuan has been reduced. The greatest living Chinaman has no funds in his treasury. He commands an army which refuses obedience. He issues bonds which have been boycotted by one of the powerful financial groups which promised to accept them. The opium crisis has revived acutely. No pretense of obedience is now made by the provincial governments. Not once did the prospect daunt the aged Chinaman. On the contrary, he tendered a reception to the members of the diplomatic corps, assuring the ambassadors of the certainty that a new constitution will shortly emerge in a working condition. He must have known, observes the Berlin **Vossische Zeitung**, that Russia had already resolved to foreclose her mortgage on Manchuria. The excuse for this is that Yuan Shi Kai's government is a defaulter in the payment of the vast indemnity wrung from her Manchu dynasty after the Boxer rising. Prime Minister Kokovtseff, the Czar's Premier, is willing enough to give Peking a little grace, but he is overruled by a grand ducal clique, burning for revenge in the Far East. This clique has foiled every effort to rehabilitate China through the famed "six-power group" which was to have taken her in hand. France has been forced to stand by Russia, her ally, in the pressure upon Yuan Shi Kai. He has friends who are weak in finance and enemies who are strong in the money market. This is his undoing. The financiers of the six powers have taken the Chinese loan on their terms—not his."

* * *

CHINA'S SITUATION AS OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT SEES

OUR Peking Correspondent writes to us recently protesting against the misrepresented views of our Republic published in various American papers. "The political situation in China is rather threatening," he says, "but her loyal citizens are working to their utmost for the progress of the nation. I am fully aware of the fact that recently a few discontented foreigners are creating quite a sensation among the ill-informed

Americans about the Chinese Republic by painting the picture as dark as can be. We must remember that the present officials in power cannot be any more incompetent, more corrupt and more indifferent to their national welfare as their predecessors serving under the Manchu regime. Nay, on the contrary, the whole atmosphere of the Peking officialdom since the establishment of the Republic is far purer, cleaner, more wholesome and more invigorating than that of the past. If the threatening clouds are gathering darker and darker on the horizon of the young Republic, it is not because the republican government is any worse than the past monarchy, but because our so-called 'friendly nations' are too weak to resist the temptation of taking advantage of our present transitory period to further their sphere of influence and thereby to suck the blood of our nation while we are unable to defend ourselves. It is not that our people are not doing their best for the advancement of our republic, but that the foreign powers are too prone to keep her back. The withholding of their formal recognition of the Republic, the severe terms of the six-power loan, the high-handed action of Russia in Urga, the trouble created by the British Government concerning the importation of Indian opium which was proclaimed in the British House long ago as 'morally indefensible' (in other words, 'immoral' and having no consideration in legal courts) and the question raised by the same government as to our thus far undisputed right in Tibet are monumental facts pointing to the kind of attitude assumed by those Christian nations toward a newly-born republic which is all the time working hard toward the way of light, hope, and progress.

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WHY PEACE?

JAPAN and Europe seem to have gone mad about increasing their army and navy. They do not hesitate to spend every dollar they can spare to prepare for war. The Americans could well afford to have a large army and navy, but they have good reasons for promoting the arts of peace. To illustrate: If every hen in the United States lay one more egg every month, it would increase the revenue of the country at least \$1,000,000 a year. If every cow gave one pound more of butter every month, there would be an increase of wealth of at least \$600,000 annually. If they could completely destroy the insect pests, they would increase the farm products by \$300,000,000 worth, a sum more than enough to dig the Panama Canal. They can reduce the price of timber 50 per cent. if they suc-

ceed in completely preventing the forest fires, which destroy annually more timber than is actually used. An idea of such a destruction may be gained by considering how much timber is used by the railway companies, telephone and telegraph companies; timber used for building material, furniture, paper, etc. Every dollar spent on a navy requires an additional ten cents for its maintenance. Every battleship which requires millions of dollars to build, becomes inefficient in comparatively few years. The rate of speed and the range of guns constantly rise. The mode of construction constantly changes to meet the up-to-date requirements. A single invention may revolutionize the methods of naval warfare, thereby rendering the most powerful battleship obsolete or a death-trap for the officers and men on board. Why should people waste money in making weapons to destroy each other, when that same money can be made to multiply many fold?—Wm. W. A. Chung.

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CASUAL SUGGESTIONS

SEVERAL recent incidents have brought to mind the pathetic lack of a sense of humor and discrimination in some of the would-be critics of China and the Chinese—critics both foreign and native. In these cursory remarks I propose to consider both species, particularly the latter.

As a specimen of the former class we have noticed the bland emissions of a misguided Englishman, formerly a customs official in China, one whose unprecedented egotism led him into the attempt to dictate to four hundred millions of Chinese what character of government they shall set up in order to win foreign recognition. To him I have publicly paid my respects. (Before passing on, our fellow-students may be gratified to read that the writer's article in the New York Tribune, which was reprinted in the January Monthly, has had the interposing effect of a plea in abatement on the offensive editorials of several New York papers directed against the republic of China and its officials. Two or three independent movements started simultaneously and now in process of merging give the assurance that hereafter the highfalutin pronunciamientos of our foreign critics will no longer pass unchallenged and uncontroverted.)

Now as to our own native timber. It is defined that a critic is one who judges of the qualities of anything by some standard, criterion, or canon, and that criticism really means intelligence brought to bear upon the objects in hand. How

far short of this definition and the qualifications of the judge some persons fall—totally regardless of standards—may be gathered from the pitiful jargon of meaningless verbosity recorded on page 227 of the January Monthly. In considering the performance of "Also-a-Chinese-Student" my task is rendered somewhat lighter by the voluntary allowance of the writer that he rushes in "where angels fear to tread." This admission is not to be disputed, although perhaps the quotation would have had far more pertinent force were it completed. See Pope, *An Essay on Criticism*, Part III, Line 625. The "human document" which "Also-a-Chinese-Student" referred to as in the *Independence* (I assume he means the *Independent* of New York), we have seen and read with mixed emotions, but deemed it the part of discretion to apply to it the doctrine of *laissez-faire*. But since the self-appointed critic of the author of the *Independent* article has indulged in such sinister and indecorous terms as "had it poisoned the author" and "spit on it," it is only fair to say that "the author" though lacking in experience with an acquired language, meant neither harm to his country or offence to his readers. At any rate he was innocent of malice. No such excuses could, however, be made for the critic who savagely wished him poisoned, a critic who wants the courage of his convictions to attach his name to his euphuistic harangue. By this omission the critic deprives the person attacked of the opportunity of defending himself, and by his intemperateness of language he defeated his obvious purpose of deterring the publication of other "human documents." Let us be warned of those by all means, but above all, of the rank nonsense which seeks to shield itself behind the freedom of speech. Both are occasions for Homeric laughter to be sure, but there are serious minded men who will turn away from such exhibitions with disgust.

Another puzzling case which goes to show that Pope's observations were unerringly correct when he said: "A little learning is a dangerous thing," is illustrated by the newspaper interviews of a Chinese woman physician who came to America ostensibly to talk, amongst other things, equal franchise. Digressing from the latter topic she let it be understood that the Chinese Republic is not yet, but a thing to be, etc., etc. Her statements of the condition of Chinese politics ran, however, counter to facts, but coming from a presumably educated woman (who has, I doubt not, the best interests of her country at heart), they have worked some damaging effect on the American public which it has been our united efforts to persuade to recognize China as a stable republic. We do not say she does not know what she was talking about, when discussing woman suffrage, but in the field of politics with

which she owns to little acquaintance, her discreetness and the soundness of her conclusion could not but be questioned.

In bringing these rambling suggestions to a close, I do not wish to impress my friends with the notion that any one would establish a censorship over their literary and other productions, but merely to say that if you must criticize or comment, do it properly and adequately. The Americans esteem our Chinese student body very highly, but when they know us to be our own most severe but just critics, our reputation as a level-headed lot will be enhanced. More than that, it would take the sting out of the harsh criticisms of foreign observers.—Hua-Chuen Mei, '11 Columbia.

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ELSEWHERE in this issue we have published an identical note relative to the determination of the causes of President Taft's inscrutable and indefensible delay in recognizing the Republic of China addressed by the China Society of America to the two alternating presidents pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, Senators John Sharp Williams and Jacob H. Gallinger; to Senator Augustus O. Bacon, who introduced a resolution last January recognizing the Republic; to Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives; to Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Chairman Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; and to Congressman Henry D. Flood, Chairman House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

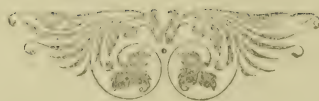
* * *

THE attention of our students is hereby called to the publication of the *Journal of Race Development*, edited by Professor Blakeslee of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. All the speeches and articles presented at the Conference on the Recent Developments in China held at Clark University last fall will appear in this *Journal* throughout the whole year. It is of quarterly issue, and costs 50 cents per copy, and \$2.00

for the year. The January issue contains the following articles: "The Means of Unifying China," by Dr. C. W. W. Eliot; "The New Holy Alliance for China," by Dr. A. B. Hart; "The Effect of the Revolution upon the Relations between China and the United States," by Dr. C. C. Wang; "A Plea for Fair Play and the Recognition of the Chinese Republic," by Major Louis L. Seaman, M. D.; "The Opium Abolition Question," by Mr. J. O. P. Bland; "The Genesis of the Republican Revolution in China," by Mr. John Stuart Thomson." Those who are interested in it can order it directly from Dr. Louis N. Wilson, Librarian, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. The articles are authoritative and important; for the sake of information, every student is advised to read them.

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THE EDITOR ACKNOWLEDGES WITH THANKS THE
RECEIPT OF THE JANUARY NUMBER OF
THE JOURNAL OF RACE DE-
VELOPMENT



Literary

AN ALPHABET FOR CHINA

PROF. H. B. HULBERT

The object of this paper is to demonstrate, so far as may be, the feasibility and desirability of using a modified form of the Korean alphabet as a phonetic medium for the Chinese people.

That China, on the threshold of a new era, needs an alphabet is so evident as to be axiomatic. The ancient and revered ideograms have been of incalculable value in the past, and they will always remain the classic written language of China; but there are cogent reasons why they will not suffice for the coming days of rapid progress. The success of representative government rests upon the general intelligence and culture of the populace, and such intelligence, in turn, rests upon popular education. The ability on the part of the great majority of the people to read books and newspapers and thus to take an intelligent interest in national affairs is admittedly a prerequisite of a successful republic.

The Chinese, Japanese and in part Koreans have always been dependent upon the ideographic system, in which each character presents a sort of picture to the eye, and yet not exactly a picture, for most of the characters have lost all semblance of their original pictorial values. Only here and there do we find one that betrays its graphic origin. Therefore this graphic form, which must have been at an early period a help to the memory, no longer aids the student. The characters are now neither phonetic nor genuinely ideographic and can be learned only by a *tour de force* of the unassisted memory. To acquire five or six thousand of these intricate characters, so as to put them to practical use, is a labor of years.

In those lands in which the written and the spoken languages are brought close together by the use of a phonetic alphabet the very ability to speak is of course an immense aid in learning to read, but in China it is not so. The written language is something quite apart from the vernacular and the latter gives small aid in learning the ideograms. For this reason the student has to work for many years before he is able to read intelligibly any of the Chinese classics. It is estimated that the Chinese boy has to study seven or eight years before he can read with any degree of accuracy. And it

must be remembered that in China study does not mean attending school from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, nine months in the year, but it means at least ten hours of close concentration every day twelve months in the year, with only an occasional holiday off. It is abundantly evident, therefore, that education is confined to a small class of men who have comparative wealth and leisure.

But in addition to the time spent in learning the ideograms, note the great amount of strength that is thrown away by those who attempt to learn the characters but never get far enough with them to put them to practical use. In the west the alphabets are so simple that if any one sets himself to learning to read he can in a few weeks acquire enough to demonstrate to himself the value of continuing, and therefore comparatively few fall by the way; but when the process takes years and years of the most assiduous and patient toil, and the student can taste but few of the fruits of all this toil till years have passed, we can readily imagine the appalling amount of waste through the mere failure to persevere.

It remains therefore incontrovertible that general education is impossible where such a system prevails. Especially is this true of such a country as China where the per capita wealth is small and the struggle for bare subsistence is so tragic.

China needs a phonetic alphabet for the purpose of unifying the nation and making it homogeneous. There are many and diverse dialects in China—dialects that differ so essentially as almost to constitute different languages. It is the evidence of history that these dialects will persevere. We cannot expect to see them amalgamate into a single common vernacular. Such amalgamation has not taken place either in Germany, Italy or Great Britain. Yet each of these nations is homogeneous and united.

The argument has been advanced that the Chinese ideograms, known and loved by a small fraction of the people everywhere in China, form a true bond between the provinces, and that an alphabet so far from unifying them would do the very opposite, since the dialects differ so widely that books and papers would have to be written separately for each province, or at least for each dialect. The result, it is said, would be to make China even less homogeneous than she already is.

In order to meet this objection, let us take two hypothetical cases and compare them. First, let us take China as she is—not a hypothetical case—and note that not more than five percent of the men have anything like an adequate knowledge of the ideograms. Another ten percent may have a smattering

of them, enough to use in the simplest matters but not enough to be of any literary value. Among the women there are so few who know the characters that their number is quite negligible. This small fraction will inevitably be composed of the wealthy and leisure class. They are the only ones who can read books and newspapers. Now it is the same in China as in all other countries, namely that books and papers are published at the demand of their constituencies. Those who read are the ones who pay for the publications and therefore they dictate the policies of those publications. This may not be an ideal state of things, but it is and always will be the true thing. People will not pay for what they do not want. Could it be for a moment supposed that under such circumstances the press would voice the sentiments and wishes of the common people? There could be no general popular voice, no public consciousness of political matters, no representative government, no democracy. Ninety percent of the people would look up to the ten percent with reverence and awe and perhaps with envy, but the government would remain oligarchic or aristocratic—not genuinely representative.

On the other hand imagine that each of the great dialects of China had its school textbooks and its newspapers printed in a common alphabet which all could learn in a few weeks' time. The alphabet would be the same for all China, but of course words that meant the same thing would be spelled differently in the different dialects. It is manifest that the people in one district or province could not read the papers printed in another province, and we are willing to grant that such inability is, so far forth, an obstacle to national unity. But on the other hand it should be noted that by the use of this simple phonetic alphabet at least ninety percent of the people would be able to read. Learning would be taken out of the hands of the few and be put into the hands of the many. A national system of education would attend to the publication of school books for the entire republic—books identical in their contents but printed in the different dialects. The newspapers would be provincial in dialect but their editors would of course be familiar with the Mandarin dialect, the official language, and would keep in touch with the news and with the questions that were being generally discussed. Their papers would give practically the same general news, discuss the same questions, advocate the same measures. The entire populace would be kept informed of events provincial, national and foreign. They would have almost as good a chance to keep in touch with their neighbors of other dialects as if the same papers circulated everywhere in China. There would

be a common education and the whole people would develop a common ideal.

Furthermore it may confidently be affirmed that such a system is the only one that promises even a gradual amalgamation of the dialects and the production of an ultimate national vernacular; for it is only education and enlightenment that will break down the barriers of provincialism and clan-nishness. It might even be argued that such a system of provincial school books and newspapers would be superior to the present German method, for it is evident that the Bohemian or the Alsatian peasant would read more and therefore become more intelligent if his papers were printed in his own dialect rather than in High German. His patriotism would be none the less and his intelligence might be more. The point is that successful citizenship depends more upon the education and culture of the citizen than upon the use of a common vernacular.

Before closing this part of the argument, two things must be said by way of corollary. The first is that there would be no attempt to banish or even to disparage the Chinese ideogram. The great classics of China are written in that form and the venerated characters will always remain a classic form of writing in China even as Latin is in Europe to-day. As a classical education in Europe presupposes a knowledge of Greek and Latin so in China there would always be a literary coterie who would keep alive the fire on the altar of the ideogram. Any iconoclastic effort to do away with such classical study would be as abortive as it is reprehensible. Let those who have the time and leisure preserve the time-honored cult—the more the better; but at the same time let the common people have the opportunity to gain education through the use of a simpler medium. This would not divide the people into two classes for the men who should pursue the classics would also be acquainted with the alphabet and would be influenced by it through the native press.

A second consideration is that the great Chinese nation must not be debarred from writing new classics. The idea is too prevalent in China that antiquity is a necessary attribute of classical writing. This is a most unfortunate mistake. There may be modern as well as ancient classics, and any nation that places its ancient works of literature on a pedestal and despairs of producing anything equal to them is an intellectually self-imprisoned nation. Under the inspiration of an alphabet some Chinese would arise who would do for modern China what Chaucer did for England, what Dante did for modern Italy and what Cervantes did for Spain; namely, make the new Chinese the medium of classic utterance.

In all this we are not forgetting the tremendous hold that the ideogram has upon China. Whatever change is made will take a generation to set upon its feet, but if the needed change is ever to be made it must have its beginning, even though those who begin it are not permitted to see the fruition of their work. On the other hand we must not forget that with a swiftly moving land, as China is to-day, a single generation may work marvels. The warning against putting new wine into old bottles applies with special force to the case in hand. The ideograms are grotesquely unsuited to the uses of the New China. It is well nigh impossible by their use to keep pace with the advance of thought and energy of that virile nation. They are not elastic enough to hold the new forms of thought, new scientific discoveries, new applications of intellectual and physical forces, new moral exigencies. In this new and fiercer alembic the ideographs are jostled and disheveled and must make way for some simpler, swifter, more immediate and incisive medium for the commerce of thought, even as the old-time "cash" gives way before the demands of an expanding commercial life.

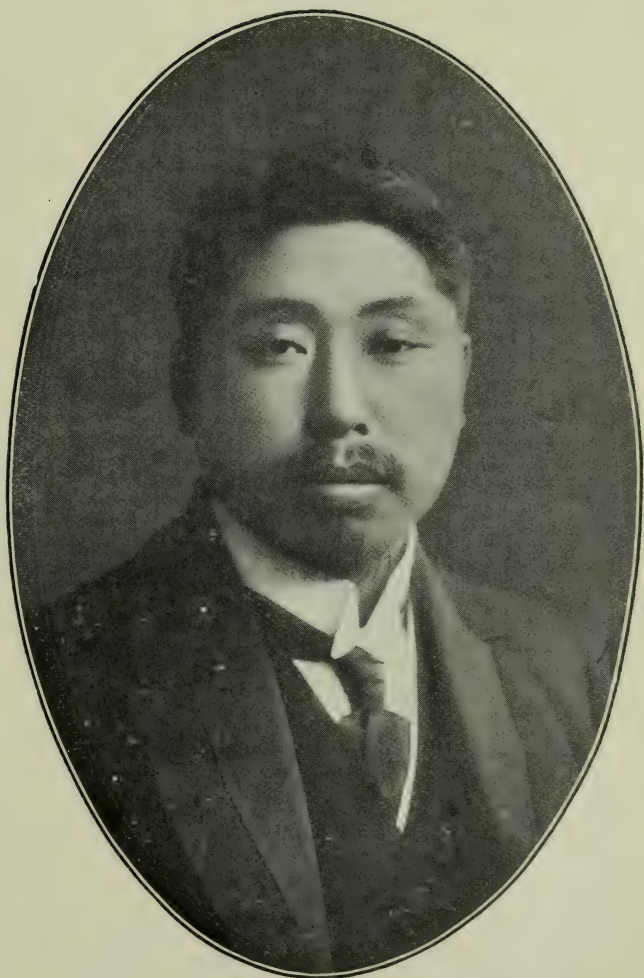
Granted, then, that China must have an alphabet, the question arises as to its possible source. At first thought the range of choice seems to be a wide one. There are hundreds of alphabets to choose from, but a closer examination shows that there are vital reasons why the choice is in reality a very limited one.

In the first place the present oriental method of writing in vertical columns is scientifically superior to the western method of writing horizontally across the page. This is a somewhat startling statement but is easily demonstrable. Take the matter of eye strain in reading; the constant shifting of the vision across the page from left to right is a far greater strain than to follow a line down the page, for while in the former case the two eyes are at unequal distances from the point of vision, except when looking at the center of the line, in the latter case the two eyes are always equally distant from the point of vision. The difference may be small, but during a life-time of reading it might make a serious difference. Again, consider the act of writing. According to our western method there are two motions, a general one across the page and a particular one, up and down, in the formation of the letters. Now the latter of these is a rapid jiggling motion and requires the movement of the entire arm from the shoulder down. The whole weight of the arm has to be moved swiftly back and forth. In contrast to this note the movements in vertical writing. Here again we have two motions, the first a general one from top to bottom of the page, and the second a

rapid jiggling motion from left to right, **or vice versa**, in the formation of the letters. But this rapid motion whereby the letters are constructed does not require the movement of the whole arm **but is from the wrist only**. Instead of moving the whole arm, only the hand itself assumes a rapid movement and the difference in amount of muscular exertion demanded is the difference between the weight of the hand and of the entire arm. It is a ratio of ten to one. For this reason one can write with far greater velocity in a vertical line and can write continuously for a far greater length of time without fatigue.

A further argument in favor of vertical writing is that the Oriental never has to change from one sheet to another. He has a roll of paper and he simply continues to write until he is done. The manuscript then consists of a single roll which can be pressed flat and put into an envelope and mailed, as with us. When the recipient reads the letter he simply unrolls it, reading as he goes. When we remember the waste of time, the annoyance, the actual loss and even disaster that may and often do follow from the custom of writing documents upon separate sheets of paper, we can see how that the Oriental method has some decided advantages. With the Chinese no individual page of manuscript can be blown away by the wind or carelessly laid aside or feloniously abstracted or clandestinely substituted. There is no pinning nor punching nor claspings nor hooking the separate leaves of a document together. With him a document is a single, complete entity and he never suffers from fear lest the pages of his speech be out of their proper order. He never has any dispute with his printed over mysteriously absent pages. It is all there and all in the right place. To the editor it is a thing of beauty and to the compositor a joy forever. For these and other reasons that might be given, it appears that whatever alphabet China adopts it should be written in vertical lines.

The foregoing argument opens up perhaps the most important phase of the whole question, namely, the necessity of not asking the Chinese to make any needless changes. The difficulties that confront them in the mere act of changing from an ideographic to a phonetic system are so enormous that it would be the height of folly to ask them to embarrass the effort by unnecessary requirements. If we ask them not only to step from the ideogram to the alphabet but to change their whole method of chirography we saddle them with an additional burden so heavy that the success of the entire plan is jeopardized at the outset. Let them make the one indispensable change and leave all these other things as they



GENERAL HUANG HSIN

Field Marshall. Present, Mining Organizer.

are, especially since they cannot, in fact, be well improved upon.

In attempting to answer the question as to the particular form that a Chinese alphabet should take, there are one or two general considerations that will help by way of elimination. They will narrow down our choice and hasten the solution. Other things being equal that alphabet will be the best for China which combats their present habits, customs and prejudices the least. Second, that alphabet will be the best which makes the strongest appeal to their new nationalism. Third, that alphabet will be the best which creates as little disturbance as possible in economic conditions. Fourth, that alphabet will be the best which promises to lend itself most perfectly to the educational, industrial and commercial needs of the New China as distinguished from the Old China. It is the purpose of this paper to show that there is one alphabet in the Far East that meets these conditions more perfectly than any other.

Five hundred years ago the King of Chosen (Korea) named Yi Tai-jong on the threshold of a new dynasty and in the midst of a wonderful renaissance in which Buddhism was outlawed and the first movable printing-type in the world was invented, was so astute as to perceive the fact that general education is impossible through the medium of the Chinese ideogram. The Chinese method had been in vogue in Korea for at least fifteen hundred years and was thoroughly entrenched. All education was transmitted in terms of the ideograph. The King, being a practical man and no mere theorist, acted upon his behalf and appointed a commission of scholars, with Song Sam-mun at its head, to investigate the matter and submit a plan for a phonetic alphabet. During its investigations this commission made many journeys to Manchuria to consult with a noted Chinese scholar who was in banishment in what was, in those days, China's "Siberia." The result of their labors was an alphabet of some twenty-eight letters. They are so simple in structure, so scientifically phonetic and consistent that they compare favorably with any other alphabet, East or West. History tells us that the consonants are modifications and simplifications of the Thibetan consonants. Both in China and in Korea there were Buddhist books and they formed perhaps the only model that was available. But there was no slavish imitation of the Thibetan. They perceived that their model was a consonantal alphabet and that the vowels were given a very insignificant place. They declared this to be a mistake and affirmed that the vowel is the basis of articulate speech. They therefore took some of

the simplest strokes of the "seal character" of China and from them formed the vowels.

But the Koreans did not do all this alone. They received the help and the suggestions of the Chinese scholar. We are not told specifically how much help he gave them but, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is a legitimate inference that he was at least a joint inventor of the Korean alphabet.

This story of the invention of the Korean phonetic system is of immense importance in considering the adoption of an alphabet for China. The greatest obstacle against the success of any such movement is the immemorial prejudices of the Chinese in favor of their own methods. If, then, we can suggest to them a system which is not only scientifically superior to any other but was in part an invention of one of their own venerated scholars we will simplify the problem incalculably. We will already have stormed the main line of their defensive works and won a bloodless battle. We can tell them with perfect truth that out of their own history and their own literary cult was born the very things they need and that Korea has merely kept alive a system which is essentially Chinese in its origin. Only those who know China now can realize how powerful such an argument would be.

Another consideration which adds strength to the argument is the fact that while the Korean system is a pure alphabet, it is written syllabically. This means that the letters of the syllable are grouped together in a triangular form, the vowel being placed at the right of the initial consonant and the final consonant being placed beneath the two. This was done in imitation of the Chinese ideogram and made it possible to write the Chinese characters and their exact phonetic equivalents in parallel columns. The result is that a page of Korean while purely alphabetic takes on the appearance of a greatly simplified Chinese page. This will be of immense advantage in commending the alphabet to China. It is just like Chinese excepting in the one essential feature, the change from ideogram to alphabet.

The outsider naturally asks, "Why these concessions?" The answer lies in the fact that, whatever alphabet is even tentatively adopted by the Chinese authorities, it must avoid every possible obstacle. Advantage should be taken of every legitimate means to avoid opposition and soothe the literary sensibilities, nay, even the religious sensibilities of those authorities who still look upon the ideograph as something sacred. If we can, without intentional deception, dress this new child in the garments of the old regime without sacrificing anything of its genuine value we may perhaps get so far as to secure a trial of the alphabet under auspices which will carry weight

and give promise of ultimate success. But a failure to make such innocent concessions would perhaps wreck the proposition even before it could weigh anchor.

Objection may be raised on the ground that such syllabic grouping would present typographical difficulties of a serious nature. This has been foreseen and, as a fact, no such difficulties will appear. But even if some future modification should be thought desirable, there is nothing to prevent the letters being placed one after the other according to the common method. Meanwhile, in order to bridge the appalling gap which yawns between an **eye** language and an **ear** language, even greater concessions could reasonably be made. The adoption of a modified form of the Korean alphabet will, therefore, meet the first of our requirements, namely, that it must combat as little as possible the habit, customs and prejudices of the Chinese people.

But in the second place, how will such a plan appeal to the new and burning nationalism of the awakened Chinese people? It seems clear that the Chinese will attempt no wholesale imitation of the West. Some few of the radicals are beginning to affect western garments but it can be safely predicted that the change will not go so far as to affect seriously the sartorial taste of China. The new nationalism is not bent upon a blind imitation of the West but a careful selection and adaptation of western ideas; and yet not even so, for it is rather the purpose to develop their own ideas along lines that will lead them to the best results of Western life. Now, the Chinese are naturally and laudably proud of their country. It has begun to do all and more than all that Japan has done by way of modern progress. It is a country worth being proud of, and even though the nationalism of the newly awakened China may be narrow and self-conscious, may the same not be said of every nascent civilization? And may not this sensitive nationalistic spirit be taken advantage of in the interests of this indispensable reform, the adoption of an alphabet? We can say to China with utter sincerity and without a trace of sycophancy, "You recognize the need of a system of writing that will make popular education possible, but you have no need to go outside your own borders, for your own literati have helped to develop a system exquisitely adapted to your needs, superior in essential respects to anything that the West has to offer. That the Korean people have taken it and used it for half a millennium, so far from being a bar to its adoption by you, should commend it. For its very ability to stand up for five hundred years against the competition of the ideograph proves it to be genuine and virile. You have merely lent it to Korea to try out. Now use it yourselves." Having at heart a basic and essential transformation we can

legitimately play upon the patriotism and the exuberant national spirit of the new China—appeal to her heart as well as to her head.

But turning now to another important phase of the question we must ask what effect such a change is likely to have upon the economic situation in China. The people in that vast country are so numerous and their social system is so highly articulated that sudden changes which in other lands could be easily effected might prove economically disastrous. Each unit of Chinese society has his definite place and work. Each has his narrow groove, and to get an inch outside that groove may mean starvation not only for himself but for a score or a hundred others. Society is a much more delicate organism in China than it is in America or Europe and the introduction of sudden innovations is proportionately more apt to precipitate an economic crisis.

Consider, if you will, how many people there are in China who are directly or indirectly employed in the making of the brush pens, the India ink, the paper, the writing tablets and the other paraphernalia of writing. It must run up into the millions, if we include the people dependent upon them for a living. Imagine, further, the adoption of an alphabet like ours, or a mixture of the Roman, Greek, Russian, or the Siamese or Tamil or any other of the great alphabets. They all include many letters containing curved lines and also many straight lines that are foreign to Chinese chirography. It is an important fact that the Chinese people changed from the ancient "seal character" to the modern "square character" because of the introduction of the brush pen, since the curved lines of the "seal character" could not readily be made with the brush pen. It stands to reason, therefore, that a reversion to a curved form of letter would introduce a real difficulty. The logical sequence would be a reversion to the ancient stylus or else the adoption of the modern steel pen. This, if done rapidly, would bring economic disaster. There would be an instant and excusable protest from the people and the whole reform would fall like a house of cards. The government of China would not dare to suggest a change that would throw so many millions into starvation. But if it were done so gradually as to avert economic disaster it would simply mean that the needed change from ideogram to alphabet would be correspondingly slow. This is precisely what must be avoided. The system that is adopted must be one that cannot be hindered or vetoed by industrial or economic difficulties. The coming Chinese alphabet must be one that can be easily written with the brush pen, with India ink on the common porous Chinese paper. The Korean alphabet, with a few minor

changes, will precisely meet these requirements. Not a single change will have to be made in the instruments or apparatus now in use in China. No economic difficulties would be encountered.

But even if there were no industrial difficulties to be feared from the adoption of steel pens, liquid ink and glazed paper, consider the enormous difference in the cost. The brush pen is exceedingly cheap. The materials of which it is made are ubiquitous. The India ink is made largely of common lamp-black. The writing is practically indelible and there is no need of blotting paper. The paper itself is almost incredibly cheap compared with that which is necessary for use with the steel pen.

Observe again the difference in portability. There is no need to carry liquid ink which is susceptible to breakage and to frost. The Chinese carries a stick of dry ink, even as the Arctic explorer carries his tablets of concentrated soup, and whenever he has occasion to use it, a few drops of water suffice to provide an instantaneous supply. Verily the Chinese have little to learn from us in the way of clerical apparatus.

But if there is to be a genuinely progressive China, if the coolies on the street corner and the laborers in the field are to be able to read the daily papers and cast an intelligent vote, the mechanism for printing must be as perfect as anywhere else in the world. There must be linotype machines and monster printing presses. If commercial life is to become as strenuous as elsewhere, there must be type-writing machines and other labor-saving devices. How can this alphabet be adapted to such manipulation? The question is already answered so far as the typewriter is concerned. A machine has been perfected which writes Korean after the Korean fashion more perfectly than any machine to-day writes English. Nor is there any reason why the linotype machine could not be adapted to this alphabet. The principle would be the same as that used in setting English type and what slight changes would be necessary would be mere matters of adjustment, and not fundamental in their nature.

NOTE

After the presentation of the above paper and an exhibition of the typewriter built and an explanation of the forms of alphabets before a number of the Chinese students at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a gen-

eral discussion followed and the principal pros and cons might be summed up under the following heads. We entreat those of our students who are contemplating to take up educational work to thoroughly consider them and take up this subject in behalf of the cause of universal education for China's millions.

CONS

1. Its adoption would split up the present universal written language.
2. It would destroy the Chinese literature.
3. It is not adapted to phonetise the Chinese inflections and tones which form an essential part of the language.
4. Chinese scientifically taught would not take longer to learn than any other language.

PROS

1. It simplifies reading and writing.
2. It renders universal education an easier goal to attain.
3. It tends to accelerate the unification of the Chinese spoken language through the adoption of an official version in Mandarin.
4. It would render the new language adaptable to the modern printing and writing machines—linotype, monotype and typewriter. That is the commercial value of it which is of no small consideration.

We are fully aware that a number of systems have been suggested and are being tried but this Korean system seems to possess extra superior qualifications for our earnest consideration. Both the pros and cons can be defended and attacked, but a careful weighing of both sides by our educators is most earnestly solicited.—Y. S. Tsao.

CHINA'S NEW NATIONAL ANNIVERSARIES

By P. W. KUO, A.M.

(Being the substance of an address delivered at the celebration of the first anniversary of the Chinese Republic held in the First Chinese Presbyterian Church, New York City.)

Every great nation has its national anniversaries, marking some progress in its material development, some gain in political liberty, some advance toward higher ideals and better conditions, or some other great event in its history. China, as a nation, is no exception to this rule. Since the establishment of the republic there have been created three new national holidays for the commemoration of the several stages of the revolution. The first of these is October 10, which celebrates the day that gave birth to the revolution at Wuchang; the second is January 1, which commemorates the establishment of the first provisional republican government at Nanking; and the third is February 12, which marks the day upon which the edict of abdication of the Manchu dynasty was issued. Upon these three days the Chinese of this generation as well as those of future generations will pause in their work and will look back with joy and pride at the short but dramatic history of the great revolution and congratulate themselves upon the happy achievement of their emancipation. Those who understand something of what July 4 means to the patriotic American citizen and what July 14 means to the patriotic French citizen can easily conceive with what enthusiasm and tenderness of feeling will the Chinese observe these national anniversaries.

This evening we celebrate the third of these new anniversaries which is, in some respects, the most important of the three, for it not only marks the turning point of the revolution but it also marks the final stage of our struggle for freedom as well as the day upon which the North and the South were united. That we here and our people at home can celebrate this day so peacefully within such a short time from the outbreak of the revolution is a privilege which citizens of other republics have not enjoyed. For if we study the history of the early years of the United States of America, France, Brazil, Chili, Columbia, Argentine Republic, and other republics of the world, we will find that on the first anniversaries of this kind most of them were yet engaged in military operations. And if there were any celebrations at all, they did it only after having carefully protected themselves from any possible attacks from royalist forces or equally dangerous counter revolutions. China alone is able to celebrate her first anniversaries

not only in peace, but with bright prospect of great and continued prosperity.

Upon such an occasion it would be quite natural for us to recount the thrilling stories of the struggle for freedom, how the movement was first organized, how battle after battle was fought, how fortresses were lost and captured, how city after city was conquered, and how step after step was taken until the final victory was won. It would be equally natural for us to relate the heroic deeds of those who labored for the cause, those who gave what they had, those who fought, and those who sacrificed their very lives in order to gain our freedom. But I shall refrain from so doing for the simple reason that the dramatic events of the marvelous revolution are still fresh in the memory of most of us, and that therefore it is unnecessary for me to review them no matter how interesting and profitable they may be. It is, however, quite fitting as well as important that we remind ourselves of the significance of the occasion and to take to heart the lessons which it may perchance bring to us.

What then is the significance of this occasion? To my fellow-countrymen here, this occasion should, to my mind, first of all, enkindle in us that wonderful spirit of patriotism, personal self-sacrifice and sublime courage which was so richly manifested during the revolution. It should remind us that we are once more a free people, but that freedom has its privileges as well as its duties and responsibilities. And in view of the fact that there is much yet to be done before our nation can be placed on a firm and strong basis, this occasion should give us a renewed sense of our own individual responsibility toward our country and a fresh inspiration to strive for the best and noblest ideals which alone can ensure our national peace and prosperity. And finally this common celebration of our common anniversary should promote in us the spirit of brotherhood and strengthen in us the tie which binds us together.

To our American friends here with us this occasion should give them a peculiar sense of satisfaction and pride in the thought that in the successful overthrow of the Monarchy and the establishment of the republic their country has played no small part. It is a well-known fact that the present form of Chinese government is largely modeled after that of the United States. That this should have happened should occasion no surprise when we remember that many channels have existed through which American influence has been exerted upon China. To begin with many of our revolutionary leaders were men fully saturated with American ideas and ideals. A large number of them were graduates of American colleges and universities. A still larger number of them, though they have

never been to America, are yet great admirers of American institutions and ideals. Even Sun Yat-sen and Yuan Shih-kai have openly declared that their inspiration of life has been the life and example of George Washington. Listen to what Yuan Shih-kai said in a statement recently published in one of the leading papers in China: "Even since as a child I began the study of books I have cherished a warm affection for the character of Washington. . . . I have been led, therefore, to accept Washington as my guide and preceptor." Last but not least of all is the influence exerted through the large number of those Americans who have gone out to China for the establishment of churches, schools and hospitals for the enlightenment and uplift of those of our people who need such help. The untiring effort of those noble lives must have contributed no small share in making our revolution a success. Is there any wonder that in some circles the Chinese revolution has been called an "American revolution"?

But the event which called forth this occasion has also a world-wide significance, viz., it marks the onward progress of republican institutions in the world. For the comparatively peaceful revolution of China was a remarkable culmination of the wave of republicanism which has girdled the world with a chain of republics in less than a century and a half. China, by adopting the republican form of government, adds Asia to the list and completes the chain. Indeed, she did more than that. She brought the republican territory of the world to one-third of its area and, by trebling the previous republican population, has made every third man in the world a republican citizen. This onward progress of democracy alone is a sufficient cause for felicitation to those who are fully in sympathy with the movement.

In view of these considerations it is appropriate that as we celebrate this event we respond to the inspiration of this hour. Let our American friends here rejoice in the thought that the noble examples of their fore-fathers as well as their institutions and ideals have been a source of inspiration to the people of China in their struggle for freedom and liberty. Let them take a renewed interest in all that which goes toward the helping of that nation toward the realization of the high ideals which has set before her. Let those of us who are citizens of China cherish the memory of those noble souls who fought for our liberty and those who sacrificed their lives. Let us remember those orphans and widows who lost much for our gain. Let us nourish and cultivate in our own lives a deep sense of love for our country, a patriotism founded on great principles and supported by great virtues. Let us resolve individually and unitedly to do our share to make

our country strong and lasting, looking to the day when China, purged from past weaknesses and mistakes, will stand among the nations of the earth, occupying her proper seat in the council of the nations, raising her voice for righteousness, exerting herself in defence of the weak, and fulfilling the high destiny for which I believe she has been preparing through much suffering and humiliation. And finally let us all fondly hope that the two countries which we represent representing as they do two of the greatest republics on earth may come closer and closer together in their friendly intercourse and that these two countries united may be instrumental in advancing the cause of righteousness and in hastening the day when peace shall reign for ever upon this earth.

國慶日
 一月一日
 南京政府成立
 二月十二日
 南北共和
 十月十日
 武昌起義

PRESENT SITUATION IN CHINA AND OUR DUTY TOWARD HER

TARAKNATH DAS, A.M., India

(Formerly Fellow in Political Science and Economics, University of Washington; Member, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.; Representative of Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Lake Mohong, N. Y., etc.

(Being a paper presented in the last Annual Convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs to support the author's motion for sympathy and moral support to the Republic of China. Mr. Das initiated the scheme of raising funds by the Cosmopolitan Clubs in this country to aid the Chinese sufferers owing to the flood of 1911-1912. He is a warm friend of China. This article shows his sympathy, as well as insight in international problems.—Editor.)

China is passing through the period of reconstruction, the most critical period of a nation's history. Her statesmen are keenly concerned with the readjustment of all phases of the Chinese national life. Her people are lending their support to bring about the tremendous changes in the systems of education, finance—revenue, custom duty, monetary standard—post-office, railway, etc., of the country. She is struggling hard to take her rank by the side of the great nations. In this struggle to uplift humanity China deserves support of the civilized world.

But what has the civilized world done to China? Just as the Revolutionary Republican Government became the "de facto" government of China, the recognized authorities of the country began negotiations to float a loan to meet the expenses of carrying out the desired reforms. The six great powers of the world under the dictatorship of "the crowd of money-kings" made the savage proposition which amounted to this: That China shall borrow money from them and give them the power to dictate her methods of spending her revenue. Indeed with solemn dignity China showed her sense of right judgment in refusing to accept this loan by mortgaging the whole country to the "international money-sharks."

I suppose that the history of Egypt and Persia where England and Russia have carried on their systematic plunder (approved by the civilized code) by lending money to the Khediv and the Shah, and then by seizing their territories; and the recent barbaric treatment of Italy in Tripoly, to preserve the interest of the Italian money-lenders, have opened the eyes of the Chinese statesmen to avoid, as much as pos-

sible, the snares of the allied money-kings, for whose interests world's armed force is ready to carry on human slaughter, rapine and violence.

Before and during the Russo-Japanese War, England, France, The United States of America, Germany and other nations gladly supplied money with easy terms to carry on the horrible massacre of the "flowers of human society." But, lo, China could not get money from the great civilized powers unless she could pawn the interest of the Chinese people at the altar of the sacred authority of money-lenders. It is not a new phenomenon. Turkey under the Young Turk party experienced the same miserable tragedy. Some British political scientist terms these and other concrete cases as the phases of "European concert against Asia!" Thus, under the leadership of European civilization, loan and financial aid are more easily available to carry on war and to enslave a nation than to elevate a nation.

Of course China like all other nations where people are conscious of their potential energy can easily solve her problems if she is only let alone. But the civilized barbarism of the age cannot do that. England and Russia are the most active among the European powers which are too anxious to snatch away certain portion of the Chinese territories. These powers have lost even the sense of decency.

A dispatch from Peking, December 12th, says:

"M. Korostovetz, the Russian minister, has warned China that a rupture of their negotiations is imminent unless China ceases to delay the settlement of the Mongolian question.

"This is considered significant in view of the impending arrival at St. Petersburg of the Mongolian delegates, who are expected to ask the Czar to recognize the complete independence of Mongolia.

"The Chinese government opened negotiations in November with the Russian legation in respect to Russia's recent recognition of the autonomy of Mongolia. The minister of foreign affairs informed the Russian minister that China claimed the right to control Mongolia's foreign relations and suggested that no foreign power should send troops to Mongolia.

"According to Peking despatches, Russia formulated demands for the settlement of the Mongolian question on a basis suitable to Russian honor, which included railway connection with her Siberian line at Urga and other centers; the right to station permanent garrisons in those places and free mining concessions.

"The negotiations have made little progress since."

The substance of the Russian demands in plain language

is, that, she is to adopt the same policy as she did in Persia when the Persian Mazlis (Parliament) was inaugurated. To express it in the most misleading and vague diplomatic term, Russia wants to establish her "sphere of influence" in Mongolia. Or in other words Russia wants to occupy Mongolia permanently and thus the Chinese sovereignty will cease; and thus the Mongolian people will eventually be slaves to Russia as Egypt which was recognized independent of Turkey by Great Britain has become a slave to the Brittanic Majesty.

England who fought three opium wars against China and the other day sent out gun-boats in the Chinese inland waters is now vigorously negotiating with the Chinese republic to have the same position in Tibet as Russia is demanding in Mongolia. The gold mines of Tibet and the capitalistic interest have blinded Great Britain. Great Britain though in three different occasions, even after the Tibetan Expedition under Col. Younghusband, recognized the Chinese Supremacy in Tibet, but she is now urging China to recognize independence of Tibet so that a British protectorate over Tibet be established.

Will Russia or England ever venture to make a proposal to the United States that she must allow Russia and England to have the right to station permanent garrisons and free mining concessions in Alaska? No. What Alaska is to the United States, Tibet or Mongolia is to China. Why, then, is China a victim of such an unreasonable demand from the civilized nations? It is only because China is weak and dreadfully busy in adjusting her internal problems. Thus China can only then avoid the aggression of the so-called civilized powers when she is strong enough to thwart their evil designs.

Unless the ethical conception of the great powers of Europe changes for a better one it seems evident that Europe will do all she can to weaken China as she has very successfully done in Turkey. While the Young Turks were busy to bring about changes in the administration to consolidate all the component parts of the Turkish Empire, Austria demanded Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish territories. Turkey tried to avoid war and gave up the provinces. But Italy fell upon Turkey, and snatched away Tripoli. Before this unjust war was over, the Balkans, under the covered instigations of those great powers who are now so anxious to participate in dividing up the Turkish territories, attacked Turkey.

The first step about weakening China has been taken by Great Britain with great enthusiasm. She through her powerful press is proclaiming that the Chinese Republican government is a failure. Even the Edinburgh Review has recently published an article to discredit the universally accepted abil-

ity of the Chinese leaders. Pointed remarks have been made by the English papers to the effect that the postponement of the Chinese election for six months shows that the Chinese governmental machine is tottering and internal affairs of China are in utter confusion.

We all know that recently the British liberal ministry was defeated; but the cabinet refused to resign. About this unprecedented act the British papers comment that the European situation, safety of the empire and the general good of the country demands that the cabinet should not be changed at this time. But why are the English papers very pessimistic about China. Because the governments are carried on more or less by public opinion. Before Great Britain openly joins hands with Russia in the proposition of grabbing Chinese territories, she wants to create a wrong public opinion about the Chinese situation. She is the deadly and most hypocritical enemy of China. She wants to poison the ear of the world so that China will not even have a chance of getting a fair hearing of her position and thus lose the moral support of other nations.

These are only certain phases of the situation in China and exposition of "the civilized barbarism" of the twentieth century. Under these circumstances does China, struggling China, deserve our sympathy? If so, what can we do for her without weakening our position or violating the constitution of A. C. C.? These questions directly lead us to consider about our creed.

We Cosmopolitans claim that we are neither off-shoots of Peace Society or International Arbitration movement nor members of a mere fantastic organization, but we stand for all those high and noble ideals and practical world-problems which come within our creed as rightly described in our constitution and by our motto "Above all Nations Is Humanity." Our motto and creed are comprehensive and cover the entire field of human progress. Our mission as students of world-problems and supporters of all claims of equity and justice, is to initiate measures which will lead to the practical realization of brotherhood of man. This can only be accomplished by incorporating our activities with all progressive movements. The center of the circle of our activity is with the student movement and the radii are extended to all quarters of human progress. We stand for humanity. This is what we mean when we say that A. C. C. is a non-sectarian organization. Yes, A. C. C. is neither narrow nor sectarian but it stands for human interest.

Under this impression of our creed I asked my friend, Mr. Louis P. Lochner, General Secretary of A. C. C., to present a

motion before the Board of Directors of A. C. C. The copy of the motion and the explanation is as follows:

MOTION NO. 2

"Whereas, Our motto is "Above all Nations is Humanity," and

"Whereas, We are convinced that the cause of progress among four hundred millions of people of China be furthered by a republican form of government there, Be it

"Resolved, That the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs herewith extend its sympathy and moral support to the cause of the newly established Republic of the United States of China and wishes its safety and success and permanence. Be it further

"Resolved, That the authorities of the A. C. C. be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, secretary of foreign affairs of the Chinese Republic; the Secretary of State of the United States; the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, D. C.; the Speaker of the House, Washington, D. C.; the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, D. C.; the President of the Senate; and the President of the United States, Washington, D. C."

(Signed) Louis P. Lochner.

(By request.)

EXPLANATION BY TARAKNATH DAS

"It is our moral obligation to ourselves and to the cause of the A. C. C. that we take interest in all progressive movements and do our share. The attached newspaper cutting will show that powerful financial interests in the United States are working against human progress in China. It is the duty of an organization like the A. C. C. to raise its voice and to do its share. Further explanation is unnecessary.

(The clipping is one dated January 12, 1912, from which it appears that the American financial interests that have investments in China, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., are trying to defeat the Sulzer resolution introduced into the House and recognizing the Chinese Republic. It charged that the State Department is working hand in glove with the money interests, and is doing all it can to defeat the resolution. The clipping charges that copies of an article in the New York Sun, reflecting the Morgan opinion were sent to the members of the House Committee.)"

I was informed that the motion was defeated because the explanation of the motion had distinct sectarian light on the question.

I had been given the privilege of amending the motion and I sent the following amendment:

MOTION NO. 6

Whereas, Both the parties involved in the internal trouble in China have agreed to establish a Republic, and

Whereas, The Dowager Empress and the Chinese Emperor, recognizing the will of the people as sacred and absolutely binding on the Crown, have issued proclamations declaring abdication of the Manchu dynasty, etc., which have been agreeably accepted by the contending parties in power in China; be it

Resolved, That the A. C. C., which believes in the motto "Above all Nations is Humanity," and which is working to establish true fellow feeling among different nationalities, welcomes the Chinese Republic, extends its cordial greetings to the Chinese people for bringing the bloody warfare to an end by such a discreet means, and sincerely wishes that the governments of different countries should acknowledge the Chinese Republic as the *de jure* government, because by doing so many undesirable and unforeseen grounds for international complications will be eliminated. Be it also

"Resolved, That copies of the resolution be sent to President Yuan Shi Kai, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, President Taft, Secretary Knox, the Speakers of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate, the chairman of the United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Minister at Washington, and the president of the Chinese Students' Association in the United States.

(Signed) Taraknath Das.

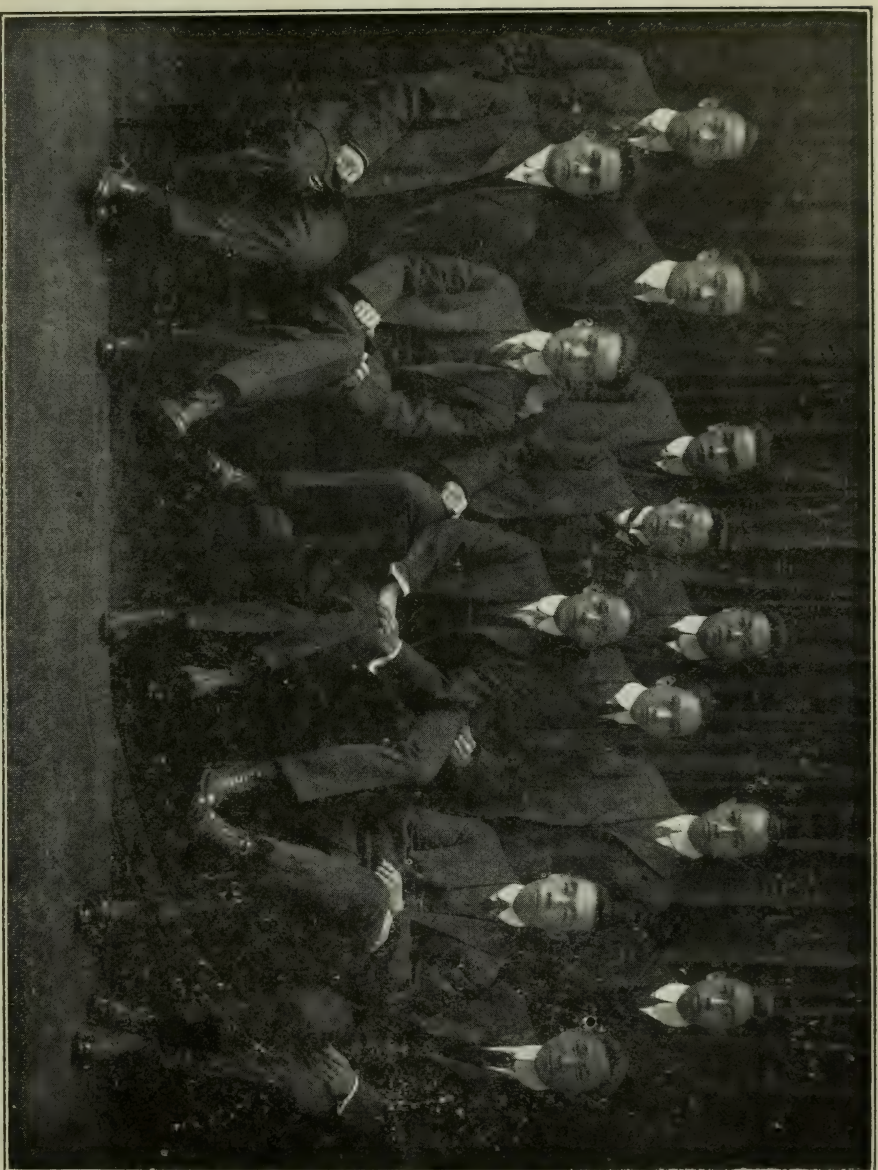
Explanation: The motion is self-explanatory.—T. Das.

POSTSCRIPT

Our worthy President, Mr. John R. Hart, Jr., added the following comment:

Members of the Board of Directors:

"While I appreciate the value of the clause in our Constitution, which declares that we shall be non-partisan, still I think there are times when it must be given a very free in-



YALE CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

Standing: Kai Fok Mok, S. J. Chuan, D. Y. Lin, H. J. Fei, C. T. Lei, K. Y. Mok.

Sitting: K. Lee, A. H. Sun (secretary), D. M. Chuang, Yoen-Liang Tong (president), S. N. Chin, T. K. Chow, F. L. Chang (treasurer).

terpretation, if we are to have any influence at all and not spend our life-long existence on the fence.

"In declaring this motion presented by Mr. Das constitutional I felt we had reached a place where the above mentioned liberal interpretation was necessary, and I believe that Mr. Das himself in the preface to his motion has made it clear that we can conveniently vote in favor of it.

"Awaiting your prompt vote on this matter, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) John R. Hart, Jr.,
President."

In reply to my inquiry about this amendment I heard from Mr. Lochner on December 11th to the effect that although our worthy President repeatedly asked the members of the Board to vote on this matter but has only received one affirmative and one negative vote on the question.

Being ignorant of the fate of the amendment and motion until very recently, I have presented a similar motion to the annual convention of the A. C. C. through the University of Washington Chapter.

In the last annual convention the editorial policy of the *Cosmopolitan Student* was settled and now we can discuss political and international questions and express our views on these subjects in the columns of **The Student**. Now can we refuse to discuss political and international problems? Can we ever be cosmopolitan without taking deep interest in political and economic problems of the world?

If we decide to eliminate discussions on political, social and economical problems then what are we going to study and discuss about various countries and people? Certainly then we will no more be true Cosmopolitans following the motto "Above All Nations Is Humanity" but we will be regarded as members of a mere social organization, whose functions are to have tea-parties, table-talks, peace demonstration and participation in various kinds of amusements with the foreign students in the American Universities.

All human problems eventually come within the scope of ethics. Political, economic and social problems are problems of applied ethics. Can A. C. C. ignore practical ethical problems while she holds up the motto "Above All Nations Is Humanity"?

If not, I again most humbly beg that A. C. C. in convention adopt some kind of resolution sympathizing with the Chinese cause, if not, also condemning the aggressive policies of the western powers which are menacing the cause of humanity in China.

PUBLICITY FOR THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

H. C. MEI, A.M.

Speech delivered at the annual banquet of the Oriental Club in New York, February 24th, 1913, by Hua-Chuen Mei: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am sensible of the fact that in inviting me to this annual banquet the Oriental Club intended it as a compliment to the China Society of America, which with Major and Mrs. Seaman and Mr. Humphrey, I have the honor to represent. I am sorry that I am not an experienced post prandial orator; it was, indeed, with some difficulty that I selected the subject for my brief remark and realizing my shortcomings, I applied to a Chinese lady friend for counsel, as ladies are ever man's best counsellors. "What shall I talk about?" I demanded of her. She surveyed me for a moment and with a mischievous twinkle in her eye, replied, "Three Minutes." I have been in America long enough to appreciate the injunctive value of a lady's advice, having been taught to obey without question by those of my fellow-countrymen who have the distinction of being allied to American ladies. I propose to follow the three-minute suggestion.

Your president made some reference to a little brochure of mine published a few weeks ago in the New York Tribune, and, as it is pertinent to the present peculiar international needs of China, I drew from it my theme "Publicity for the Chinese Republic." And this is appropriate because it is a movement projected by the Chinese Society of America, in co-operation with the Chinese Students' Alliance and a semi-official committee of Chinese patriots. But why Publicity? Those of you who have read Thomas F. Millard's "New Far East" will recognize the power of the world press propaganda maintained by the Japanese Government before and during the Russo-Japanese War, when you recall the subtle forces operating both in Europe and America where by foreign moral support and financial aid gave Japan her Manchurian victories. All of you know that the years following the Peace of Portsmouth when that press propaganda was slightly relaxed, there was a sudden reaction in this country and popular feeling ran high against the secret motives of Japan. In the last three years, however, when this propaganda was resumed, we have witnessed the magical disappearance of all jingoistic outcries in America regarding Japanese designs in the Philippines, Hawaii and Magdalena Bay in Mexico. How did that come about? Publicity extolling the pacific intentions of Japan and vigorous exaggeration of every favorable item of Japanese news. That is the extent of the power of publicity.

Now as to its application to China. With your indulgence I beg to revert to the causes for my bursting into print in the New York Tribune of January 5th. Last Fall there came to these shores a former English employee of the Chinese Government to prostitute his knowledge of Chinese affairs to the greed of the Six-Power bankers, who talked to the American people of the alleged political, military, and industrial chaos in China, who said that assassination and plunder were rife throughout our territory, and that for these reasons, formal recognition of the republic must be withheld. He very carefully omitted to say **why** he was treating the American public to his phantasmagoria, but the absurdities of his speech were so cleverly disguised and as no one volunteered to dispute him, that I took it upon myself to point out, all too inadequately, his connections with the Six-Power bankers who have conspired to hold up the recognition of the Republic until their \$300,000,000 loan was completely jammed down the throats of our reluctant people. Here was a man who was practically dismissed from office by the Chinese Government, distrusted by his own people, bent on personal revenge and forever harping on the incapacity of the Chinese people and the urgent need of foreign, especially of British supervision. As to his character, it is sufficient to quote from a letter written by the Secretary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen "He was acting as the correspondent for the London Times during the Russo-Japanese War, and became a spy for the Japanese, in violation of the trust imposed upon a correspondent. This he admitted himself." Ladies and gentlemen, this was the man who for months told the vilest falsehoods against China, but had we some kind of a press bureau in New York, the antecedents of such a man would have been exposed before he could have deceived an ignorant public, for, it cannot be denied that among the credulous, his statements have been taken at their face value. Did we have wide publicity of the actual facts he would have been laughed out of sight and the cause of New China would not have suffered a check. The Chinese do not fear the truth; on the contrary, if the truth about conditions in China were known six months ago, I venture to say that the republican government of China would then have been recognized. That is the justification for my plea for publicity.

But the question of the recognition of the republic is a bit complicated by international pacts, apart from the wire-pulling of the Six-Power bankers. Nevertheless the concentration of publicity upon the various arguments against early recognition would have the effect of reducing them to a single important or principal contention, and, without wearying you by arguing the point from the technical side of international law, I will

state that contention. It is maintained by the administration of President Taft that the United States is pledged with European powers to act in concert in any matter affecting China; and that the Government of the United States is disposed to adhere to that pledge. But whatever virtue there was in the concerted action itself, the pledge—the pledge is broken, first, by the recognition by Russia of the independence of a part of China, namely, Mongolia, and secondly, by the declaration of British intentions in Thibet. So that there seems to be a suggestion of insincerity in the position taken by the American Department of State. Only on one point have the powers agreed, and that is, to force a usurious loan on China, but even there the conditions of the loan have been wrangled over by the powers among themselves. Then talk about concerted action. This situation of affairs, if made clear to the American people by some agency which by sheer repetition of the facts will in time din into the ears of the American executive authorities the extreme anomaly of their position. That is the place and function of a publicity bureau.

My friends, I have chosen this occasion and this wide-awake and serious company to speak at this length, on this subject, not only because I believe the press to be our greatest ally, but because the movement now in its infancy requires support. And I know of no other society which in talent and public spirit is better able to support this movement than the Oriental Club. This is a critical time in the history of republican China, and we have in America a professed friend. But I submit, ladies and gentlemen, that the time has come for a re-adjustment of American attitude towards China. We must strain all in our power to consummate a strong and active friendship between China and America, in place of the mere interchange of amicable felicitations. We must attempt to remove the utter indifference of the masses, we must vitalize the sentimental curiosity of the educated Americans to the convictions that China is not a Republic decorated by quotation marks, but that she is fast approaching the high-noon of substantial democracy. But how are we to accomplish these things? By joining forces—all patriots and friends of China—to popularize, and if need be, to advertise China and her wonderful history, her literature, her art, her problems, and her progress, to the end that apathy may be dissipated and that the real sisterhood of the two republics may finally be confirmed and perpetuated. The most available force to effect this halcyon state is "Publicity for the Republic of China" in which you all can take a hand and I am sure you patriotic citizens of the great Chinese Republic will embrace this opportunity to further the interests of your country abroad—especially in New York.

RELATION OF CHINA AND UNITED STATES TO UNIVERSAL PEACE

C. Q. CHIU (Purdue)

The development of the doctrine of international arbitration, considered from the standpoint of its ultimate benefits to the human race, is the most vital movement of modern times. But from the present outlook, it seems that the movement will never become fruitful.

The late General Homer Lea says that "war is the inevitable end of international quarrels and had little or no faith in the Hague and the dream of international peace." There is no little truth in his statement. We, students of this "civilized" age should not permit such a statement, made by such a great military genius, to pass by without serious consideration, so that we may have a better knowledge of the sincerity of the nations in their demand for universal peace. We have read and meditated on the immense amount of money spent in working toward the goal of universal peace. We have also listened to many hypocritical talks on universal peace, and the nations, with the exception of the United States perhaps, that are most interested in the World's Peace Movement are the very nations that are fomenting and causing international differences everywhere. To a casual observer and thinker, international peace cannot and will not be attained unless China is given the opportunity to adjust herself on a firm basis. One of the reasons for advocating universal peace as it is pronounced by peace advocates, is that we belong to one family under the Almighty God. If the peace advocating nations are true to this reasoning, China should be left alone to work out her own salvation, for she is capable of doing without any doubt. But, up to the present time these so-called peace advocating nations have failed entirely in their principles. This is to say, that their utterances are full of hypocrisy and their hearts are as black as coal. So then, as long as the European nations, especially the recently created "Eastern Ally" which composes England, Russia and Japan, are meddling in China while she is peacefully transforming and constructing, we might as well give up the hope of universal peace. Peace can never and has never been reigned supreme, as far as history has recorded, among crooked and selfish nations, and if the nations are crooked in their dealings with China, will we ever come to realize universal peace?

No! emphatically no! For such the human race has never experienced since the creation of mankind. I may just as well be emphatic to say that the disintegration of China is almost

an impossibility because the United States are pledged, diplomatically, to that vague policy of the "Open Door" in Manchuria and the integrity of China, possibly in Mongolia. Again, if this country fails to keep her words and allows England, Russia and Japan to do what they please, China is not going to give up so readily. At the same time, we are quite sure that Germany, France and other nations will not stand aloof and witness the slaughter by the "Eastern Ally" for they, too, will demand their share. As a consequence of this, dissatisfaction and complication will arise which, eventually, will lead to a fight among themselves for supremacy in China and an international war, instead of an international peace, will be culminated. On the other hand if peace reign supreme among these nations while they are plundering China and if partition should be brought about, it is evident that the peace of the world will be greatly endangered. Furthermore, such a state of affairs cannot be imposed upon China—for, although she is crippled now, still she has the appearance of a great Republic; her vast population cannot be equaled by that of any other nation; her history dates back four thousand years and there is a very strong spirit of patriotism among her people and further they know the value of self-government; and they have fought for it and have attained it; and are ambitious to make good—with these qualities the people certainly would not suffer foreigners to divide their country into pieces. We may assert further, if partition should be brought about, peace in China among her own people will be a thing of the past. Revolt will surely be the consequence, and incidentally, the safety of foreigners living in China will be jeopardized. Whether the result will be beneficial or otherwise the world has yet to learn.

If we want universal peace why not let China alone? Why not the nations attend to their own business of making peace among themselves? Can't China be left alone so that she may eventually come to the front and equal with other nations? Or China's peace must be disturbed in order to accomplish universal peace? "When the bee-hive is disturbed, it will create commotion." It is about time for the so-called peace nations to realize that China is famed for its love of peace and they can succeed better toward the road of universal peace by letting her alone. Even in her days of past conservatism and seclusion from the nations of the West, her only desire was to be left alone and be permitted to enjoy peace. Her motto has been and is "live and let live." They hate war and they resent the supposed necessity of becoming a nation of soldiers. Their attitude is, "if right is right then it ought to be recognized by everybody, and we ought not to be re-

quired to fight to support it." It is not, however, that the Chinese are afraid to fight. When compelled by necessity they make a good record for themselves as the recent overthrow of the Manchu Government has testified. It is their disposition, and their education which has made them peace-loving people. The Chinese are a thoroughly reasonable people. This is confirmed by the entire body of their literature, their religions, their teachings, their ethics, and their education. If China is allowed to carry on her constructive process without being meddled with by her neighboring nations as she is and has been and permit her to enjoy the blessings of civil liberty, a long step will have been taken towards realizing the long-dreamed-of and much-talked-about universal peace.

Just recently, the so-called Six Power Banking Group attempted to compel China to contract a loan under terms that were certainly ridiculous even to an inmate of the insane asylum. China was too alert to such political schemes and she flatly refused to take the loan. In order to avenge for their humiliation which they received from the hand of the youngest Republic in the world, men were sent out to preach against the recognition of China. When China was under the Manchu reign, it was commonly heard in political circles that she was too slow to come to the front and that partition was the only solution. But now she has fought and has thrown off the shackles of the Manchus; finally gained her independence and surprised the world; and has even gone on under Republican rule for over a year and still she does not deserve to be recognized even by the United States. her friendliest nation, wherein under God's earth did Mexico and other ever-foaming republics come nearer to the requirement of being a Republic?

So then, universal peace is merely a political fake, created by greedy nations as a means of hiding their hypocrisy, in order to do harm to China. Universal peace can never be attained except when two procedures are followed, namely, (1) through the medium of cosmopolitanism and (2) let China alone to work out her own salvation and, ultimately, universal peace. The fundamental ideal of cosmopolitanism is Human Brotherhood through which we attain co-operation and true understanding between the people of different races. Ignorance of each other is the cause of suspicion, selfishness and hatred. Through the medium of cosmopolitanism, prejudice is cast aside while equality reigns supreme. In the association with our brothers from various parts of the world we have come to know them better and thus share with them our admiration and respect. Our Clubs then, furnish means of bringing foreign students together for social benefits. Our Club-

houses are not homes for the rich nor for the poor; they are not charity institutions but institutions where all people having cosmopolitanism as their ideal have a common ground. Furthermore through our cosmopolitan clubs we are enlightened in regard to the foreigner in our community through the gospel of our "Open Meetings," "International Nights," etc. With these Cosmopolitan Clubs in the field, no doubt universal peace will be greatly enhanced. Secondly and lastly, if China is let alone she will come to the front within the next few years and will undoubtedly shake hands with America. The sentiment of good will entertained by the Government and people of China for the Government and people of the United States is strong and profound, because of the long and unblemished past, and it is the desire of China to maintain such relations to the last, seeking only gentle peace, sweet friendship, helpful exchange of benefits and generous application of that Golden Rule which people of all nations and creeds should delight to follow. China has had very little cause to mistrust the United States and in reality she regards the United States with a greater degree of confidence than she does any other nation. On top of this expression of good will, in the emergent hour, China seeks the good offices of this country in setting herself right with the world. The population numbers some four hundred millions. In the course of time this vast mass of people will become as strong in arms, individually and nationally, as any great European power. Instead of revenging herself upon her enemies, China would come to America and say to the world "there must be no more fighting" and the two peoples would be able to say this with decisive authority, because the United States would be in a condition to put on the Pacific and Atlantic an uncountable number of men-of-war and China would be in a position to throw an unparalleled force of arms with any country or countries attacked and against the country that made war and thus, by this very simple and effective method, will end the whole business of war and inaugurate the reign of everlasting universal peace.



CO-OPERATION

The members of the Chinese Students, Alliance are earnestly requested to pay their annual membership dues \$3.00 for 1912-1913, to the Section Treasurers as early as possible.

Their addresses are:

Mr. H. K. Chow (East. Sec.)
242 W. Newton St., Boston, Mass.
Mr. S. L. Lee (West),
2247 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.

Mr. T. Y. Tam (Mid-West Sec.)
605 S. Thayer St., Ann Arbor,
Michigan.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VICE-PRESIDENT, GENERAL
LI YUAN-HUNG

ARCHIE T. L. TSEN, B.S. (Boone University, Wuchang, China)

I made the acquaintance of General Li when he was an army officer of a lower rank under the Manchu regime. My absence in America has witnessed a great change in him; the Revolution has made him the Vice-President of the Republic of China. He is also the Tuteh, the military head, of Hupeh. I have wanted to pay him a call ever since my return to Wuchang and on December 21st, I called on the Vice-President.

His greeting was very cordial. As I entered his study, he stretched out his hand and said, "Why, here is an old friend." General Li looked very healthy and somewhat stouter too. After the exchange of some complimentary remarks. I touched on the Chinese students in America.

He showed great interest in the subject and wanted to know something about them. I told him what the students were doing and especially what they did for the famine relief in China and the revolution and the establishment of the Republic. I also presented him with a copy of the programme of the play which the Columbia Club gave in the Waldorf-Astoria. He was very glad to hear of such good news and commended them for their zeal and patriotism. He hoped that they would do more to make China better known and understood by the West.

Then we turned to the condition of affairs in China. He realized that the work was not yet done, it was just begun. The Revolution was only a racial one; we needed reform in our politics and in our social life and above all, we needed a moral regeneration.

After a talk on some other subjects, I took my leave. As I said "good-bye" to him, he invited me to take dinner with him that evening, which I readily accepted. Meanwhile, I went over to Hankow and was introduced to General Hwang

Hsin. As we did not know each other, our conversation was rather formal. However, I had the honor of taking lunch with the General. He is now Director of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuen-Hankow Railways, and he occupies a few other responsible positions in Hunan, his native province.

In the evening I went to fulfil my dinner engagement with General Li. The guest of honor was a former Governor-General of Chekiang and the prominent army officers in Wuchang were also present. The subject of conversation was the Chinese Revolution. As every one of them was more or less a hero in that struggle for "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," and as I was then in New York, I remained a very interested listener.

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Notes and Comments

L. M. KAO

THE CURRENCY REFORM

One of the most urgent reforms that should be materialized by the guardians of the Chinese Republic, is the problem of currency regeneration. Commercially, the Chinese are a great and honorable people, which fact few of their friends would hesitate to admit. In this wise, however, let no one be soothed beyond any unnecessary extent, so as to be forgetful of attempting to live up to the high standard that is required. What people believe of you to be capable is one thing; whether or not you are able to fulfill the high expectations is quite another.

The Chinese monetary system is far from being satisfactory and those who are interested in China and in her welfare, have probably been acquainted with such and various other problems which needs have solution too well, to need our dwelling on the matter at length than to refer them to the following recapitulation of the main points of the proposed currency reform by Dr. G. Vissering, Financial Adviser of the Chinese Government:

First Period

1. The very first step must be the adoption of a future gold unit as a foundation of the new system, in order to avoid speculation on the announcement of the gold par, and also to avoid that the new unit would later on have to be raised to its future nominal value.
2. The organization of a central bank of issue, or otherwise the reorganization of the Ta Ching Bank as a central bank for the whole country.
3. The introduction of the new gold unit as a money of account for bank credits and bank transfer.
4. Securing the co-operation of the foreign exchange banks and of the private Chinese banks and bankers for the introduction of the new gold unit into their bank keeping.
5. The issue of bank notes based upon the new gold unit.
6. The accumulation of a gold reserve against the aforesaid bank notes.
7. The regulation of the management of this gold reserve.

8. Eventually declaring the bank notes legal tender.
9. To make a close study of the conditions of the balance of trade and of the balance of payments for China.

Second Period

10. The establishing of weight, fineness and alloy of the token coins and of the new subsidiary coinage.

11. The issue of these token coins and subsidiary coins and simultaneously.

12. The accumulation of a gold reserve against the token coins and the regulation of its management.

13. If desirable, the coinage and issue of the gold coins, also if desirable the temporary admission of some particular foreign gold coins as legal tender and the temporary issue of gold certificates.

14. The proclamation as unlimited legal tender of (a) the silver token coins of 1 unit and 2 units (b) the above mentioned coins and eventually the gold certificates.

Third Period

15. The gradual withdrawal and subsequent demonetization of the old silver dollars as far as necessary, of the old sycee and of the present copper cash.

It may not be out of place to add that Dr. Vissering had recommended the gold exchange standard to the Chinese Government for adoption, which is different from the regular gold standard as exists here in the United States to-day—"The gold exchange standard has the advantage of ensuring stability of prices of international exchanges in nearly the same degree as a gold standard. The gold exchange standard consists of a circulation within a country of silver token currency, government currency paper or bank notes, viz., such means of payment as have not in themselves a sufficient intrinsic or no value at all, and which are being maintained at a parity with gold, not by an extensive circulation of gold coins, nor by a large stock of gold within the country, but by an explicit gold reserve abroad.

"This system is employed by The Netherlands, India, the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, Argentina, Siam, Japan and to a certain extent by Russia."

CHINA'S FINANCES.

On all sides, evidences seem to converge on the point that nowadays what one should take apprehensions in, is neither the lack of a formidable navy nor an efficient army; but the thing that is to be most dreaded is "the deficit of funds." He who will actually win out in the life's struggle is one in whose possession being enormous amount of funds, or he who can be proud of the possession of "industry, persistence of purpose and courage," which stands for the same thing.

Many far-sighted Americans have repeatedly advocated that the most important need of America is "Industrial efficiency" and "Commercial triumph" rather than the building of Dreadnaughts, or the installing of immense military armaments.

Is the United Provinces of China in a similar position and will she be ultimately in need of an efficient navy as well as a magnificent army, or what she really needs have is only conscientious further and fuller development of her industry and commerce?

To answer the above, it requires a profound knowledge not only of the conditions of China herself but also of all her surrounding neighbors, although our decided preference and strong sympathy is for the latter. Following is a brief schedule of obligations of the Chinese Government for the year ending June 1, 1913:

First Period, up to December 31, 1912:

Indemnities and loans.....	\$44,740,335.70
Temporary short loans.....	32,031,399.6388
Loans made by Nanking and other Provinces	24,661,586.43
	\$101,433,321.7688

Second Period from January-June, 1913:

Loans made by the Central Government....	\$68,808.751.612
Other Items	4,171,890.855
	\$72,980,642.467

Will China be able to pass through, triumphantly, the present extremely difficult financial ordeal, or will she be ultimately enthralled by the tyranny of the obnoxious bankruptcy? We will be vigilantly watching.

THE COST OF THE WAR

The rules of life from the very beginning, seemed to have been laid that in order to exist and to live prosperously, warfare is indispensable. It seemed as if only because of the ever present instinct of fighting that human progress was possible. Turn to the pages of history, you are wont to be confronted with the startling types by which the dates of war were recorded as the epic-making events of the human race. Internationally speaking, are we at all sure that "to have expansion"; "to achieve betterment" and "to fulfill ambition," man must resort to the means of arms—evolution cannot be achieved by gentle means. The more we think of the general disaster, the destructive effects, the atrocious human slaughtering that a war may bring about, the more intensely will we oppose to the expediency of war. *

We may be sure that it was, has been and ever shall be the case that "some half-crazed archduke or some harassed minister of state" who would in a very cold-blooded manner, instigate for war. We wish to ask your attention to the following figures, so as to know the approximate cost of the Balkan War which is still being waged:

Country	Men	Days of actual war	Exp'ditures 10s per day *
Bulgaria	300,000	47	£7,050,000
Servia	200,000	47	£4,700,000
Greece	150,000	64	£4,800,000
Montenegro	40,000	56	£1,120,000
Turkey	400,000	64	£12,800,000
	1,090,000		£30,470,000

*"It is probable that some 30 million sterling have been lost during the actual fighting and that without reckoning in the maimed and the dead. But even this huge figure does not give a comprehensive view of the whole financial cost entailed by the war." To know more exactly the approximate cost one has to take into consideration the many millions that have been paid out by Austria and Russia to meet the partial mobilizations on which they have embarked.

International News

By C. L. TAN

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, took the oath of office at 1:35 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of March, 1913, and became the twenty-eighth President of the United States, delivering afterward an address in which he made an appeal for the aid and counsel of all patriotic men. His address was greeted with every mark of approval by the thousands of people who had waited at the east front of the Capitol to witness the impressive ceremony of the transfer of executive power.

Although the weather was overcast, the sun broke through the clouds during the ceremony of administering the oath. Late in the afternoon President Wilson reviewed the great military and civic parade, said to be the greatest seen in the capital since Lincoln reviewed the troops at the close of the Civil War.

In Woodrow Wilson a school teacher added his name to-day to the long list of soldiers, lawyers, and politicians who have been Presidents of the United States. The lusty voices of a host of college students led the storm of cheers amid which President Wilson, having taken the oath administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, stood forth to deliver his brief and stirring inaugural address, in which he dedicated himself and his administration to the social service of his fellow men.

Following are striking points of President Woodrow Wilson's inaugural address:

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

The change in the Administration means more than the mere success of a party.

The great Government we love has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

The evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste.

Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good.

We were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

Our work is a work of restoration.

We have studied, as perhaps no other nation has, the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy.

This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right.

We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon.

We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through.

* * *

CHINA SOCIETY OF AMERICA RESOLUTIONS

The China Society of America on April 4, 1912, adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

Whereas, The Republic of China has been formed in accordance with the will of the entire nation, as manifested by the ready union of the two Provisional Governments in the North and South; and

Whereas, The new Government is the actual Government of the country exercising authority without opposition, but on the contrary, with the approval even of the late ruling family; and

Whereas, The new Government now appears to possess the essential elements of stability, and has given adequate proof of its ability to discharge its obligations toward foreign nations; and

Whereas, The new Republic in China is a token of the appreciation on the part of the Chinese people of the institutions of free government so luminously established in the United States; and

Whereas, In entering the family of republics, China has evidenced an especial desire for the friendship of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That The China Society of America respectfully and earnestly request the President of the United States to be the first among the representatives of foreign nations to accord recognition to the Republican Government in China; and be it further

Resolved, That Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, the President of this Society be fully empowered to present a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to make a personal appeal to him for the immediate recognition of the new Government of China.

(Signed) Hua-Chuen Mei, Secretary.

* * *

LETTER TO HON. CHAMP CLARK, M. C.

New York, February 10, 1913.

The Honorable Champ Clark, M. C.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

The Council of the China Society of America, at its meeting held on February 4th, 1913, unanimously adopted the following resolution introduced by Mr. Justice Charles F. MacLean of this city; and, in pursuance thereof, directed the undersigned, its committee, to present it to and through you to the Houses of Congress:

"Seing that the present Government of China, established with the acclaim of the Chinese people and the acquiescence

of the dynasty formerly ruling that country, manifests and now long has manifested sovereignty throughout its territory as an integral state with virile ability of self-maintenance, entitling it to respect among the nations of the earth; considering furthermore, that the people of the United States, as represented in Senate and House of Representatives have formally recommended the recognition of that government; and recalling, withal, the helpfulness to our own Republic when new-born of its recognition by France,

Be it determined by this Society that its President and such other members, not less than two nor more than five, as he may associate with himself, as a committee, respectfully request the Houses of Congress to ask the President of the United States to communicate to Congress the reasons for withholding executive recognition from the Republic of China."

We are confident that, in bringing this matter of vital international concern before the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government of the United States, you, sir, would thereby officially express the wide sentiment of the American people.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Louis Livingston Seaman,
President.

(Signed)

Charles F. MacLean,

Guy Van Amridge,

Andrew B. Humphrey,

Hua-Chuen Mei, Secretary,

of the Committee.

Survey of Home News

By TZONFAH HWANG

China's "New Model" and Her Salvation: In every province the task of disbanding the enormous number of recruits enlisted in the Revolution, has invariably met with marked success, so much so that it is no longer viewed with grave anxiety. Now, another question presses forward with an unparalleled vitality. On account of the difficulties experienced by the government at her recent diplomatic meetings, all true patriots have felt that the present defensive force is insufficient to prevent land-stealing. Their excellencies, Chang, Chen, and Sung, governors of the three northeastern provinces, have concertedly drafted out some detailed schemes to reconstruct the armies under their control, with the avowed object that all men beneath their banners will be rigidly trained, not only in up-to-date military tactics, but also with the greatest care in shaping their characters. As an initiative, the three governors will endeavor to create a sufficient number of dare-to-die squadrons at the earliest possible date. The details of the said schemes have been submitted to President Yuan; after a careful perusal, the latter has earnestly expressed his desire that the National Council should lose no time in confirming the plans as wired by the said governors, and the same must be adopted by all provinces alike. Circumstances afford no doubt that it is now high time for the responsible ones to perform this imperative duty of our national defense. Let our millions of courageous citizens prove to bold aggressors that we can be "a terrific and terrible piece of political dynamite" whenever occasion demands.

England Inclines to Show Good Will: The Pekin Daily News says that a private cablegram from London has been received to the effect that Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question of an honorable member of parliament, has said that the British government has the intention to return part of the 1900 indemnity to China.

A Suffragette Bank Proposed: It is gratifying to know that so far our suffragettes, with one or two exceptions, have been sane in attaining their ends. They do not believe in smashing windows, destroying letter boxes, upsetting public green-houses, threatening policemen with hatpins, and much

less in using bombs. Indeed, the methods of our lady franchise seekers have been very reasonable and commendable. Not long since a law school was established to train women lawyers exclusively. There is now every possibility that a bank may be incorporated by women capitalists. It has recently been claimed by several suffragettes that they have come to the conclusion that they will no longer be mere decorations and toys to men; they will sell all their valuables, which the men had so meanly bought for the selfish purpose of making women pretty; and the proceeds that can be realized from these sales will be turned over to their headquarters as capital for their bank under consideration. In establishing this bank, they are aiming to finance their cause in an attack upon two classes of enemies; viz., foreign aggressors, and the domestic opponents of women's right to vote. While we are not in a position to endorse all their demands, we heartily wish them success.

Our New Minister to Germany: The appointment of Dr. W. W. Yen, Vice-president of the Board of Foreign Affairs, as the new Chinese Minister to Germany and Denmark to succeed Mr. Liang Chen-Tung, K. C. M. G., C. V. O., has been approved by the National Council, and officially sanctioned by President Yuan. Dr. Yen was educated in the United States, and later was made the first secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington, where he distinguished himself as an able diplomat. From Washington he was promoted to Peking as one of the junior Councilors in the Foreign Office of the late Ching government. In 1912, when the republican form of government was established in Peking, Dr. Yen was made Vice-president of the same Board, from which office he is now about to leave for Berlin. Dr. Yen is of no mean authority as a lexicographer. His work on the Anglo-Chinese dictionary is yet recognized as the best of its kind. Congratulating the government on the excellence of its choice, the "Republican Advocate" believes that Dr. Yen "is an official of Lord John Morley's type, a consummate diplomat as well as a scholar, and a fine example of the modern Chinese gentlemen." We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the New Republic will have an efficient representative in the Kaiser's court during Dr. Yen's ministry.

The Alleged Urgan-Thibetan Treaty: Of late, reports have been prevalent that the Dalai Lama has clandestinely despatched an agent to Urga; and this secret emissary has declared that he has been empowered by the Dalai Lama to negotiate a treaty between Mongolia and Thibet, and that he has further been authorized to solicit Russia to enter into an agreement by which Thibet shall be under the joint protec-

tion of Russia and Great Britain. In consideration of this protection, the Dalai Lama will grant the "protectors" free trade, and railway and mining concessions. It is also believed that the alleged treaty was intended to be both offensive and defensive. The hair-raising part of such reports was that the Dalai Lama has already made plans to proclaim the independence of Thibet at a certain date, on which it is also expected that the rebels of Urga and Thibet will attempt a joint attack upon China. President Yuan has issued imperative instructions to General Yin Chang-Hung to investigate the movements of the Dalai Lama; whereupon General Yin submitted a careful reply, containing a general report of the existing unsatisfactory conditions in Thibet; but, General Yin was of opinion that there was much exaggeration in the report that the Dalai Lama had attempted to send an expedition into China. However, the Pekin press recently stated that the Thibetans have an agency in Urga for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition, which are being conveyed into Thibet by means of camel caravans.

The rebellious community of Urga is said to be badly in need of money. Evidently, the Russian loan of 5,000,000 roubles did not last long in the hands of those extravagant and iniquitous monks. The Urgan troops, having failed to receive a single penny for three months, were reported to have "helped" themselves—thanks to the Russians again, because it was only by them that the mutiny was suppressed.

While the Russian authorities had made every endeavor to bait the Urgan envoys now in St. Petersburg with vain courtesies, the Russian government has demanded of Urga the estimates and descriptions of the Urgan pastoral lands. The Urgan monks looked upon this demand as a precursor to the act of a formal annexation of their territory. This probably accounts for the resumption of correspondence between the Urgan pope and President Yuan.

The Pekin Daily News says that seven spies have been arrested in the Capital. The treacherous ones were caught in disguise as ordinary lamas, Mongolian monks; they were detected when they tried to demoralize some of our soldiers. A trial was had in which they confessed that they had been sent by the rebel pope of Urga upon the condemned mission. Upon the said confession, their execution was immediately ordered.

More Japanese Counterfeiters: Time and again criminals arrested for manufacturing and uttering counterfeit paper currency in China were Japanese. A recent case is on trial in the Hongkong police court, in which eight Japanese citizens

were prosecuted for imitating the Kwang-tung five-dollar bank notes. As the judgment of the court is still pending, it is not known yet, just in what manner the criminals in this case will be punished.

The Death of the Abdicated Dowager: We were led to believe by the papers here that the death of Lung Yu Na La, the empress dowager of the retired Ching dynasty, occurred on the 22nd of last February. The deceased was reported to have succumbed to an acute malady resembling appendicitis. There were rumors that the dowager destroyed herself, owing to the impending removal of her family to the Summer Palace, E-Ho Yuan, in order to make room for the government in the Forbidden City, where she and her family has been residing upon the sufferance and courtesy of the government. It appeared, however, that to hand over the last-mentioned city to the government was originally the suggestion of the deceased, in view of the fact that the date of calling the permanent National Assembly at Peking was drawing near. So the hearsay of suicide was entirely unconfirmed.

The deceased was a daughter of a Manchu general and a niece of the late high-handed empress dowager Tsi Hsi. She married emperor Kwang-hsu in 1889, and died in her forty-eighth year. Her life has been uneventful. Nevertheless, her last edict of abdication, by which the birth of the young Republic was solemnly legalized, will forever attract the attention of scholars to the history of the Chinese Union.

PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES

Chinese Student World

By YOEH-LIANG TONG

STUDENTS ORGANIZE CLUB IN CANTON

"The European and American Educated Cantonese will organize a club here for social purposes and assisting respective students to foreign universities. In Canton, there are more than fifty college graduates of foreign countries, most of them doing well. Some of those graduates are occupying high government offices. The offices of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Civil Administration, Industry and Commerce, and Attorney-General, are being filled by college men.

To open a way for the admission of women to society, the foreign educated young men often take their wives or sisters to the social gatherings they have.

Some of the young men now here have married Chinese girls educated abroad, they carrying home with them some of the western habits.

Because of the lack of amusement places at Canton, the young men have found it necessary to have a club, through which they may see one another more. The committee in charge of organization is composed of the following: Chairman, Wei Piu, Chief of Health Department at Canton; Pote Hing, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; S. Q. Wong, Attorney-General of Kwangtung; Dr. Chang Ho, Dean of Kwong Wah Medical College; Hin Wong, General Superintendent of Government Homes for the Blind, Aged, and Infirm and Mrs. Chang Ho and Miss Lily Kong, a graduate of the University of California. To the committee have been added the following at the request of the first selected members: Dr. P. H. Lo, Chief of Foreign Affairs; Kwan King Sun, Chief of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce; S. T. Kong, Chief of the Division of Mines in the Bureau of Industry and Commerce; Lowe Chee, Manager of Kwang-tung Cement Works; Y. P. Law, and K. T. Tsai, Assistant Director of Canton Electric Light Company."

MORE STUDENTS COME TO AMERICA

Last month six private students arrived at San Francisco per the steamer "Nile" from China. One of them is a lady, Miss Soong of Fukien. She expects to enter a certain college in Michigan, while two others of the batch are coming to New York for practical work in some electric companies.

* * *

CHINESE STUDENTS TO ENTER MILITARY SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

Vice-President Li Yuen-heng has obtained the approval of the Ministry of War to send to Japan a batch of sixty-one students from the Provincial Military College in Wu-Chang. Most of these young men have rendered military service to the Republic during the Revolution. They expect first to learn the Japanese language in one or two years, and then enter the Japanese military schools.

* * *

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE BANQUET IN PEKING

The semi-annual banquet of the American College Club in Peking took place on December 29 last year, and was attended by two hundred members. Among the Chinese returned students who figured prominently among the banquet were Dr. W. W. Yen; C. S. Chen, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. Tong Kai-son; Wm. C. T. Wang, and Dr. V. K. W. Koo. "During the evening the banquet hall resounded with the grand old songs of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton and the terrific slogans of bygone battlefields."

* * *

DR. WU TALKS OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Dr. Wu. Lien-teh, M. A., M. D., B. C. (Cantab), formerly president of the International Plague Conference at Mukden, in his instructive lecture before the Harvard Medical School in Shanghai, urged the students to look upon the medical profession as a serious and noble one.

"The prevention of disease," he said, "constituted the true ideal to be reached by all medical men. With the advent of modern civilization," the speaker observed, "came its punishment as well as comforts, and it was the duty of the medical profession to spread the new doctrines of prevention of diseases whenever and wherever they could."

Club Activities

ILLINOIS CLUB

The Illinois Chinese Students' Club held a "Chinese Entertainment" at Morrow Hall, on January 18. According to Miss Ethel K. Lee Toma, secretary of the Club, fifteen minutes before the beginning of the program hundreds were turned away because the space in the Hall was limited. From start to finish the stairway and the doors were filled with people. The program was really a very interesting and unique one.

Introduction, C. K. Wu; Flute Solo, T. T. Woo; Shuttle-cork Playing, T. C. Wong; "Harmony and Discord" (a Dialogue, An American Press Reporter, Y. T. Tong, A Chinese Student, J. Z. Zee; Scenes of Chinese Revolution (illustrated), V. C. Chang; "Maui Girl," S. C. Pung, H. A. Panhoe; Recitation in Chinese, W. Y. Shen; Chinese Magics, S. C. Li; Song, Esther K. Lee Toma, S. C. Pung, Ethel K. Lee Toma, H. A. Panhoe.

"So enjoyable and interesting was the program," said the secretary, "that many request that it be repeated, especially for the sake of those who were unfortunate enough to remain outside without a seat or standing room."

The following persons are the officers of the Club for the second semester:

President, S. C. Pung; Vice-President, W. F. Wong; English Secretary, Ethel K. Lee Toma; Chinese Secretary, S. H. Hsu; Treasurer, C. C. Kan.

* * *

TROY

There are only two Chinese students studying in the City of Troy. The names and addresses of them are as follows:

N. C. Wu (1913), 149 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.; K. T. Lo (1914), 149 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y. They are both members of the Alliance.

WISCONSIN CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

On February 5th we were honored by a visit of Mr. Y. S. Tsao who was then taking a flying trip through the Middle West. A special meeting was called by President Shu at the Clubroom in which Mr. Tsao gave us a very interesting talk touching the various phases of the present situation in China. That the members deeply appreciated his speech was shown by the fact that they kept him talking continually for more than three hours.

We take great pleasure to welcome into our midst Messrs. P. K. Sun, K. T. Long, N. P. Chung and F. I. Chu. After the departure of Messrs. Y. Y. Yang and S. J. Chen, the Club has at present 34 members, of whom 8 are Grads. In this connection we feel especially proud of our four new members, who came in as grads instead of freshies in the Engineering College. Then we might also mention our "Big" and "Small" Chus both graduated from the College of Letters and Sciences this February. The other two of our "high brows" are Messrs. Y. T. Tsai and S. D. Lee, both of whom are well known among the Chinese students' circle in this country.

At the regular monthly meeting held on February 8th, the following officers were elected for the present semester:

President, M. H. Li; Vice-President, N. C. Shum; Secretary, M. D. Wong; Treasurer, U. C. Lay.

* * *

LEHIGH CLUB

During the Christmas vacation, the Club was visited by many friends among whom were Messrs. Loy Chang of Harvard, K. C. Chow of Columbia, and Y. Y. Yang of Wisconsin.

Several meetings have been held and each one was attended by some members of the faculty of the University. Dr. H. S. Drinker, the president of the University, is very much interested in our Club, and gave us much encouragement and assistance. The last meeting was attended by Dr. C. K. Edmunds, the president of Canton Christian College, Kwangtung, China. Dr. Edmunds gave a lecture on "The Present Situation of China" to the University students and also gave us many interesting talks in our Club meetings. Mr. M. K. Chau (L. U.), '16, came from Canton Christian College.

Mr. S. K. Huang, who obtained his M. S. degree last year, is going to leave us for Germany, where he expects to do some research work on mining engineering.

Mr. T. S. Yeh joined the American Institute of Electrical Engineering.

NEWS OF THE MICHIGAN CLUB

The Michigan Club, augmented by ten recent arrivals, has now a membership of 69 active members—the largest membership, unquestionably, of any club in the Alliance.

"The Chinese Night" appearing as a number on the series of international nights conducted under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club, was recently given by this Club.

Under the energetic leadership and sympathetic guidance of Professors Rankin and Nelson, a systematic series of weekly lectures and talks, followed in every instance by oral discussion, bearing on the essence and fundamentals of the Christian religion is being given us by such prominent educators and leaders of thought as Dr. Angell of Michigan, Dr. Fitch of Andover Seminary, Dr. Soares, Dr. Gilkey, both of Chicago, Professor Burton of Chicago University, Graham Taylor, also of Chicago and a number of others. It is to be hoped that other Clubs that are not doing this may find it possible to undertake similar lectures.

The warm entertainments afforded us during the course of this year by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jennings, Professor and Mrs. E. C. Goddard, and by Professor and Mrs. J. R. Nelson, at their homes where we had the privilege of getting acquainted with some of our professors and our friends will always be gratefully remembered by us.

At a recent meeting of our Club, the following officers were elected for the second semester: President, I. H. Si; Vice-President, V. T. Maw; Recording Secretary, S. H. Kee; Corresponding Secretary, C. P. Wang; Treasurer, P. H. Chen; Auditor, T. F. Chen.

* * *

DETROIT CLUB

The Chinese students of Detroit, Mich., have organized a local club under the name of above heading on the 14th of February, 1913.

The following are the officers of the Club: T. H. Franking, President, Detroit College of Law; Clifford Thomas, Vice-President, Woodward Avenue; Wai Lim, Sergeant-at-Arms, 63 Michigan Avenue; Chas. T. Foo, Corresponding Secretary, Detroit College of Medicine; Geo. Fong, Recording Secretary, 1 Monroe Avenue; Peter Lim, Treasurer, 63 Michigan Avenue; W. Mark, Auditor, Randolph Street.

NEW YORK CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

The New York Club held its first regular meeting of the second semester on February 14. The major part of the meeting was given over to the election of new officers. The following gentlemen constitute the present executive board: Mr. S. H. Jee, President; Mr. K. C. Wong, Vice-President; Mr. T. Y. Fay, English Secretary; Mr. L. O. Chau, Treasurer; and Mr. K. M. Wong, Chinese Secretary. Mr. Jee, upon his induction to office, outlined the policy of his administration which will chiefly consist of a notable series of social events.

We are glad to welcome into our midst two new members. They are Mr. Chen and Mr. Wong, both being students at Pratt Institute.

* * *

THE ST. JOHN'S CLUB

To Members of the St. John's Clubs in the United States:

On account of the co-existence of two sister clubs in the States, and of the frequent liabilities of transferring memberships between these two clubs, and in order to keep all St. John's alumni in this country informed one of another, the secretaries have agreed upon a few working principles, which in their honest opinion will define, facilitate and improve the functions of the two clubs. Through the kindness of the monthly, we therefore proclaim these agreements to our members.

1. The St. John's Club of the Eastern States and the St. John's Club of the Middle and Western States shall claim membership over territories exactly corresponding to such divisions as defined in the Constitution of the Chinese Students' Alliance.

2. In case of transfer of membership, the two clubs shall each honor the receipt, if any, of membership fee of the other, for the club year within which such transfer of membership takes place.

3. There shall be two joint reports issued every year by the two clubs, to be sent to each and every member thereof.

A. One such report shall be issued in October, and shall deal with the activities of members during the summer, their addresses, class years at St. John's, their arrival in this country, their professions or special studies and class standing, and the arrival of new, or departure of old, member or members.

B. Another such report shall be issued at the beginning of June, and shall deal with the work of members during the school year, such as honors, or graduation, or changing courses.

C. The names of members in such reports shall be given in both English and Chinese.

D. A copy of every such joint report shall be sent to the St. John's Écho for publication, by the secretary in charge. Such a secretary is to be chosen from and by the two club secretaries.

E. All expenses incurred in printing and sending such joint reports shall be borne by the two clubs in proportion to their respective membership.

4. These agreements shall take effect and be in force on and after the day of their publication in the Chinese Students' Monthly.

Agreed upon by
(Signed) F. L. Chang,
Secretary of Eastern Club.
(Signed) S. D. Lee,
Secretary of Middle and Western Club.

N. B.—Because of these agreements the secretary of the Eastern Club has decided not to issue any customary report till June.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA CLUB NEWS

The Chinese Student Club of the University of Pennsylvania celebrated the second new year of our great Republic with a typically Oriental banquet. Socially, its members, 16 in number, are fairly active. Dr. MacCracken, president of the Canton Medical College, gave them many new informations regarding the Chinese social conditions in South China. They were entertained successively by many American friends of China, such as Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, etc., who just came back from our Flowery Kingdom. The executive officers of this Club for this term are P. S. Wong, President; C. Heu, Secretary, and C. S. Yang, Treasurer.

* * *

YALE CLUB

As the first of a series of international nights held under the auspices of Cosmopolitan Club, the Yale Chinese students celebrated a Chinese night at about the last part of January. The programme consisted of piano solo, mandolin duet, shuttlecock playing, Chinese Buddhist Chant and a play entitled, "Chinese School Life." The chief figure of the play was Mr. Y. L. Tong, who did his part so well as a typical old-fashioned Chinese teacher that no one in the audience, except, of course, Chinese students, could recognize his identity.

PURDUE CLUB

"The second semester," wrote Mr. P. S. Wu, secretary of the Purdue Club, "began with much brighter prospects than ever. The coming of Mr. Yeh of Wooster and Mr. T. H. Chan of Ohio State raises our membership roll to thirteen.

"Officers for the second semester 1912-13:

President, C. T. Sun; Secretary-Treasurer, P. S. Wu."

*

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MISSOURI CLUB

As soon as the final examination was over the Chinese students here had a post-examination trip to Jefferson City, Capital of Missouri. They were permitted to visit the State Penitentiary and saw 2,500 prisoners serving in the four prison factories as saddle, broom, overall, and shoe makers. The State's property at the penitentiary, according to the Official Manual of the State, was appraised on January 3, 1911, at \$1,841,435.85. The trip was declared worth while.

We are sorry to see the departure of Mr. Yick K. Wong at the beginning of the second semester. Mr. Wong left us for Illinois. We wish him every success while there.

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HARVARD CLUB

On the New Year's eve a joint banquet with M. I. T. Club was held at Hou-Tah-Law restaurant. The event was significant, because it was our celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, and it commemorated our adoption of the Gregorian calendar.

The Club has been greatly enlarged this year with the admission of the following new members: Messrs H. W. Sun, W. J. Chao, Z. Zee, S. H. Chüan, T. V. Soong and A. F. Lichao.

In accordance with the literary program of the Club, Mr. W. J. Chao recently presented a paper on European Diplomatic Affairs in the year 1911. Dr. S. H. Chüan gave an illustrated talk on Tibet. On account of his personal experiences in Tibet, Dr. Chüan was specially fitted to speak on the subject.

Mr. J. H. Liu was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary society of Harvard Medical School.

Personalía and Miscellaneous

By H. K. KWONG AND K. S. LEE

(Any student who has distinguished himself in any branch of school or college activities is requested to communicate with the editors of this department. Let no modesty withhold any one from notifying us of his achievements, as publication of them will serve not only as acknowledgements of personal achievements, but they also serve a greater purpose of encouragement and stimulation to other students to greater efforts in their work.—Ed.)

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

New Haven, Conn.,

January 13, 1913.

Mr. Yun Siang Tsao,
436 Broadway,
Cambridge, Mass.

My Dear Sir:

Your former connection with this University emboldens me to ask a favor of you, namely, your help in completing our file of the Chinese Students' Monthly. This file, of which we receive the numbers regularly from the editors, lacks the following:

Vols. 1 and 2 complete; Vol. 4, Nos. 7 and 8; Vol. 5, Nos. 7 and 8; Vol. 6, Nos. 1-5, 8 and titles and indexes for Vols. 1-7 (some of these numbers have been received but lost).

If they could be supplied we should be particularly pleased.

I need not tell you how important we deem it to secure such material, but I fear as the editors are unable to fill the above gaps, it will be difficult to do so elsewhere.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. C. Schwab.

Note.—A valuable service could be rendered to Yale University if some of our students would complete their file of our magazine as most of us are liable to discard our extra copies upon our return while Yale can continue to keep up the file as long as it is published.

More than this, in several localities I have noticed complete files of our magazine and any student who would take the pains to compile indices or title pages of them would render an excellent service to all the libraries, as those of the Congressional at Washington, Harvard, Yale and others, desire to bind them into volumes.

Y. S. Tsao.

Mr. L. R. Sze is the mainstay of the Pennsylvania chess team, having won every game this year. From present indications, he has a very good chance of being chosen on the team in the International match against England, should there be any.

At the international supper given by the Y. W. C. A. of University of Michigan, Miss Sui Wang spoke on "Women's Education."

Mr. Chu Shao Shing, a graduate of Columbia, has been elected by the Chinese colony in America to represent them in the National Assembly.

Mr. L. R. Sze, captain of the chess team of the University of Pennsylvania, won an honorable prize offered for the first place in the intercollegiate chess contest held between Cornell, Brown and Pennsylvania.

Mr. S. Hu of Cornell and S. Philip Sze of George Washington, have been elected editor-in-chief and chief business manager respectively of the Chinese Annual.

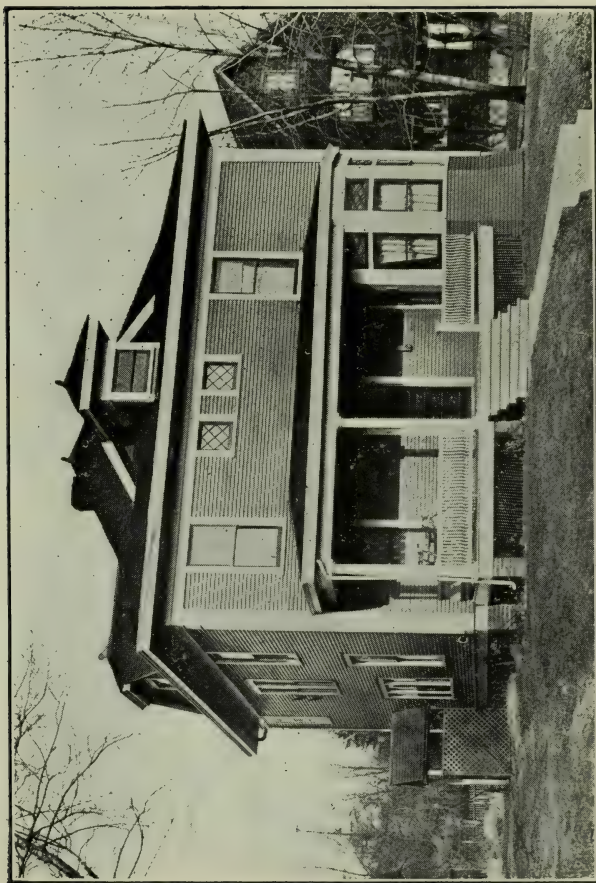
Miss Sen-tsung Lok and Mr. L. N. Chang were united in wedlock last January. Mr. S. C. Chu (Yale), and Miss Ching Liang (California), being best man and bridesmaid, respectively.

Mr. Thomas Lee has been elected captain of the soccer team in Andover for next year.

Dr. W. W. Yen has been appointed Minister to Germany and Denmark.

Miss Lilian Chang, daughter of Minister Chang Yin-tong, is said to be engaged to Mr. Tom Vay.

Mr. Hin Wong married Miss —— of a girls' medical school in Canton.



ILLINOIS CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB HOUSE

Mr. K. T. Tsai and Miss Chang were married some time last month.

Mr. C. T. Wang has been decorated by President Yuan with the order of the Second Grade in recognition of his service to the Republic.

Dr. Y. Y. Tsu delivered an address on "The Social Teachings of Christ" before the 21st Conference on the World's Great Religions, held on January 15th, at Shanghai.

J. H. Liu, through successfully passing a competitive examination, was appointed an interne of Boston City Hospital.

Of the "young heroes of the Revolution" recently coming abroad to study, T. V. Soong registered at Harvard. He is an economics "shark" and expects to prepare for railway service.

Loy Chang and Zuntsoon Zee enjoyed the hospitality of Professor and Mrs. T. N. Carver at an informal supper at their Cambridge home.

Mr. T. T. Ling of University of Iowa, is conducting a course given by the Y. M. C. A. on the historical background of the Revolution and lives of some of the leading men of China.

Mr. D. K. Wei is on the Cornell Alumni Pledge Committee.

At the annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, held in Philadelphia during the Christmas holidays, there were five Chinese delegates present. The personnel was made up of the following gentlemen: Mr. Chang Loy of Harvard; Mr. S. Hu of Cornell; Mr. P. C. Chang of Clark; Mr. C. C. Yen of Illinois, and Mr. C. Y. Chiu of Purdue; the last two being chairmen of the constitutional and resolution committees respectively. At this convention, resolutions were adopted and forwarded to President Taft, urging the recognition of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. H. S. Chuck, Cornell '12, is now located with the government dredging work in Shanghai.

Miss Florence Thom of New York City has given several interesting addresses around that city. She has on one occasion helped to raise \$150 for Christian works in the new Republic.

Mr. K. Y. Char, Cornell '12, our "Celebration Orator" of the last Eastern conference is now with the Pukow Railroad.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- "I wonder where he gets his money?"
"I wonder how she can afford such clothes?"
"I wonder if she ever suspects me?"
"I wonder how far are his words true?"
"I wonder if he thinks the powder doesn't show?"
"I wonder if he will ever propose?"
"I wonder if she has been betrothed?"

PATIENCE

Mrs. K., who was getting impatient at the ticket agent in a railroad station for his slow work, shouted out in a very sarcastic tone, "Sir, do you know that I have been standing in front of the window for twenty minutes already?"

"Yes, Ma'am," replied the ticket agent; "you ought to know that I have been standing 'behind' the window for twenty years."

I AM NOT TIRED

Billy—Darling, will you lean your face on my left shoulder now?

Dolly—Oh, I am sorry, Bill' that I have tired you out by leaning on only one side of your shoulder.

Billy—No, girlie, I am not tired; but I thought that the powder on your face was so nice that my left shoulder ought to have its share, too, as so much has already been left on the right shoulder.

IT'S HARD! IT'S TOUGH!

"It's hard," said the sentimental boarding-house landlady, "to think of the fact that the lamb should lose its life just to satisfy our desire and please our appetite!"

"Yes," answered the boarder who was struggling hard to cut the portion he had in his plate, "it's tough!"

—M. D.

Business

THE CHINESE ANNUAL.

C. S. HSIN.

To those few members of the Alliance who base their claim of entitling free copies of the Annual on the ground of being so provided in the new constitution, the management wishes to explain that the new constitution will not go into effect until the year 1912-1913, consequently it does not affect the 1911 Annual. It must not be misunderstood that the management does not want to give the members the benefit of having free Annuals, if that is in any way possible. On the contrary, it is as much anxious as any of the members, because it would have an appropriation of 30 cents per member under the new constitution, thus it would be relieved of all financial difficulties.

As the work of the 1911 Annual Board is near completion, it owes the readers an apology for the delay of the publication. This can be easily explained by a brief outline of the difficulties and handicap under which the Board is laboring. First, the great distance between the Board and the publisher in Shanghai necessitates a long time for communication; secondly, the express company delayed in delivering several cuts; and thirdly, the increased size of the book and the unfavorable currency exchange require more advertisements to cover the expense.

The Annual will soon be in the hands of the management, and will be sent to the subscribers as soon as it is received, without waiting for the subscribers' certificates to come in.



PRESIDENT'S REPORT, C. Y. CHIU, FEB. 1913.

The National Alliance Conference: At the request and suggestion of a number of members, a circular was recently sent to all the members of the Council, recommending the question of holding a national alliance conference next Summer, in place of the separate sectional conventions. The question is of vital interest to all, and was heartily promoted by a considerable number. However, the results of the Council made it plain that we are not going to have such a general convention as promised for this year at least. Most of the

members favored the idea, but found objection in the expenses involved, and the consequent difficulty in carrying out the program. To sum up the opinions advanced by the members of the Council in regard to the question, the following broad statements are made, showing just where the Alliance Council stands:

(a) Advantages and Desirability—Effecting closer co-operation between the sections, stimulating interest among the members, the possibility of attaining better prestige and better publicity and of international significance to some extent; besides it is generally recognized to be the best occasion for discussion some of the problems of national importance and for shaping our policy accordingly.

(b) Disadvantages and Impracticability—The only serious objection being the distance which separates the members, and the consequent expenses involved to bring them together, and the present circumstances is such that any considerable governmental and public assistance is extremely hard to obtain. We ought to economize as much as possible during the season of drought, as one of the members expressed it.

The majority of the members upon deliberating these two anti-propositions, have decided in favor of letting the question drop for this year.

2. The Patriotic Committee—Upon the request of the Vigilance Committee, the name of the latter has been changed, and the committee shall hereafter be known as the Patriotic Committee.

As a result of the recent election, Mr. W. P. Wei and Mr. H. C. Mei have been duly elected as chairman and secretary of the committee respectively. Mr. K. M. Wong, one of the members of the committee, resigned. A reappointment will soon be made to fill the vacancy.

The committee is now planning for a broad publicity campaign to be conducted jointly with the "China Society" and the "America-China Association of Justice." In order to start the movement with any degree of success, the co-operation of the members is necessary. The movement is started with the sole purpose of bringing about a better understanding of the situations over in the East to the thinkers of this country, and to give to the American public a truer presentation than that of some of the lecturers and writers who are working with a purpose other than getting at the truth. Every local member of the Alliance is hereby urged to lend a helping hand in the task, either or both of two ways, i. e., to contribute timely articles, give comments and suggestions and report news in connection with any phase of Chinese activities or American activities with regard to China; or, to contribute to the collection clippings, current articles, and other items bearing upon the subject of China's affairs, such as collection is indispensable to the work the committee has in hand,

and it would be too costly to resort to the professional collectors all the time. Contribute what one can get hold of, and address all communications to the secretary of the committee. Mr. H. C. Mei, 457 W. 123rd St., N. Y.

3. In regard to the directory: The rather late appearance of this year's official directory has evidently caused the disappointment and inconvenience of a number of members judged from the complaints and inquiries received. In spite of the fact that the constitution did not specify the time of the directory's publication, the administration feels responsible and that some sort of explanation is due the members. Owing to a misunderstanding, the present editorial board did not undertake the necessary steps until quite late, thinking that the duty comes under the secretary's office, and even after this question was settled our editor-in-chief has been seriously handicapped by finance and lack of assistance, and the process of compilation has made slow progress. Thus under this series of unfortunate circumstances, we have been deprived of the use of a directory until the year is somewhat advanced.

4. The Alliance scrap book: The Alliance, with its annual sectional conferences, and the numerous other interesting proceedings among the local clubs should have an official scrap book for the keeping of souvenirs as such, if not for other purpose. According to a good many members, such a thing is highly desirable. Since we never had anything like this before, the best we can do is to start one. Easy as it seems, it cannot have any success without co-operation on the part of the members. Members are hereby urged to contribute whatever souvenir bits they can get hold of, relating to all phases of Chinese students' activities in this country, including cards, programs, invitations, badges, pictures, news clippings, etc., etc. Sectional authorities and local club secretaries are especially requested to help in making the collection. Moderate compensation shall be paid by the Alliance in case of necessity. Address all articles and communications to the Alliance secretary, Mr. Y. S. Tsao, 39 Holyoke House, Cambridge, Mass., who will keep them in good order.

5. The Chinese Annals: The recent election of the editorial and managerial boards for the Chinese Annals resulted in the election of Mr. S. Hu, of Cornell, and Mr. K. M. Wong, of Columbia, as chief editor and chief manager respectively. The latter, however, resigned on account of his intention to return early in the season. Mr. Philip Sze of Washington also declined to accept the post. Thus, a re-election is made necessary, and the retiring board has been requested to conduct a new election.

6. Proceeding of the standing committees. All the committees have been thoroughly organized, and their work is well under way.

The chairmen of the national welfare, agriculture and engineering committees have recently reported upon the progress of their work. It is especially interesting to note that Mr. P. C. King of the agriculture committee, is attempting to classify, through the co-operation of interested members, a list of useful reference literature concerning Chinese agriculture and forestry.



CHINESE STUDENTS' DIRECTORY FOR 1913

The Chinese Students' Directory for 1913 is ready for distribution. It will contain the Constitutions and By-Laws of the Chinese Students' Alliance, and the different Sections, the records of the Summer Conferences, national holidays, and a Directory of the Chinese Students in America, both in English and Chinese.

The members of the Chinese Students' Alliance are entitled to a copy free of charge, and others who wish to have a copy will please send in their names and addresses to the Manager of the Directory, Mr. S. J. Wu, 554 West 114th Street, New York City, N. Y., with 25 cents in stamps. Cheng-Fu Wang, Chief Manager, Chinese Students' Monthly.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA

Twenty articles by experts are appearing in the Journal of Race Development. Among the contributors are President Emeritus Charles W. Elliott, Hon. Chin-Tao Chen, C. C. Wang, Ph. D., Hon. E. B. Drew, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Williard Straight, John Stuart Thomson.

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NO. 6

... Contents ...

Editorial: Recognition of China Imminent; The Way to Wisdom; Education and Our Youth; Japan's Way of Helping the Chinese Republic; Progress of the Fight Against Opium; Summer Conference of the Eastern Section; The Opinions of Public Men on the Recognition of the Chinese Republic.....	367-375
Survey of Home News —(T. F. Hwang, Michigan): Japan appreciates the Great Commercial Price; Dissolution of the Six-Power Loan Group; Sun Yat-Sen in Japan; A Tribute to Dead Heroes; Preparation for the National Assembly, etc.....	376
International News —(C. L. Tan, Chicago): New President's Policy; Balkan War; Poor Old Mexico; Recognition of the Chinese Republic	383
Chinese Students' World —(Y. L. Tang, Yale): Chinese Students Get Phi Beta Kappa Keys; Was Elected to the Tan Beta Pi; The Far Eastern Olympia Games; Chinese Students Honored Goodnow; First Announcement for the Eastern Summer Conference	386
Literary Notes: Early Agitation of the Abolition of Slavery; (Hyne Sun); The Original Use of Official Seal (Hyne Sun); The Chinese Mind; The Chinese Rip Van Winkle.....	389
Notes and Comments: (L. K. Kao, Michigan): China's Trunk Lines; China's Budget, etc.....	392
Correspondence: Racial Prejudice; Boston Chinese Mission.....	398
Literary: Consular Jurisdiction in Non-Christian Land (P. C. Chang, Clark); The Responsibilities of the Chinese Students (Hon. T. T. Wong); Recognition of China (Prof. A. B. Hart, Harvard); Moral Uplift of China (Prof E. C. Hawley).....	400
Club Activities	421
Personalia	423
Business: Report of the Patriotic Committee.....	426
New Members Admitted to Eastern Section.....	427

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Editorials

RECOGNITION OF CHINA IMMINENT

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON'S decision on the Six-power loan to China so soon after his inauguration shows his deep interest in that country. It is evident that the President has given this matter a most careful study before he took office as it is almost the first official act of his administration. This opinion is supported by the fact that the Assistant Secretary of State, Huntington Wilson, was not even consulted and who as a result, has quit in a huff.

Most convincing and unanswerable reasons for the change of policy were laid down by President Wilson:

"The conditions of the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself; and this Administration does not feel that it ought even by implication to be a party to those conditions. The responsibility on its part which would be implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan might conceivably go the length in some unhappy contingency of forcible interference in the financial, and even the political, affairs of that great Oriental State, just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligations to its people."

This amounts to a complete reversal of the stupid "Dollar-diplomacy" of Mr. Knox—stupid because it appears that the arrangements were not even satisfactory to Wall Street, which it was intended to serve.

The appreciation of this change is shown by the Chinese in news that comes from Peking, that America has now com-

pletely restored her position in the Far East, which was so seriously compromised by the policies of the Taft Administration. Moreover our minister at Washington, H. E. Chang Yin Tang, has already called at the State Department and conveyed the thanks of the Chinese Government for President Wilson's friendly stand; and this has been done although official notice has not been sent to China of the President's action.

This action over the loan matter is no doubt the first step towards the formal recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States of America and as such we welcome this act of justice.

* * *

THE WAY TO WISDOM

"All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Boy"

FLUNKED!

IT was the old story of a brilliant young man who had neglected his health and poured over musty books until his brain had as many cobwebs in it as a century old attic. He has returned to China, where he left two years ago so strong and hopeful, a broken and discouraged man.

How many of our Chinese students here in America are guilty of the same indiscretions? There are sixty Chinese students in Columbia University of New York City and of this number only one man takes an active part in athletics. This lone individual has apparently not lowered his high mark of scholarship by so doing. Of the thirty students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology only one so far as we know, takes the military drill. The same circumstances in general are to be found among Chinese students in nearly all the American colleges and universities that they attend.

Those of us who are especially interested in educational work realize that a strong body and a strong mind are relative. Statistics taken of many thousands of school children prove beyond doubt that the brightest children in a class are on the average, taller, heavier and better developed than the dullards of the same age. This does not mean that the individual child who is short, light and even weak or sickly may not be bright, but scientific method deals only with averages and we must take it as our guide.

In the days of George William Curtis, an American author, we are told that in this country athletics were almost unknown in the colleges and that nearly all the popular games such as football, basketball, baseball, cricket and rowing were in utter neglect. He, in contrasting the life of the American with that of the English students, wrote:

"Look at that pale-faced, dirty-complexioned youth flitting like the ghost of a monk from his college cell to chapel or recitation hall. Follow him to his room where he lives his life almost unconscious of the air, earth or sky; and you see him subside suddenly into that American abomination, a rocking chair, or fall upon his bed where with his pipe and a book wearily conned, he awaits the unwelcome call of the bell to lecture."

For the edification of the American youth, Emerson uttered these famous words, "Health is the condition of wisdom." And Charles W. Eliot has also said, "Health is one of the durable satisfactions of life."

Since the days of Curtis a transformation has taken place in the physical life of the American youth. Instead of the weaklings as described by Curtis they now represent the best physical development of all the nations of the earth as was shown in the results of the Olympic games held in Sweden last year. The Americans easily carried away the championship.

Look at that robust specimen of American manhood, Theodore Roosevelt. The physicians declared that he owed his life when he was shot last year, to his excellent physical development. Ex-President Taft is very fond of his daily golf; and President Wilson and our own Dr. Sun Yat-sen are men who have always led an active life.

Contrast the healthy American condition of both mind and body with that of some of our Chinese scholars with their monkish habits of seclusion and inactivity. Where is the justification for this neglect of the body? If we look back to the Golden Age of Chinese Literature, we will find that it was then that sports such as polo games, archery, football, boxing and wrestling flourished in great profusion.

Tseng Tsu said, "Make the preservation of health the great rule of life." And Confucius made the preservation of the body we inherit from our parents, one of the chief requisites of filial piety.

Fellow students, when the words of our greatest sages are backed up by the latest results of western scientific investigations, let us give heed and have a care for our bodies.

EDUCATION AND OUR YOUTH

THAT the Board of Education in Peking is busy in issuing orders, which, as we see reported in our newspapers, cover a wide area and diverse subjects, is a clear manifestation of the fact that the new Government is doing all within its power to make education a basis for social regeneration. The whole school system, from the kindergarten to the University of Peking, is being reformed and improvements of all sorts are being introduced to increase the efficiency. We endorse this policy heartily, but at the same time we want to point out the fact that ideals in education are just as important as, if not more so, than the working machinery, the school system.

This fact is especially true, when we consider the education of our youth, the flower of our country and the reservoir of our national energy.

Ideals in education are many. But for our youths, the most important, we believe, is the Independence of Mind. The intellectual capacity of our youths have never been questioned. They all have got good enough brain-machines, so to speak; what they need most now is the improvement of the engines, the generator of energy. Ross, in his book, "The Changing Chinese," remarks, "For if there is any difference between the endowment of the Yellow race and that of the White it will be found, I think, not in intellect, but in energy of will." To this, we disagree. We believe, not dogmatically but on scientific grounds, that the endowment of the Yellow race is by no means inferior to that of the White. Whatever difference there may exist to-day in regard to the energy of will, we believe, is due to education and environment. Our youths do not get half the opportunities for the training of the will as the youths of the white race get. Our society has been and still is based largely on conventionality; and all interrogation is tabooed. It takes away all the opportunities for self-expression and personal initiative. A Chinese young man has not the freedom as offered by the individualism of the West, he is bound up by the traditions of his father and his ancestors. In order to inculcate the energy of will in him, you must teach him how to stand on his feet, and to think for himself. We want our youths to be masters of their environment instead of mere slaves. And the Independence of Mind, or in other words Self-Reliance, is the royal path to that goal. In planning out courses for our youths, as implied in some of the orders of the Board of Education, we hope that the authorities will always keep in mind that the best and the most important ideal for them is the Independence of mind.—P. C. C.

JAPAN'S WAY OF HELPING THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

PRINCE KATSURA, Premier of the new Japanese Cabinet, is reported to have said, that the attitude and policy of the new Cabinet would be very strictly in accord with the principles of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the purpose of which is the maintaining of peace in the Far East, and that what Japan wanted was peace. He further said, that Japan was ready and eager to do anything possible to help China out of her present trouble. The unsettled and indefinite situation was a menace not only to China but to Japan and the Powers. Hence, in the bringing about of permanent order, China could rely to the full on the assistance of Japan as that country was not hostile to her but on the contrary, was sincerely anxious to see a stable condition of affairs established so that trade and commerce between the two might prosper and develop. We do hope that Japan is sincere and consistent in her policy.

The question now arises, what is Japan going to do to help China in the present situation? According to the latest information received here the "what" and "how" seems to us humorous and interesting. The measure as is proposed to the Japanese Government by the new Cabinet is the appropriation of ten million yen to be expended on railway and other enterprises in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. With this measure carried out, the Japanese influence would be established and the Russian advances checked. When the influence of Japan is secured in Manchuria, she would instigate the Manchurians to rebel and then that country would meet the same fate as Korea.

If that is the way Japan is going to help China, let us take heed to the exhortation and warning of Min-kuo-sin-wen, one of the leading Chinese papers in Shanghai:

"Japan is an ambitious country. She will not be satisfied, and never would be even if Manchuria were a Japanese possession. As soon as Japan had a firm hold of the 'Three Eastern Provinces,' she would follow the line of least resistance and eat into the heart of the Chinese Republic. We know only too well that it is the great ambition of Japan to be the Mistress of the Far East.

"Shortsightedness has always been a great defect in China's diplomacy. It has given China enough trouble, yet she does not seem to become any wiser for all the bitter lessons she has received. As a rule she does not see

the dangers ahead and when she does, she makes no attempt to avoid them. It is only when it is too late that she makes some effort to save the situation. The Urga Convention may be cited as an example. As to Manchuria, although Japan has not made the same definite move there as has Russia in Mongolia, the trend of events is such that what has happened in Mongolia may also happen in Manchuria. Even now it is high time for China to do something to prevent the copying of Russian methods of absorption by the Japanese!"

Our new Republic faces enemies on every border—the English in Tibet, the Japanese in Manchuria, the Russians in Mongolia, and the French in the South. We have succeeded thus far in the face of great obstacles. We must win and we will. Only internal dissensions can defeat us and every patriotic Son of Han will bury his personal opinion until we have checked the invaders on our borders.

We have been humiliated, and we have walked in the valley of despair and we have suffered the travail of a national birth. For the first time hope shines upon us. We must now at this opportunity, stand up and fight like men, for the time of crucial test is at hand.

* * *

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM

SINCE the publication of our March Number, information was received here that many drastic enforcements of the prohibition of that "Terrible Drug" have been carried out. Hundreds of inhabitants of the Province of Fu-kien have been killed while offering armed resistance to the Government troop engaged in destroying the poppy plants.

This is not all. Stringent regulations against the use and sale of opium have put into effect by the local gentry in every city in the Republic. In Kiukiang alone, no less than thirty buyers were caught and fined to the extent of \$1,000, and more than twenty sellers of the drug, were fined fifty times the value of the amount sold. Several were shot who were found smoking a second time after the warning. In Hangchow no natives now dare to sell opium but to our greatest surprise some foreigners have started opium dens in defiance of the native agency. What term shall we apply to these Opium Devils?

The National Assembly is planning to use military force throughout the Republic to suppress this gigantic curse.

Voluntary patriotic funds have subscribed to buy the stock of opium now rotting in the warehouse in Shanghai and burn it in order to silence the British protest against the non-observance of treaty stipulations.

According to report of the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, an American missionary, China has made more progress in the fight against opium than any other country has ever done against similar evils. The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" said emphatically,

"I repeat that the opium trade is finished."

The British public are becoming aroused to the real facts as to the use of opium in China. Not much longer can their crafty traders deceive them.

* * *

SUMMER CONFERENCE OF THE EASTERN SECTION

We congratulate the Eastern Section Chairman for having chosen Cornell as the place for the 1913 Summer Conference of that section. Ithaca, as we all know, is endowed with the most exquisite natural scenery. We have heard about its hills and its lakes from our Cornell friends. There is no doubt that Cornell has one of the most beautiful campuses in this country.

Besides, there are other advantages in choosing Cornell as a conference place. The Eight International Congress of Students will be held in Cornell. There will be delegates from Cosmopolitan organizations all over the world. The delegates to our conference will have a chance to attend certain sessions of the Congress, and the privilege to meet students from all countries.

The famous Niagara is at the neighborhood of Ithaca. One day's excursion will enable the visitor to see that wonderful sight. Moreover, Ithaca is well situated in regard to the different Chinese students' centers of the Eastern Section. We heartily wish Godspeed and success for the Summer Conference of the Eastern Section, and that all of our students in that section as well as their friends in the Middle West, will try their best to attend it and to co-operate in making it a success.

THE OPINIONS OF PUBLIC MEN ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Dr. Seth Low of New York, in a letter to the Editorial Board, says:

"I am heartily in favor of the recognition of the Republic of China, as I believe all Americans are. I believe that the policy announced the other day by President Wilson is unquestionably the best policy for the United States; and if our withdrawal from participation in the international loan does not work to the disadvantage of China, all Americans, I am sure, will be glad. It is to be remembered, however, that the United States secured the adherence of the great powers to Mr. Hay's twin proposals of 'the recognition of the governmental entity of China,' and of 'the open door for commerce,' by inviting their co-operation. It is greatly to be hoped, that, in withdrawing from the international loan, we shall not have put matters back to where they were before, when some of the great powers of Europe appeared to be seeking their own advantage, often at China's expense.

Those who know anything about China appreciate that there has always been the large measure of local home rule; and one would think, that, upon this foundation, a Republic may be successfully based. Certainly, in the attempt to do this the Chinese will have the warm sympathy of the American people. I think that the action of Sun Yat Sen, in resigning the temporary Presidency of the Provisional Republic, so that North and South might be united in the support of Yuan Shih-Kai, was one of the finest actions recorded in history. A people capable of producing a man who could so entirely sink his personal ambition for the good of the Nation, must certainly have elements of character from which everything may be hoped."

* * *

The view of Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stamford University:

"I am very strongly in favor of the recognition by the United States of the Republic of China. The only interests we have in China are the honorable interests to help our sister republic in every way in which honorable international co-operation can aid. There are no American interests of exploitation who have any claim whatever on our government. It is a mission of American among the other governments to be free from all relation to private spoliation or to private

meddling with the control of other nations. The United States has returned her part of the indemnity which was extorted from China under conditions disgraceful to the allied powers of Europe. The great blunder of the Boxer Movement was most unfortunate, though perhaps inevitable under the circumstances; but China has had her punishment; and the methods by which the gigantic indemnity was extorted were further from the spirit of civilization than the Boxer Movement, which was simply an outbreak of ignorant men. The indemnity matter was the attempt to put China definitely under the control of the European nations, and as these nations are under the control of their financial exploiting interests the purpose was to make China subservient to these interests.

The six power loan is another scheme of the same kind. Two of the nations involved in this loan have actually no money to invest on the outside and the financial condition of Germany is not much better in this regard. The United States should have no part in a plan of this kind. The United States has no money of her own to loan; has no desire to use the loan for the purpose of controlling the affairs of other nations and her bankers who may have the money to put out on interest should take their chances with other people, and doubtless they are entirely willing to do this. It is commonly believed that the delay in the recognition of the Chinese Republic is due to the desire to push through this six power loan. The people of the United States almost unanimously agree with President Wilson in his wise decision to withdraw our government from any relation of any kind to this loan and to deal with China as a friend and not as a debtor to be coerced."

* * *

Mr. Andrew Carnegie says:

"I earnestly hope that our Government is about to recognize her sister Republic. All Americans will hail its advent with intense pleasure. The Chinese Republic will have no warmer friend than her American sister. From personal knowledge of China I believe in her triumphant success, her people are democratic—one citizen's privilege is every man's right, and as your great teacher Confucius has so wisely said, many centuries ago, 'there being education there can be no distinction of classes.' This is what gives us faith in your Republic."

(To be continued until the recognition is accorded.)

Survey of Home News

By Tzonfah Hwang (Michigan)

Japan Appreciates "The Great Commercial Prize." It has been reported that Mr. Ijuin, the Japanese Minister to Peking, has recently made some significant utterances, at Chang-Chuen, on the Sino-Japanese Relation. It reminds us of the statement, which ex-President Taft made some four years ago. In recommending the Congress to make just law concerning Chinese immigrants, the ex-Executive has said, "One of the great commercial prizes of the world is the trade with the four hundred million Chinese." That the Taft Chinese policy did not quite capture this great commercial prize, we need not comment upon here. As the chance of winning the much-envied prize still remains, we, therefore, attempt to abbreviate Mr. Ijuin's speech in the following lines:

"The time is ripe for Japan to enter into an economical alliance with China. Japan is related to China on account of her commercial intercourse with the whole of China. It would be the height of folly to awake distrust in China. The proposed economical alliance will bring the two peoples much closer together, and unite their mutual protest to any other of the Powers. No doubt the political situation in China is still in an unsettled state, but it is merely an imaginary fear to suppose that the present political equilibrium may be undermined at any moment. President Yuan has tens of thousands of modern troops, and besides, he commands a very large following including the finest intellect of the day."

Concerning the relationship between China and the United States, the Japanese diplomat has carefully and aptly expressed himself in this wise, "There was a time when China relied upon America as her most trustworthy friend. But, the great distance which separates America from China and sundry other reasons have turned the heart of China toward Japan." Such is the belief of the worthy Japanese representative of China's affection for Japan. Nevertheless, he did not forget another friend, Russia. "Russia," Mr. Ijuin continued, "should be invited to join hands with Japan in the common support of China, and when such coalition becomes an accomplished fact, the peace of the Far East will be perpetuated."

In spite of the fact that we do not profess to give any opinion here, it seems not much out of place to urge that the above dicta deserve a close scrutiny of parties concerned. In-

deed, we are eager to see that our National good-will, "the great commercial prize," shall fall on him to who mit is due.

Sun Yat-Sen in Japan. Dr. Sun's recent visit to Japan has been a great success socially, if not politically. As we saw in his "iron horse" program last year, certain personal investigation necessitates his visit to a great many foreign countries. Japan is one of them. The doctor's trip to Japan, therefore, was originally planned to be of purely business nature. But evidently, according to the instinct of the race itself, the Japanese are all hero-worshippers. They have especially proved themselves so in regard to this modern Chinese hero. From Nagasaki, the first port of Japan, Dr. Sun and his suite were transported by the overland express in a special car prepared by the Japanese Government. Upon the party's arrival at Tokyo, the railway station was thronged with people, who raised cheer after cheer as the distinguished guest ascended the platform. Mr. Yamaza, the Japanese Minister-elect to Peking, was the one who formally welcomed Dr. Sun to Japan. Besides the Minister-elect, there were many leaders of the different political parties and prominent members of various organizations. In the station, Dr. Sun was busy receiving numerous baskets of beautiful flowers presented to him by various communities of Japan. The air was as much scented by the flowers as it was warmed by the thunderous Banzais (Long Live!) raised by the throng of welcomers. After he settled down in his hotel, Dr. Sun was accorded many glorious receptions, the most eventful of which was given by the "Toyo Tung Wen Society" (The Eastern Asia Common Script Society) held in the Peers' club. Two hundred members of the Society were present, among whom were the most influential Japanese statesmen, learned scholars, and successful business men of the day. A speech of welcome was made by the Chairman of the Society, to which the guest of honor returned a most stirring response. In reviewing the many times when he sought shelter in Japan as a political refugee, Dr. Sun referred to Japan as "My second native land." Having spent a considerable part of his time in Japan in planning for the Revolution, it is but natural that Dr. Sun has won many warm friends and keen admirers among the Japanese. Dr. Sun spent about five weeks in Japan during this visit. Part of his time was necessarily given to formal visiting to the Government Ministers and members of the Diet, and part was devoted to the study of business. The outcome of this visit of the Ex-President leads us to indulge the hope that the higher the mutual regard the two peoples reciprocate with each other, the brighter will be the Far Eastern skies.

Dissolution of the Six-Power Loan Group. If President Wilson's recent statement has not done other harm, as alleged by certain well-wishers for China, it has certainly spoiled the sweet dream of the Six-Power usurers, who have tried to put the new-born Republic between their grind stones but failed. In their attempt to entrap China at the time of her need and to Egyptianize her if possible, Six-Power loan group did not even hesitate to employ the lowest possible means, and even bought the service of a human being to libel and slander China in order to discredit her in the eyes of the world, so that she might borrow money only from them, and to accept their most humiliating terms. By the help of God, the many dreadful predictions of the dignified financiers in regard to the future of the Chinese Republic did not come to pass. More than that, our crops and harvests so far have been extraordinarily bountiful, and the returns of the inland and maritime customs have greatly surpassed all past records, and the people have shown the highest degree of trust and loyalty by contributing to the Government their savings to defray the current administrative expenses. All these, the Six-Power loan gentlemen eye-witnessed with no small wonder and jealousy. Then, certain compromises were effected. About the beginning of February last, the terms of the loan contract had been approved, and the duplicates to which the parties thereto were to affix their signatures had been actually printed. The whole world was led to believe that the loan contract was to be executed within a few hours. In fact, besides the conclusive signing of the contract, all that remained to be done was for the Chinese Government to communicate to the Ministers representing the loan Powers the names of the foreigners, being nominated to the positions as Co-Directors of the Salt Gabelle, Loan and Audit Departments. The Chinese nominees were one Dane, one Italian, and one German, for the departments above-named respectively. These nominations were made entirely by the Chinese Government spontaneously and in accordance with the qualifications of the nominees, whose names had been mentioned at several previous meetings of the Bankers without objection. But, when the list of nominations was submitted to M. Conty, the French Minister in Peking, who at once entered a verbal protest to Admiral Tsai Ting-Kan, President Yuan's specially authorized representative, against the nomination of neutrals, because Denmark and Italy were not interested in the loan, and the exclusion of Frenchman from the list was seriously complained of. While M. Conty did not openly object to Herr Rump, it was believed that the latter's appointment was one of the grounds for which the French objection was raised. The moment chosen by the French Minister to lock this protest

cannot be passed with penetrating the real motive of France. It was asserted that the underlying cause of the French obstruction was that France is still acting as Russia's tool, although M. Conty has been holding out himself as a professed mediator, even since the Urgan difficulty arose. That Russia has no desire to see China obtain money to re-establish her Sovereignty in Mongolia certainly affords no occasion for doubt. Owing to these intrigues and collusions, Mr. Chou Hsuch-Hsi, the Chinese Minister of Finance, has determinedly notified the Six-Power loan group to the effect that China has considered the loan negotiations as ended and herself free to borrow from other sources. Subsequently, the French Minister brought forth another Russian suggestion that a Commission of six Advisers be appointed, each to represent one of the six Powers, which proposal the Chinese Minister of Finance has frankly rejected.

We are thankful to know that, following President Wilson's statement announcing that the United States Government will not accept any responsibility for or exercising any authority in connection with what is known as the Six-Power loan to the Chinese Republic, the American group of bankers have announced their withdrawal from the enterprise. In view of the past humiliation and serious difficulties in consequence of the loan negotiations, it has been expected that our Government would, as she did, tender a note to the United States, thanking her sincerely for its withdrawal from a group of would-be Shylocks.

A Tribute to Dead Heroes. A monument has been erected in the Tien-Pao Cheng, Nanking, by the military authorities to commemorate the heroic deeds of the soldiers who fell on Purple Mountain and its vicinity during the siege of Nanking in the Revolution. Governor Cheng of Kiansu was present at the ceremonies, which were reported as being very solemn and impressive.

Chang Hsuin Repents, Tries to Atone for His Past Wrong. General Chang Hsuin, the former stubborn Manchu general in Nanking, is certainly fortunate to live long enough to repent his past wrong. On the 12th of February last, the National Holiday, in commemoration of the Union of the North, for some reasons then unknown, the said general was also one of the rare ones who received decorations from President Yuan, as the memory of the mischief, done by Chang in Nanking before he was obliged to flee, is still fresh. However, we are satisfied to know that Chang's decoration was conferred for a future consideration, if not for a past one. It has been reported

that after receiving the Chia-Ho Order, General Chang Hsuei telegraphed to the President to the effect that as the Dalai Lama has shown inclination to sever his relation with the Republic, the President should by no means suffer the plots of the Thibetan chief to mature, and that as he has done nothing for the Republic (and something worse than non-performance) he is willing to lead his veterans forward to Thibet as he is confident that he can "nip the trouble in the bud." The report further says that the President has asked him to wait for orders from the Central Government.

Preparations for the National Assembly. The former National Examination Hall, Tai-Ho-Tien, which is a part of the Winter Palace, will be the meeting place for the permanent National Assembly to be formally opened on April 30. The hall is undergoing an elaborate transformation for this purpose.

The Board of Communications has issued instructions to the Directors of Railroads to fix plans for the service for conveying the members of the National Assembly to Peking. Each member of the parliament will be presented a free through ticket to Peking, and an extra one for his personal attendant in case any honorable gentleman should care to take one. At every convenient station the honorable members will be tendered receptions, and a special staff of railway officers has been made responsible for the comfort of these representatives of the people during their transit.

The Continued Russian Aggression in Urga. It is believed that the Muscovites are pushing the following aggressive plans very rapidly: 1. To appoint a Resident General to Urga. 2. To train a strong Mongolian army. 3. To effect a Russian colonization in Mongolia. 4. To establish Russian banks and to issue Russian bank-notes. 5. To open all Mongolian mines. 6. To open more commercial centres for the Russian merchants, and to place a ban on Chinese goods. 7. To establish Russian schools and colleges to Russianize the Mongolians.

Eight Urgans with one hundred camels have been seized at Kwei-Wha-Cheng. They were sent there by the Urgan government to buy grain for the Urgan army, presumably in preparation for the rumored attack on the Chinese northern frontier. On their seizure, the Chinese Magistrate there thought that it would be better to detain these eight persons, and later the detention received sanction from the Central Government.

In view of the continual menace existing in Urga, the Governor of Feng-tien has been instructed by the Board of



CALIFORNIA CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

Top Row: C. Tsao, T. Y. Shen, Y. T. Yao, V. Y. Chiu, H. H. Hu, N. C. Chu, W. Wong, C. Y. Chiu,
 Second Row: K. P. Fong, L. L. Saeu, P. S. Ho, T. K. Ching, Y. Lowe, C. Soo Hoo, P. F. Lee,
 Third Row: T. H. Hu, Y. H. Twan, S. L. Lee, F. Sun, Y. S. Chuek, S. Hsun, P. Low,
 Front Row: T. Y. Lum, G. K. Shew, M. L. Woo, Z. Y. Kwauk, Y. T. Chiu, Y. Lo.

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War to supply the soldiers of the loyal princes with arms and ammunition to defend Inner Mongolia in the event of Urgan invasion.

Outrages committed by the Urgans against the Chinese were seen almost every day. The Chinese merchants have been driven away from Urga and Kobdo without even colorable reasons for any offense. With the exception of rice and other food supplies, all Chinese commodities have been boycotted and excluded.

For another loan of 2,000,000 roubles, the Urgan pope has hypothecated to the Russians the right and monopoly to operate the Mongolian mines for fifty years, and twelve gold mines have already been marked out by the Russian experts for operation.

According to the reports from Hei-Lung-Kiang, the Russians have established a war office in Urga, which has since issued the following proclamations: That no merchant or resident shall keep arms or other weapons without the permission of the war office; that no foreigner shall be allowed to travel without a certificate from the war office; that life and property shall be protected and regulated by the war office; that all lawsuits and civil disputes shall be heard by the war office, and the Urgan princes shall have no jurisdiction over same.

The state of affairs in Urga has become hell-like. Even the Urgan princes themselves are plotting against one another, while their mutual dealings with the Russians have been entirely in bad faith. The Urgan army is simply a collection of mercenary nomadic bandits mixed with the worst characters of Mongols. Not a single day passes without seeing raping and looting by these soldiers. According to the narrations of refugees, hundreds of miles have been depopulated.

Owing to the consistent misconstruction of the Chinese good intentions by the insolent Hutukhtu, the pope of Urga, President Yuan has caused the latter to be informed that the Republic has decided to break off correspondence with the Urgan community. It has been alleged by a foreign press agency that a message from Kwang-Chen-Tze states that the Chinese troops numbering about 3,500 men of the 20th Division are moving from Liao-Yuan, Fa-Ku-Men, and Kai-Tun to Tsi-Tsi-Har. Since wild threats have been repeatedly made by the Urgan rebels, we are glad that the government has resolved to take preventive measures.

China and Russia. The negotiations of Mr. Lu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the Russian Minister in Peking, are still dragging on devoid of definite result. It seems that the

Russians will recognize the so-called suzerainty of China in Mongolia, provided that China would recognize the terms of the ignominious protocol concluded between Urga and Russia. Delay and threats were the well-known features of Russian diplomacy in Peking. It is said that the Russian Minister has stated that if the protocol be not accepted, he is afraid that some more fresh demands will be made. In deliberately prolonging his delay, the Russian Minister insisted that the question be decided in St. Petersburg. In this case, one cannot escape the presumption that in so delaying, Russia purposes to find time to lay out military preparations in Mongolia, to wait for warmer weather for expeditionary movements, and last but not least, to decide leisurely her position toward the Balkan situation. Mr. Lu has proposed that this case be submitted to the Hague, but the Russian diplomat always delayed his reply. Therefore, the general opinion is that no satisfactory result can be obtained from the negotiations. While a strict censure is being enforced in regard to our military publication, the belief is more than certain that every loyal and sensitive Chinese is remembering our Slavonic friends.



International News

By C. L. Tau (Chicago)

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICY

SOME months ago while the presidential campaign was in full swing, we predicted that the victory of the Democratic Party, would bring about an early recognition of the Chinese Republic, and a renewal of the traditional policy of mutual help, good-will, and friendship. It was not a matter of surprise therefore when we received the good news a few days ago, that the present administration had declared against the policy of the last administration with respect to the Six-tuple Loan. It is not necessary for us to point out once more the obnoxious and unjust terms of the Loan, since the present administration as well as the American public are both well-informed by this time. The last administration knew two well and heard too clearly the voice of the people, but they did not take it to heart. Theirs was to serve the interests of a group of bankers. Theirs was to curry favor with the Five Powers. The pathetic appeals of the Young Republic in the throes of dissolution fell on leaden ears, while the lame excuses from Washington reverberated over the distant hills and plains of China. What a gross political blunder!

We therefore welcome this early declaration of the present administration, and we trust that the formality of recognition will not be put off much longer. Such an act will give fresh incentive to the hosts of brave rulers of the New China, who have spent many months of hard work, disappointment, and anxiety; such an act will restore confidence to the great mass of the people who have been entertaining evil-forebodings on account of the non-recognition; such an act will make the chancellories of the Powers reconsider their selfish and unjust policy; such an act will result in incalculable benefits to America and China. We repose the utmost confidence in President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and the other members of the administration, and we believe they will do the right thing by China.

The Balkan War

In spite of reports that the Turks have been pressing upon the Powers to use their good offices to bring about the termination of the war, fighting has been going on with great

earnestness and determination, and severe weather alone has been able to interrupt active operations from time to time. The bombardment of Adrianople was terrific on the day of the resumption of hostilities, and the fire of the Bulgarians and Servians has been relentlessly kept up. The brave defenders receive the fire with equal fortitude, patience, and courage. Their brave commander gave forth the proclamation that he would hold the fort to the last.

The fall of Janina was certainly a crushing blow to the prestige of the Ottoman arms. On the other hand, it was a day never to be forgotten by the Greeks. With the fall of Salonika and Janina, the Greeks have completed a glorious campaign and more than atoned for their disgraceful flight in their former encounter with the Turks. Their joy, however, soon gave way to grief over the assassination of their king in Salonika. He was a great soldier, admired by his people.

The Montenegrins aided by the Servians are still hurling their hoofs against the fortress of Scutari. Here the Turks have been offering strong and effective resistance. The losses on both sides have been great. Surely, they are warriors worthy of their steel. It is doubtful whether the Montenegrins will ever occupy Scutari. The fall of the fortress cannot be accomplished without tremendous loss of life. Its occupation is bitterly opposed by the Austrians, who have sent a somewhat mild ultimatum to the Montenegrins that Austria will not under any condition allow the fortress of Scutari to pass into the hands of the Allies.

The Tachalja lines are still in tact. The Turkish forces are greatly reinforced, the spirits of the hoofs are very much better, and the provisions are plentiful. The Turks defy any army that dare to dislodge them from these lines. The Allies know too well the strength of these forts, and decline to risk a frontal attack. Though the Bulgarians achieved victory at the Bulair lines, yet the situation has not changed much.

War-clouds continue to hover over Europe. Austria is once more aggressive, and an accidental shot may precipitate a war involving several European Powers. The Germans are planning to increase the army by one hundred thousand more, and spend \$500,000,000 for military purposes next year. France has increased the term of service from two to three years and the increased payments on the new war equipment have met with little opposition from the nation, showing that Socialism is still far from attaining its goal in France. Roumenia is still dissatisfied, and may at any moment invade Bulgaria. Italy is ready to despatch her army and fleet at the first call. Russia has her eyes on Armenia. How can Europe convince the Orient that she is the champion of peace and that she is basking in the noon-day of civilization.

Poor, old Mexico! The prophecy of the deposed Dias is being fulfilled. Her people know little about the game of Democracy. One uprising follows after another in the twinkling of an eye. It looks as if nothing can restore order and peace in the country except the rule of a strong and stern monarch. Unhappy is the man who becomes the president of Mexico. The fate that overtook Madero will likewise fall upon Huerta and others. The northern states likewise cannot be easily pacified. Huerta's only salvation lies in his ability to gather together the various factions and unite them, a task well-nigh impossible.

* * *

RECOGNITION OF CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Many of America's best citizens are working for the recognition of the Chinese Republic. Among these John Stuart Thompson, a resident of China, for six years, has been indefatigable and has received many favorable replies. The Telegram, the Independent, the Outlook, and other journals have promised their help.

President Woodrow Wilson has written to him:

"You may be sure that my interest in the fortunes of China deep and permanent and that the subject to which you call my attention will have my very serious and thoughtful consideration."

From Colonel Harvey, editor, Harper's North Review, etc. "We are in sympathy with your belief that the time has now come for America's recognition of, and aid to the new Chinese Republic."

From Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives: "Personally I think the Chinese Republic ought to be recognized."

From Governor William Sulzer, "father" of the famous Sulzer Resolution that passed Congress, and which congratulated China of adopting republicanism: "You can rely on me to do all I can in the future, as in the past, to promote the welfare of the Chinese Republic."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie says that he is confident that the American Republic will be among the first to recognize her sister republic. Senator La Follette writes that if the question of recognizing the Chinese Republic comes before the Senate, he will support it.

Let us hope that the next issue will report the realization of our desires. (Ed.)

Chinese Student World

CHINESE STUDENTS GET PHI BETA KAPPA KEYS

AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

During the recent election of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., of nine men elected out of a registration of five thousand students, three are Chinese students. Their names are Messrs. Hu Suh, M. T. Hu, and Y. R. Chao.

We congratulate these gentlemen on their election to this distinguished society. We congratulate them for having achieved such a successful college career as is evinced by the reward of Phi Beta Kappa Keys.

We need scarcely remark that it is really an honor, great and rare, as election to this organization is based on scholarship records over a four years' course, as well as character.

Was Elected to The Tan Beta Pi.

On the same day of Phi Beta Kappa election at Cornell, we learn later that Mr. M. K. Tsen, a prominent member of the Cornell Chinese Students' Club, was elected to the Tan Beta Pi, an Engineering Honorary Society. We offer to him our hearty congratulation.

* * *

CHINESE STUDENTS AT THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

A study of the success of China's representatives at the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Manila gives prominence to the fact that St. John's University contributed largely to the list of those winning honors. Out of the total points of 36 credited to China in field, and track events 26 points were gained by past or present students of St. John's.

It is also worthy of note that in all there were eleven men on the China team who might be said to represent St. John's although several of them went to Tsing-wha Academy, Peking, last fall. Of this group only three failed to score.

This distinct success of the university which was the pioneer in introducing athletics in China reflects credit upon the physical development that has been accomplished down in Jessfield Road. The fact that other institutions including Nanking University, Peking University and others have won the remaining ten points indicates that indulgence in athletics has been pretty well introduced in China. The present honor that has fallen to St. John's will stimulate her sister schools to renewed endeavor to shine in the next Olympic games to be held in China in 1915. The appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as President of the Far Eastern Olympic Association also augurs well for the progress of athletics in China.

It will be wise for the authorities of the different schools to start training their boys now for the next Olympiad, early as it is. There is nothing so essential to turning out athletes of the first water as time and practice. A glance at the following records several of which were made at Manila by the Chinese competitors indicates what they will be able to do in two years' time, given through practice from now on. Perhaps in 1916 China may be represented in the Olympiad at Berlin.

Record of the Manila Meet.

100 Yards Run.....	10 4-5	sec.
220 " "	23 3-5	"
440 " "	56 1-5	"
880 " "	2 min. 16 1-5	"
1 Mile Run.....	5 min. 5 1-5	"
120 Yards High Hurdles.....	18	"
220 " Low "	28 3-5	"
Marathon (5 miles).....	29 min. 41 4-5	"
Running High Jump.....	5 ft., 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	in.
Standing " "	4 " 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Running Broad Jump.....	19 " 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	"
Standing " "	9 " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Discus Throw	92 " 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Shot Put	35 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Pole Vault	10 " 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	"

* * *

CHINESE STUDENTS HONOR GOODNOW.

On Monday evening, March 24, at 7:30, a Chinese dinner was given in honor of Frank Johnson Goodnow, professor of international law in Columbia University and newly appointed constitutional and legal adviser to the Republic of China, under the auspices of the Students' American chapter of the Chinese

National party, with headquarters at Columbia University. Professor John Bassett Moore, also of the university faculty and recently named as counsel of the State Department, and members of the Chinese organization were among the after dinner speakers. The dinner was held at the Garden of Cathay, No. 313 West 125th Street.

"China and Asia are going to be of increasing importance to the world as a whole," Professor Goodnow told the thirty members of the organization at the dinner. "I have always felt that in China there were enormous opportunities for tremendous influence over the entire world and that opportunity has now come."

Toasts were proposed to the Presidents of the U. S. A. and China.

* * *

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SUMMER CONFERENCE

The Ninth Annual Conference of the Eastern Section will be held in Cornell University. The choice of Cornell has been unanimously approved by the Board of Representatives.

Mr. P. C. Chang of Clark University has been chosen chairman for the Conference.

Plans are now being made for the Conference. Official announcements and information regarding it will be made in the forthcoming issues of the Monthly.

Loy Chang,
Chairman Eastern Section.

Literary Notes

The Early Agitation of the Abolition of Slavery in China. (For reference, see Hieung Yen Pao, No. 5, Feb. 1st, 1913.)

One of the silent features in the history of the Chinese civilization is the early abolition of slavery. From time remote slavery has never been a general institution in the Chinese society. As early as in the first century before the Christian era, a certain minister, called Stan, memorialized the throne that the slaves, male and female, of the royal princess be limited to two hundred, those of dukes and counts to one hundred and those of the lesser nobilities to thirty. The most important provision of this memorial is however, that their service should be legal only for three years, after which they should be set free. This limitation of service period would have at once changed the whole character of slavery, since it is permanent service, that marks slavery from indented labor.

The origin of the use of official seal. Up to the recent time the seal carved on the precious stone, whether it is official or private, has been a coveted article among the Chinese art collectors. The first use of the official seal, as far as history can tell us, dates back to about 350 B. C., when Soo Chin, the famous Chinese Cicero was said to have possessed official seals from six great states of this period. The founder of the Chin dynasty, better known as the builder of the grand wall is the first emperor that had his legal seal. It was a most beautiful blue jade of unusual size. One one size of this cubic was engraved "Long live the King." This seal was preserved from dynasty to dynasty for about one thousand years, till the fall of the second Tong dynasty when its last emperor chose his end by plunging himself into a fire with his royal seal. In many instances during this period when the nation was broiled in civil war, a rebel chief might either through chance or by intrigue get the possession of this seal and considering this as a sign of Heaven's will could rally enough force to his banner to proclaim himself as an emperor.

In Europe where the established government is comparatively a modern growth, the seal did not come into use until the beginning of the 11th century, by English King Cannought. Next to him we should put Pope Gregory VII. and Emperor Frederick Barbarossa as having used the royal seals. That of King John, which signed the famous document of 1215, is still preserved in the British museum.

Hyne Sun.

THE CHINESE MIND

By Daniel Webster Trotter

"Jeffery-Ferguson International Publicity Bureau."

EVERY mind is a product of environment. Environment supplemented by new ideas gained by mixing with the world, or the formulated doctrine of some great thinker born of the race moulds the national mind into different epochs of its development, similar to the Earth's strata, which tell the story of physical forces as they operated by cosmic law and wrote the history of their struggle in rocks and soil, which the scientist reads with reverence and awe. The laboratory of nature is a sanctum in which dwells the high priestess of universal charity. Does a geologist ever criticise a rock? Did Darwin ever undervalue a species? Does scorn ever perch upon the brow of an anatomist as his knife traces veins, nerves and muscles? The scientist stands before the tribunal of nature and seeks the laws of its universal system. Would a lawyer dare question the law as written by men when he pleads for the life of his client? He simply questions the evidence. The operation of cosmic law has its exact correspondence in the individual or national mind in whose art, tradition, religion, customs and laws we see rivers and mountains, latitude and isothermal lines and feel the trade winds of commerce; and can, like a trained scientist, read the history of an admixture of the world's ideas, or the evolution of internal forces shrouded in isolation.

The chemist, by experiment, discovers the unit power of attraction of the different elements; he combines them to use. Carbon and iron make steel. It builds our railroads and bridges. Marconi mixed ideas and sends messages without wires. His invention saves life and property. Pure gold and pure carbon in virgin form are useful only in extreme cases, but in an alloyed form their multifarious combinations serve mankind.

The Chinese mind is the crystalized idea of Confucius. Like carbon pressed by ages, it shines to-day, a diamond of the oriental world; it is quick, alert, adroit, continuous, patient, honest, loyal, unobtrusive, repeating, thrifty, and potential.

It is capable of self government. It has never bothered the Hague Conference. No nation has ever had to settle its disputes. The only internal dissensions have been caused by foreign missionaries. Its government is the oldest in the world, it is older than the Christian religion, it has endured the test of time. Their religion is embodied in works closely akin to the modern teachings and interpretation of Chris-

tianity,—that is, if the virtue of principal and the equation of things are considered instead of the personality of a "God in the Clouds," all of which Christ impressed upon his disciples. Instead of truth, Christ taught the "Virtue of Principle," by which truth might be found. He did not teach art, religion, physics, natural history, geology, astronomy, chemistry, mathematics or statecraft, but the virtue of his principle renders the mind capable of exploring any field of knowledge.

He answered the scribe as the sum total of all his doctrine, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Did not Confucius teach this? If not, is it not the living inspiration of the Chinese conscience?

* * *

THE CHINESE RIP VAN WINKLE

IN the Sung Dynasty there lived a man called Chen Chichang, whose wife was a virago whom he dreaded like a tiger. One day Su Tung-po, the poet, paid him a visit and happened to hear the wife scolding, when he wrote the following verse:

"Who is like unto the retired servant of Lung-chiu?
Sitting up at night, he discusses vague problems,
When lo! the roar of the Ho-tung lioness is heard.
His staff drops from his hand and his heart quails!"

From that time on, the saying "The roar of the Ho-tung lioness" became the classical jeer for a man who fears his wife.

Notes and Comments

By L. K. KAO

LAY UP FOR YOURSELVES TREASURES IN HEAVEN

There is no illegitimacy whatsoever in loans either between individuals or nations, so long as both parties seek to live up to the stipulations as originally agreed upon. An unsparing demand of a "pound of fair flesh," in case of default, would beyond doubt, be far from being a friendly consideration; but using a nation's battleships as collecting agents, seems to have been resorted to by the most enlightened nations of the world. It is inconceivable how conditions under which an immense loan of millions of dollars was consummated through mutual good will and friendly considerations, should end with settlements in warfare. Should the commercial gain of "interest" alone, be the motive for an international loan, then the pressing demand or interfering with one's administrative independence, on the part of the creditor, is altogether understandable if not questionable. Many a nation there are whose very existence had been ended not wholly for financial inability; yet arguments seemed to be over at hand for the justification.

Hardly two weeks had elapsed upon inauguration, the new President of the United States issued an epochmaking statement, refusing to give the American financiers the "backing" they desired in the Chinese loan of \$125,000,000, popularly known as the 'Six-Power Loan.' To have been able to make this distinctly independent step in the midst of the whirlwinds of the world's politics, required a hand morally strong that transcends all seemingly 'clever intrigues.' "Because straight is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life and few there be that find it." This deed so noble and Christlike should have astounded the most pessimistic and the degree of surprise would only be enhanced by the remarkably short period of time after Dr. Wilson had been crowned with the highest honor within the power of men. Every citizen of this great Republic can be proud, without the slightest blush, of the strong character and saintly uprightness as manifested in this action of His Excellency Woodrow Wilson.

After declining to make the request as the group of American bankers desired, in order to participate in the loan with the guarantee of support from the American Government (it was at the request of the last administration this group of bankers undertook to participate in the said loan), President Wilson lays great emphasis on the fact that "the conditions of

the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself," that the present administration does not feel that it ought to even **BY IMPLICATION** to be a party to those conditions.

A new day has dawned upon the American Nation when its upright leader deliberately refrains from following the footsteps of other Powers and a narrow and more difficult way has been set up for himself as well as his associates, in "putting himself in the other fellow's place." In the process of mutual exploitation as can be evidenced by the present high-handed politics, honor and glory be to him who having an impartial eye towards other's welfare and goes so far as to endeavor not to be involved in a project, already planned, for fear some day, it might involve **FORCIBLE INTERFERENCE IN THE FINANCIAL AND EVEN THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS** of a third Power. It is certainly refreshing when voices on all sides are striving to demonstrate the "sham" and "makebelief" of the Chinese Republic, to be told that **"the great Chinese State is just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligation to its people.** It requires a mind and a heart other than a commonplace sort to be able to distinguish between justice and injustice; between good and evil, however tempting the prospective gain notwithstanding, and into such worthy hands, the guardianship of the principles of a free and popular government was fittingly entrusted.

No better assurances of friendship and generosity could be possible, than this fair-minded and open-hearted declaration that **"The Government of the United States is not only willing, but earnestly desirous of aiding the Great Chinese People in every way that is consistent with their untrammelled development and its own immemorial principles."** The fact that **"the American interests are those of the open door—a door of friendship and mutual advantage—which coupled with Secretary Bryan's broadminded statement that the idea of the aggrandizement of any country through the disaster of another or of making the most for one country through destruction of another, should not be adhered to, spells the beginning of good will among men and a sure sign of a step further towards the highest goal in the onward march of human progress.**

"We have been proud of our industrial achievements but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through.

Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try?"

The creator of such noble utterances shall never fail to be revered, admired and worshipped, if you please. To unduly praise this act so lofty and noble as brought about by President Wilson, merely for selfish motives, would be mean and weak. In the name of humanity, we rejoice in such pure product in the person of President Wilson, result of the centuries of democratic experimentation, and challenge any who is so mean and base, to prove that this is otherwise than a "Sweet Land of Liberty."

* * *

CHINA'S TRUNK LINES.

No wiser steps could be taken than the proposed trunk line railway system, suggested by the Minister of Communications and Posts of the United Provinces of China. So far as the excellences as a means of communication, the world will yet resort to the method of steam transportation, for some time to come. It is still fresh to our memory that the late Manchu Dynasty which reigned through right of conquest over the Chinese affairs for a period of wellnigh three long centuries, was wrecked on the rugged rocks of nationalization of the Chinese Railroads. The question of governmental monopoly of railway transportation, pure and simple, is to all intents and purposes, a measure that entails more advantage than harm. The fact that the transportation facilities of the leading nations of Europe are owned by the State and one of the most popular questions in this country today, is centered on the point whether or not all the different systems should be under governmental control, if not owned by the State, is in harmony with rather than antagonistic to the principle of national monopoly of transportation facilities.

Strange to say that the party which was practically responsible for the overthrow of the late Administration on the thorny episode of railway nationalization, should be the person to consider and to carry through the task of unifying all the railroad systems. Hence he who attempts to place the immediate cause of the Manchu downfall should seek elsewhere than in the person of his Excellency Sheng Hsuan Hwai and his scheme of railway nationalization.

In view of the immense amount of funds necessary for railway construction; its maintenance and operation, the importance of a uniform system in all the technicalities connected with engineering works as well as administrative efficiency,

cannot be over estimated. Needless to say that railroad will ever prove a powerful instrument in the problem of land reclamation, emmigration and proper distribution of products of various descriptions and lastly, of unifying the diverse interests of the remotest parts of the country—in other words, railroading is capable of bringing about a national consciousness as no other agency or agencies possibly can.

In the season of her strenuous work in reforms of numerous characters, may the young Republic have SUCCESS and may all well-wishers of her lend a helping hand, toward carrying the onerous task into completion; thus hastening the day when all will be able to see as President Wilson sees that "ALL OUR INTEREST ARE THOSE OF THE OPEN DOOR—A DOOR OF FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL ADVANTAGE," regardless of Time and Place as well as People.

The trunk lines proposed are four in number, viz., two running north and south and two running east and west, through the country. They are: (1) The central longitudinal line beginning from Mongolia running through Peking and Shansi, turning southward to Hankow and thence to Kowloon. Peking is to be the centre of this line; (2) the eastern longitudinal line, beginning from Manchuria passing through Chihli, Shantung, Kiangau and Chekiang and ultimately reaching Fukien and Kwangtung; (3) the northern latitudinal line, beginning from Haichow (Kiangsu), passing through Honan and Tungkuan and Kansu and thence to Ihli, meeting the central Asiatic Railway; (4) the central latitudinal line, beginning at the Nanking terminus of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, passing through Wuchang, entering Szechuan.

* * *

WHO SHALL LIVE UP TO THE GREAT TRUST?

One of the great assets in the qualities of the Chinese people that contributed toward making the Revolution possible, is beyond doubt, that of national consciousness. An individual or a nation, the composite whole of many individuals or legalized—defies the idea of any hostility, threatening to do mischief from within or without.

With the advent of the Republican form of Government, there have come forth different parties, each advocating a distinct method of procedure upon which the governmental affairs are to be conducted, same as we have in this country. This is

necessary and almost indispensable if the best results are to be desired. In view of the short period of time of the Republic's existence, when hostile influences are most likely and easily, brought to bear, the position of our Senators as well as Representatives, although being envious, their task is a difficult one. Upon their shoulders lies the responsibility of safeguarding the Nation's fate and on them are being focused the vigilant eyes of the world, wondering if they would "make good."

The foundation of a popular government for the Chinese people has been laid through the painful and untiring efforts of such men as our former provisional President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Huang Shing and Vice-President Li Yuan Hung. It should be the desire of our new legislative officers to uphold and sustain all that has been achieved, or what is already in possession of the people; and to erect thereon, one of the few edifices, promising to bestow freedom as well as equality, the world has ever seen. To be sure to expect of our representatives within their term of office the completion of the entire structure will be anything but reasonable; but we shall cherish one of the sweetest hopes that this set of the Nation's selected ones, would be worthy of the people's confidence in making such laws as would bring blessings to the Nation as well as the People.

While wishing our new Representatives and Senators god-speed and happiness, the following lines are sincerely dedicated for their guidance which being utterances of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the greatest Republic, the United States of America:

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the trust? Who dares call upon us to say what we will?

* * *

CHINA'S BUDGET.

In our last issue of the Monthly, there has been published a brief schedule of obligations of the Chinese Government for the year ending June, 1913. It is considered very fortunate to have been able to obtain a copy of China's Budget, together with even a fuller statement of the obligations of the Central Government to parties both foreign and domestic. The Budget contains estimates for the period from January-June, 1913, and which compilation was only possible with the re-establishment of orderly conditions, through the country:



SYRACUSE CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

From left to right: Standing: B. Chen, W. C. Chu, F. T. Liang, R. Y. Lo, H. S. Chow.
Sitting: W. P. Lo, C. L. Shu, Miss N. F. Wang, J. F. Tang, H. M. Au, W. Y. Chun, S. Y. Li, F. S. Sze.

Revenue.

(1)	Board of Foreign Affairs.....	\$18,440.00
(2)	“ “ Finance	2,679,169.39
(3)	“ “ Education	89,912.02
(4)	“ “ Agricultural and Forestry	14,530.97
(5)	“ “ Communications and Posts.....	276,280.00
(6)	Total Revenue of Provinces to be remitted to Board of Finance.....	18,551,846.07
(7)	Total Revenue from various Maritime Customs	29,706,701.55
		\$51,336,880.00

Expenses.

(1)	Board of For. Affairs....	\$1,579,355.60	\$453,787.00
(2)	“ “ Interior	1,835,190.81	300,500.64
(3)	“ “ Finance	96,948,848.76	3,867,103.19
(4)	“ “ Education	2,238,801.00	4,048,850.00
(5)	“ “ War		
(6)	“ “ Navy	1,724,954.00	8,229,250.00
(7)	“ “ Justice	740,448.40	361,587.00
(8)	“ “ Agr. & For....	1,369,228.12	1,545,325.00
(9)	“ “ Ind. & Com....	13,319,656.00	110,000.00
(10)	“ “ Com. & Posts...	437,431.74	102,066.00
		\$110,193,914.43	\$19,018,468.83

This shows a shortage of \$77,875,503.26.

* * *

In addition to the expenditures, there are the foreign and domestic loan obligations which have to be met in the first half year of 1913. These amount to \$79,199,844.91, made up of the following sums:

I	(1)	Foreign Loans.....	\$32,951,467.00	
	(2)	Indemnity Loan.....	16,118,433.00	
	(3)	Provisional advances from the Group.....	17,645,600.00	
	(4)	Foreign Short Period Loans	10,044,342.00	
				\$76,759,842.00
II	(1)	Domestic Short Period Loans	\$1,090,475.00	
	(2)	Domestic Public Loans	1,349,527.91	
				2,440,002.91
Grand Total				\$79,199,844.91

Correspondence

Racial Prejudice.

(To illustrate the extreme good fortune of our Republic and our people in having in this country a Society with the avowed purpose of championing Chinese interests, we reproduce a strong letter of protest sent by the officers of the China Society of America to the Governor of Ohio, condemning the proposed legislation of a viciously discriminating character.—Ed.)

Enterprise, Florida, March 15th, 1913.

Governor Cox,

Columbus, Ohio.

Your Excellency:

My attention has just been called to "H. B. No. 27," being "a bill to amend Section 11181 of the General Code, and provide what persons may enter into a marriage contract" which, after stating the ages, etc., when persons may marry, contains the following clause: "Provided, however, that the inter-marriage of white persons with negroes.....or with Chinamen, their living together as man and wife in this State, is hereby prohibited."

I think it will require no argument to convince Your Excellency of the injustice of this measure, founded as it is on the prejudice of ignorance. You will note that the Chinese are the only ones included in the list of Mongolians who are forbidden to marry with the white,—the Koreans and Japanese being omitted. The only two instances of marriage between Americans and Chinese—that have come under my personal knowledge are those of the Rev. Dr. Pott, President of St. John's College, Shanghai, who married a Chinese and who bore him eight children—the other, Rev. Huie Kin, who was united to an American, and by whom he had eleven children. Both marriages were ideally happy ones, and all the progeny are vigorous and healthy. The China Society of America protests against the passage of the bill—(H. B. No. 27). If enacted at all, it should be so amended as to include all Oriental races, and not be characterized by invideous and outrageous distinctions.

Respectfully yours,

Louis Livingston Seaman, President.
Hua Chuen Mei, Secretary.

BOSTON CHINESE MISSION

Boston, Mass., April 2, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Nyi:

May I suggest that you publish in your columns the following note of appreciation?

"We, the undersigned, acting in behalf of the Chinese Mission Study Class of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, wish to record our appreciation and that of the students, for the delightful entertainment lately given by members of the Chinese Club of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by Miss Hu of Wellesley and Dr. New of Harvard.

Such an entertainment cannot but bring us into closer sympathy with China and her people, increase our admiration for the ability of her young women and young men, and quicken us in our efforts to serve in every way possible our sister Republic. We trust that your students, when they return to their home, will take with them in the future even more than they have in the past, only the best our civilization offers, and above all, a broad and deep Christianity.

Very sincerely,

Grace B. Corbett,
Thomas M. Sineweaver,
Norton A. Kent.

* * *

CO-OPERATION

The members of the Chinese Students' Alliance are earnestly requested to pay their annual membership dues \$3.00 for 1912-1913 to the Section Treasurer as early as possible.

Their addresses are:

Mr. H. K. Chow (East. Sec.)	Mr. T. Y. Tam (Mid-West Sec.)
242 W. Newton St., Boston, Mass.	605 S. Thayer St., Ann Arbor,
Mr. S. L. Lee (West),	Michigan.
2247 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.	

Literary

A BRIEF SURVEY OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY, OR CONSULAR JURISDICTION IN NON- CHRISTIAN LANDS

By Peng Chun Chang

INTRODUCTORY

A word will suffice to explain the purpose of this paper. It does not claim originality or profundity. It is simply a brief survey of an international practice. Such a practice obtains in China, and forms one of the most shorny problems she has to solve. In order to get an intelligent view of a matter which concerns our country so intimately, some knowledge as to what is, seems to be desirable, if not indispensable: hence this explanation.

I.

Extraterritoriality, or Consular Jurisdiction in non-Christian lands, strictly speaking, is not within the pale of international law. Hall, in speaking of extra-territorial jurisdiction as enjoyed by subjects or citizens of Christian countries in non-Christian lands, remarks: "These privileges properly find no place in works on International Law, because they exist only by special agreement with countries which are incompetent to set precedents in International Law." Hershey in his new book on "The Essentials of International Public Law," says, in regard to the same subject: "Since this highly complicated and technical subject forms no part of International Law proper, but is based mainly upon treaties, it has not been deemed necessary to enter upon a detailed discussion of it in the text." So he gives it only half a dozen lines in discussion. Technically, then, extraterritoriality is extra-legal.

But the fact that it is not within the pale of International Law, proper does not affect the existence of such as practice as extraterritorially. It exists as an extensive exemption from the operation of the local law, enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of nations possessing European civilization in countries of non-European civilization, chiefly in the East, owing to diversities in law, custom, and social habits. It is generally secured by special treaties, and its exercise is usually regulated by the legislation of the countries to whose citizens or subjects the privilege belongs. Under this system, jurisdiction is exercised

by foreign officials, the diplomatic and consular officers, over persons of their own nationality. Such a practice, through extra-legal in its nature, is now prevailing in Turkey, Egypt, Persia, the Barbary states, and China. Until July 17, 1899, Japan was included in the list, but at that date by treaty stipulations with the christian powers she was released from that regime.

Many arguments have been advanced by those who maintain that such a practice should be continued and enlarged, because of the peculiar laws and customs of the non-christian countries. The minister of United States to Turkey, in giving an account of the "sacred law," which controlled the administration of justice in that Empire, reports:

"In the category of the inadmissible witnesses, I find the following: Players of backgammon;wine drinkers and pork-eaters, because of the prohibition in the Koran; so of those who eat bread in the street; so of those who utter blasphemies against Mahomet and his disciples; So the testimony of a woman counts for but half; that is to say, two women are required to make one witness." Mr. Cushing, the first American minister to China, referring to the non-christian countries, wrote: "As between them and us, there is no community of ideas, no common law of nations, no interchange of good offices;" and he stated that it would not be safe to commit to them the lives and liberties of citizens of the United States. For these and other reasons, the extraterritorial jurisdiction has been upheld and is therefore retained.

The study of this jurisdiction is extremely interesting, even for a brief survey. How was such a jurisdiction originated? Its history and its development. What are the general principles and practices? And then the prospect of the abolition of such an extra-legal practice. A thorough discussion of these topics would call for laborious research and the writing of a book. Being limited by time, I shall only try to give a brief survey as the title prescribes.

II.

Extraterritoriality is a survival of the antiquated conception of personal sovereignty. When there was a King of the English, rather than a King of England, the jurisdiction, naturally was, in essence, personal instead of territorial. It means the establishment of an imperium in imperio. It means the legal recognition of the existence of a foreign colony in a native state whose members remain "immissible," and whose sovereignty is considered to be unimpaired. As defined by Secretary Frelinghuysen in his letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign affairs, in 1882. Extra-

territoriality is "the national sovereignty of law, being transferred bodily into a foreign soil and made applicable to citizens and subjects of its own nationality dwelling there."

Such being the nature of extraterritoriality, let us now see where and when it acquired its origin.

The origin of extraterritoriality is comparatively ancient. During the two or three centuries before the discovery of America, the North Italian cities of Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Florence and other western cities of Marseilles and Barcelona obtained from the Greek Emperors at Constantinople and later from the Mohamedan conquerors, charters for the protection of their commerce and for the exemption from the local jurisdiction of their merchants residing in the Levant. It was more due to the racial antipathies and religious jealousies between the Latin merchants and the Greeks, than to anything else. That the original jurisdiction of the consul office was perpetuated long after it had its political significance in the best.

The coming of the Mohamedans also increased the necessity for extraterritoriality. The Mohamedan law was closely connected with their religion. To the Mohamedans, the concession of extraterritoriality was not an indication of their inferiority in civilization to the christian nations of the west. The Mohamedan Courts were unwilling to interfere with, and to administer to, the affairs of people, who, to their eyes, were not only enemies, but religiously unclean.

In this manner, the practice became more and more, as a rule rather than as an exception for the Christian consuls in Mohamedan lands to exercise jurisdiction over their own citizens or subjects. The charters which were originally granted to the Italian Republics, consisted of articles or "capitula" acquired the name of "capitulation,"—a term now in use to denote the early treaties—treaties made before the 19th century—by which Turkey conceded extraterritoriality to the nations of the western world.

These capitulations have formed the precedents for the treaty provisions of extraterritorial rights, made between the nations of the West with the nations of the East, after the barriers of the Orient were thrown open. Thus at the end of Opium War, 1842, the treaty between China and Great Britain provided that jurisdiction over British subjects in China was reserved in the British consuls, situated in the five "Treaty Ports." Such provisions were extended to treaties between other Western nations and China, and the other Eastern nations, such as Japan, Korea and Siam.

Thus we see, extraterritoriality began in the Levant by the Italian Republics, and was gradually extended to the whole Turkish Empire, and to the Far East.

III.

While extraterritoriality is everywhere, an exception to the ordinary principle of international law which asserts the exclusive jurisdiction of every nation within the limits of its own territory, and all extraterritorial jurisdiction must be founded upon treaty provisions, the principles, however, differ, as being practiced in Turkey and in China. In the Mohamedan lands, extraterritoriality is based on ancient custom as well as on provisions in the so-called capitulations, while it was established in China simply by treaties. Naturally then the practices should differ. Moore in his *International Law Digest*, remarks: "Of these practices the principal one is that of the protection granted by the consuls of treaty powers to the citizens of other treaty powers or to the citizens of non-treaty powers, or even to natives, not by the mere exercise of good offices, but by assimilation of the person protested to the nationality of the protector." In other words, in Mohamedan states, foreigners of whatever Christian nation (and even sometimes natives), whether subjects of treaty powers or not, are by immemorial custom permitted to enjoy extraterritorial privileges through the system of consular protection, while in the states of the Far East, especially as these privileges are founded upon special treaty stipulations, and grounded upon differences more of government than of religion, no such system has been established. Moore further gives case after case to show that foreigners in the Far East who are not subjects or citizens of treaty powers are not entitled to extraterritorial privileges.

In Eastern states, the practice is carried on according to the following general rules: (Wilson and Tucker).

"(1) Penal matters. If a native commits a crime against a foreigner, he is generally tried in the local court. If a foreigner commits a crime against a native, he is generally tried in the consular court of his state. If a foreigner commits a crime against a foreigner of another nationality, he is generally tried in the consular court of the injured foreigner. If both parties to the crime are of the same nationality, the offenders are tried in the court of their own state. If the crime is a grave one, such as murder, sentence cannot be passed without the sanction of the home government, in some cases the offender is sent for trial.

"(2) Civil matters. In cases involving a foreigner and a native, the trial is generally by agents of the two countries. In cases involving subjects of the same state, their consular court has jurisdiction. In cases involving foreigners of different nationalities the consular court of the defendant has jurisdiction. In cases involving large interests, there is an appeal from the Consular to the higher court of the state."

Generally speaking, the exemption of the alien from the operation of the local law is not complete, since he is as a rule defendant upon that law for the redress of injuries, civil and criminal, received in the hands of the natives of the country. The jurisdiction of the Ministers and Consuls is usually limited to jurisdiction against persons of their own nationality. In this sense, nationality operates as a limitation upon the jurisdiction.

In particular, however, practices differ. Thus in Turkey, there grew out a usage that, in cases involving only foreigners, a mixed commission should be set up for each case as it arose, and should consist of two judges chosen by the legation of the defendant's nationality and one by that of the plaintiff. Over controversies in which a Turkish subject appears either as plaintiff or as defendant, the Turkish Government reserves jurisdiction, but has to go by the provisions of the treaty.

In Egypt, difficulties of jurisdiction were solved in another manner. On the initiative of the Khedive, most of the Powers in 1875 agreed upon an organization of International Courts in Egypt for mixed cases. The courts began their functions in 1876. They are in the main competent for mixed civil cases; mixed criminal cases of grave importance remaining under the jurisdiction of the national consuls. There are three International Courts of first instance—namely, at Alexandria, Cairo and Ismaila, and one International Court of Appeal at Alexandria. The tribunals of first instance are each composed of three natives and four foreigners; the Court of Appeal is composed of four natives and seven foreigners.

In China, all mixed cases in which a Chinese is a defendant, are always tried by a Chinese judge, the consul of the foreigner plaintiff being allowed to be present in court, and to assist in bringing evidence before the magistrate. As to cases between foreigners, the rule of suing in the defendant's court has been generally applied.

The practice in China, naturally interests us more than that in any other country. For those readers who are particularly interested in the minute workings of extra-territoriality in China, I refer to Dr. W. V. K. Koo's study on "Aliens in China," published in the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, a creditable piece of work by one of our own students.

IV.

Having thus briefly traced the practice of extra-territoriality, we might now think for a moment as to when this extra-legal practice will come to an end, and whether it is

possible to hasten the abolition. Before we infer any conclusion from experience, let us look at the attitude of the non-christian lands, in which the practice obtains.

In its historical beginnings, the grant of extraterritorial jurisdiction was not considered a disparagement to the sovereignty of the state that granted it. The conception of sovereignty as territorial is relatively modern, and as I have pointed out, extraterritoriality is a surviving form of the conception of sovereignty as personal. This conception of personal allegiance continued much longer in the Eastern states than in the states of Western Europe. In this way, the rulers in the Levant, where extraterritoriality had its origin, thought that the merchants were Italians by allegiance, and that they were satisfied when the traders paid their taxes. So also in China and Japan, the Europeans when they had paid taxes on their trade, were regarded as having given satisfactory recognition of the sovereigns of those countries. In the early years of western intercourse with countries of the Far East there was less pride on the part of Oriental sovereigns in preserving their territorial jurisdiction. China appeared to have desired to retain extraterritorial jurisdiction; Japan to have yielded for the sake of convenience. Before the middle of the 19th century in Turkey, no thought of extraterritoriality as a disparagement to the sovereignty of the Sultans, was in evidence; in fact, they were unwilling to interfere with the litigations of the "unclean" Christians. So we see that extraterritoriality as a disparagement is a comparatively modern conception.

But as soon as this conception was inaugurated, as soon as extraterritoriality was considered as an infringement of the native sovereignty, it seemed as though that it would be swept out of existence in an early date. But there still remains the "incompatibility of habits of thought on all legal and moral questions" of the East and the West. But the East is changing fast. Perhaps, Turkey will be the last one to get rid of this extra-legal practice, because she is the most unwilling to alter her religious conceptions of law and justice. Japan already made the precedent, which fast shows that the treaty powers are ready, though reluctant, to consent to the abolition of extraterritoriality, if a system of justice can be assured. And China, under the new regime of the Republic, has already enforced her new code of laws, and reformed the procedure of her courts.

The traditional American policy in respect to extraterritoriality is clearly shown in the treaty provisions with Corea and China (treaty with Corea of May 22, 1888, article 4; treaty with China of October 8, 1903, article 15), in which the United States expressly agrees to relinquish extraterritorial

privileges as soon as the judicial administration of these countries shall be so reformed as to warrant safety and justice to the American citizens residing there.

The other powers are not less unwilling at least when they do not harbour any selfish political ends. In the draft convention of compulsory arbitration, submitted to the first commission at the Second Hague Conference in 1907, extraterritorial rights and privileges were expressly excluded,—which meant that no nation could be compelled to arbitrate in matters in regard to extraterritorial rights and privileges “on the basis of respect for law.” But upon motion of China and the other nations in which extraterritoriality obtains, seconded by United States, Germany and Russia, the provision was stricken from the draft. Although the convention of compulsory arbitration, at last, fell through, the fact that certain Western Powers seconded the motion to strike out the particular provision in regard to extraterritorial rights from the draft, shows that they are not wholly indifferent towards the extra-legal practice of extraterritoriality.

All these go to show that the day is dawning, when justice will reign supreme among nations, when the so-called strong Powers will evolve out of their adolescent aggressiveness and treat the weaker military nations on the basis of equality and right, and when the extra-legal practice of extraterritoriality will exist no more. I say, the day is **dawning**, because there is only the tendency. The world, however, will never witness the Golden Peace, as dreamed of by the enthusiastic peace—advocates, until, as Spencer pointed out, the equilibration of energy among nations can be attained.

* * *

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

By M. H. Li.

The time of awakening is come, and the nation with her 400,000,000 people, 4,000,000 square miles, and immense, undeveloped, yet well-conserved natural resources, is now entering upon a new era. Political democracy has consciously or unconsciously brought forward the idea of economic evolution, and given a new life to the societies and industries of China—a young Republic which is ready to exert her vast influence in the Far East and to contribute her natural gifts for the international welfare.

No place in the world can compare with China. In China, the enormous amount of mineral wealth has not been utilized to any great extent, the industrial qualities of the people with their moral attitude towards the employers insure a sound and efficient labor condition, and the honesty, justice and old-fashioned uprightness of the merchants, makes for beneficial competition in the foreign market. The rapid restoration to order after the establishment of the Chinese Republic is enough to convince everybody that the development of the Chinese industries will exhibit the same phenomena and perhaps even more favorably.

Democracy has been the accepted principle in religion, government, business, industries and education; the democratic idea of government came into existence in every Chinese mind simultaneously with the democratic idea of industries. The well-known Chinese boycott, which took place nearly ten years ago, was but a reaction towards the exclusion and ill-treatment of our laborers abroad. The fight against the Kianysn and Chekiang Railway loans was sufficient demonstration of public sentiment for economic liberty. The redemption of the Tung Kwan copper mines called forth the exhaustive energy of a whole province for complete control of its natural wealth. While the sailing of a Japanese cruiser in Chinese waters without due notification resulted in another boycott which was more formidable than before. One might infer that these instances had already cast a shadow of the political revolution of 1911. I do not know whether our people have carried out the democratic ideas too far; but since by that time the people as well as the foreigners had no faith in the old government, the ignorance on one hand and the irresponsibility on the other exerted their combined ruinous effects, not only upon the local industries, but also on the world industries.

Now with the establishment of the popular government, our people are resorting to better social conditions, and comprehending the fact that the world economy is independent. The development of Chinese industries will not be a selfish motive, but is a means to maintain our sacred liberty as insured by the Republican form of Government, and to promote the social welfare for the benefit of humanity.

This is not merely a theoretical deduction, but has already become a fact. The construction of 70,000 miles of railways in ten years is the plan advocated by Dr. Sun Nat Sen, in which both Chinese and foreign capitals are anxiously invited. Industries will be local, stagnant, minute and inefficient, if there are no transportation facilities, for transportation is the first and important element that every producer or consumer has to deal with, and it is the controlling factor of the distribution

of commodities and wealth. Instead of transporting coal to ore deposits for metallurgical purposes, we should ship iron ores to coal regions, because the transportation of coal incurs more cost and inconvenience than that of ore. At the beginning of the economic, social and industrial reconstruction, speedy completion of the trunk lines has already met with the approval of public opinion. The proposal to restore the Hwai River to a proper condition was made with a view to stamp out the calamities that the river has caused since it followed its present course, as well as to facilitate transportation. Chinese merchants abroad have sent their representatives to undertake the project of constructing the national highways and street car systems. The reorganization of the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company at Shanghai, will soon increase the shipping capacity. Reduction of charges for sending message by telegraph, and proposal to install wireless stations in chief cities are other examples to improve the public utilities. These unusual undertakings all come after the present political revolution; the progressive new China has already shown to the world that her transportation system will be complete in the near future for the development of both social and industrial activities.

It is important for a nation to have absolute control over the industries of the primary products, by which I mean coal and iron. Statistics have shown that China possesses such deposits of coal as to supply the whole world for 2,000 years according to the present rate of consumption. Iron mines are found nearly in every province. The question of fuel has engaged the attention of nearly all engineers and economists; and we have from time to time heard of the warning of coal exhaustion. China does not want to monopolize these abundant gifts of nature, but on the other hand does not wish to see herself embarrassed by losing them.

The development of iron industry in China, though in its infancy, has already reaped creditable results, such as supplying steel rails for the construction of railways, and exporting pig iron to other countries. In order to make China a manufacturing nation, what kind of prime movers, such as steam, gas and electricity, could not be generated by burning coal, and what kind of machinery could not be built of steel and iron?

One may refer to the last November issue of the 'Outlook' in which was an editorial concerning the present industrial condition of China. Among the new enterprises, there are included a new spinning factory at Shanghai, with 20,592 spindles, and a brick factory at Canton with up-to-date British machinery capable of turning out 40,000 bricks per day.

The Board of Commerce and Labor, to obtain a full account of our hidden treasury, has started the geological survey with the following four objects in view:

- (1) Geological and mineral qualities of the mines.
- (2) Extent of their areas.
- (3) Quantity of ore that can be obtained.
- (4) Necessary description as to the nature of the mines.

The salt monopoly, after being successfully reorganized, will increase the revenues and improve the living condition of those pitiful salt workers. It thus seems that the industrial China has just got on its right path, and its future brilliancy can soon be perceived.

But industry is waiting for capital, and capital is waiting for excellent engineers. The petroleum fields of Shansi and Shensi are considered as one of the inviting enterprises. It begins to be probable that the areas between 30° to 40° N. lat and 102° to 112° E. log. May eventually develop into a petroleum-producing territory of some importance. Although years ago the local government tried to organize a company of native merchants to develop it, that matter was unfortunately delayed. Now the Yen-Chiang petroleum mine, so well-known to us, is said to be mortgaged. If China has enough money and speculative capitalists, or provides better means to introduce foreign capital, she then can start all the industries. Moreover, as to engineers, a certain mining company in Canton, after being successfully established, bought machines of the best type to begin the business. But on account of having no experienced machinists, it had to ship crude ore to England for refining, while the machinery was left to rust. Then, also we find only operating engineers, but hardly any organizing engineers. As an organizing engineer, he must be capable of economically and safely planning for the general field of the factory, changing things to suit the necessary conditions and understanding every detail in the engineering work. He must also know that certain inventive method has its revolutionary character, and is able to change industries. It takes twenty years to train an expert by education, practice, observation and experience; it takes at least five years to conceive a process and develop it in successful operation.

Many have asked the question: Is China going to face an industrial revolution? China, not like England that has vast foreign trade, will not introduce the factory system for every industry all of a sudden, and the handicraftsmen will not be all thrown out of work. But on the other hand, China, not like

the United States, will have no opportunities to introduce the modern manufacturing method at the very beginning without impairing those small scale mechanics. The industrial change in China will be between a revolution and an evolution. Traveling in Germany, one will see houses still doing some textile and dyeing work. The same traveler will also find in France individuals doing painting and weaving separately. Silk-Weavers, metal-workers, wood-sawyers and shoemakers are just as efficient when they work in small shops as in large factories, so far as the cheapness of labor is concerned. In order to have the industrial development of China beneficial to all classes, the factory system and the handicraft system must co-exist. Chinese Government is now wise enough to encourage agriculture. Of course, agriculture is the most skillful profession of the Chinese. The Board of Agriculture and Forestry has delegated men to examine the forestry, and plan for the general organization of the forest service, the scape, divisions and policies. This one instance sufficiently shows that consideration of different phases is taken for the industrial development, which will not take care of one thing and ruin the others.

The recent Central Conference of Labor and Commerce, which was held in Peking, marked the first day to draw the curtain on the industrial stage for the present generation. Chairman of this Conference laid great emphasis on the problem of capital, for China does possess efficient labor and able entrepreneur. Details will not be given here. However, I am afraid that our people may have not paid so much attention as the foreigners have, as some special delegates were sent by foreign countries to see the procedures of that conference.

Labor union is another question which China will have to deal with, although there is little tendency for it to grow. Labor problem involves political, economic, social and moral issues. Industrial warfare is bad for all; industrial stability and peace are necessary to all. From the beginning of the industrial development, we must provide better means to avoid the conflict between labor and capital.

In conclusion, I should say that the industrial development of China must be taken up by efficient economists and efficient engineers. The method of scientific management will deserve special attention. If the world sees that the Chinese people have strong faith in the new Government, and if the world understands that industry is the only means to maintain the new Republic, and that it has great effect upon the social conditions at large, the industrial development of China is not only a national asset, but also an international asset.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS

By Hon. T. T. Wang, Director of Chinese Educational Mission

THE truest test of civilization is not the census or the size of cities nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.—Emerson.

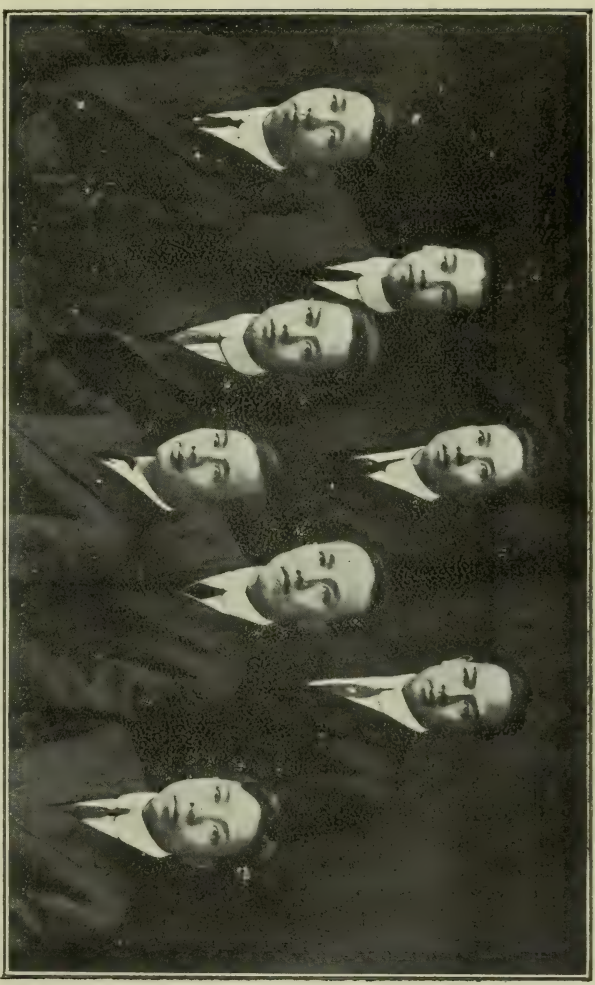
China has produced men who have illustrated to the world her civilization from the ancient to the modern times, but her stagnation in the last few centuries has resulted in her falling behind other nations in the path of progress. It was to prepare the way for her fulfillment of the modern conditions of life that Dr. Yung Wing first conceived the idea of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States of America. I think that, on an occasion like this, it is fitting to do honor to his memory as one of the noble sons of China. After fifty-eight years of loyal service, ten of which were devoted to the education of the Chinese students in America, he died in Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1912. In studying his life, we cannot but be impressed with his high ideal of life, his intense patriotism, his courage and perseverance in his effort and work for the welfare of his country. For a young Chinese graduate of an American university, who had been entirely out of touch with his country, to go back to China with the object of carrying out his educational scheme, in the face of the tremendous conservative forces at work in those days, it was, to say the least, visionary, but he succeeded after sixteen years' patient waiting for an opportunity. His plan was, however, brought to an abrupt end, but the seed was sown and he lived to see the resuscitation of his scheme on a larger scale after the Boxer Trouble of 1900, when thousands of students were sent to Japan, and hundreds to Europe and America for acquiring the best that the world could offer for the uplifting of our country.

To transplant in China the western civilization in the best and highest sense is then the duty of the Chinese students. Mr. Bryan defines civilization as the harmonious development of the human race, physically, mentally, and morally—not the development of all along one line, or the development of a few along all lines, but the full and well-rounded development of all in body, mind and heart. If we accept this definition in the light of our education, we at once feel our great responsibilities—responsibilities, it seems at times, too heavy for us to bear, for the future of our country depends on our success in working out her destiny. It would be a stupendous task to educate the teeming millions of China, develop her vast re-

sources, introduce many innovations and reforms, political, economic, religious, social, in character, but the work must be done and within a limited space of time. Our students, therefore, must be so equipped as to be able to bear the brunt of our country's struggle for existence; for, however small their number may be in proportion to the great task before them, their trained energies, their lofty aims, and *esprit de corps* will overcome all difficulties and remove every obstacle in the way of progress, like a well directed fire; every shot counts and takes effect.

The conditions were never so favorable as they are now. The old prejudices have been swept away, and the new foundation is being laid for the ushering in of the new order of things. To show how difficult it was to effect a change in what we considered long ago as insignificant, I may mention that the removal of the queue was not sanctioned till towards the close of the Revolution, though the question had been discussed and debated upon for years. Again, the proposal to appoint men of abilities and qualifications to responsible official positions, irrespective of their rank, was not carried out until recently, thereby removing the chief source of official corruption. The tremendous changes in China have the tendency to break down prejudices in other directions, which means that the work of the Chinese students in future will be more effective and lasting and yet their responsibilities increase with their opportunities.

Think of the possibilities of the future, and of the part you are to play in bringing about their realization. There may not be so much superstition attached to the problem of unearthing the hidden treasures of our country. And little or no opposition may be offered to the construction of a network of railways throughout the length and breadth of its vast territory. But it is up to our students as technical men, to so apply their knowledge, skill and experience as to achieve the most in the minimum of time. Their success will inspire such confidence in their fellow-countrymen that they will not hesitate to invest in their enterprise. Our schools, colleges, and universities will thrive and bear fruit when they are under the charge of men and women who will make teaching their life-work. Commerce will grow side by side with the development of various industries and manufactures under efficient management. Our political institutions are being reconstructed, and if our students will do their utmost towards making them permanent institutions, the new form of government will be a noble heritage to the future generation. Social reforms will not be neglected, when our people are taught to work for the well-being of the whole nation. Our scholars



STANFORD CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

Top Row from left to right: Ralph B. Wong, N. C. Ho, A. P. Low.
Bottom Row from left to right: Jas. O. Yapp, Wah S. Lee, M. C. Fong, B. J. Yim, O. Y. Nam.

GRANT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

of old have failed, because their knowledge was so limited that it was more for adornment than for service to their fellow-men, and it was acquired for its own sake and nothing more. Our students in realizing the futility of their labor should quicken to the right conception of the new knowledge which finds the source of growth in its application to the problems of every-day life, the vital issues of the day, and the development of all that is essential to the welfare and prosperity of a nation.

On July 30 of this year, Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan passed away after an illustrious reign of forty-three years. The world honors him as one of the great rulers, whose genius for government, as pointed out by President Taft, was shown in his selection of generals, admirals and statesmen who have reflected glory on the Japanese nation. They have made Japan what she is to-day, occupying the front rank of the great nations of the day. There has been no greater event in the history of Japan—nay of the world—in recent years, than the Russo-Japanese War, which was more than a war. It was a triumph of science—a striking result of the most effective reforms Japan had instituted during the previous three decades, but it was more. The successful issue of this great struggle revealed a great motive-force in the outburst of the intense patriotism of her people, so strong that they dared do all and suffer all, even death itself. High and low, in the discharge of duty in every walk of life, the same love of country fills every breast and the people regard nothing as humiliating which will serve their purpose in fulfilling their duty towards their country, and the result is the marvellous transformation of the whole nation within such a comparatively short period of time.

As students, we should learn without prejudice, and should always be open to convictions. Knowledge is not all that we need. We must not only observe and discover the inherent powers and qualities which shape the actions of the people of the different nations, but also strive to acquire them for the attainment of similar results. Yet in our strivings, we are apt to let our imagination carry us into the realm of impossibilities, or so far into the future that our aims are at best impracticable for years to come, though we may have the best of intentions to serve our country. The present situation in China demands that our people should unite in working for one definite and great purpose; that of making our Republic, a great achievement of this century. We cannot expect perfection in the beginnings. Democracy is a growth, and it would be unreasonable to insist upon the early realization of our ideal in its entirety. We should work together on

broad principles, leaving the details for consideration as they are gradually worked out to meet the needs of our people. If we waste our time in wrangling over petty details and unimportant formalities to the neglect of the essential, we by so much undermine the foundation of the new fabric. In short, this is no time for politicians and dreamers, as China needs men of great executive powers and constructive abilities to steer the new ship of state to her safe moorings. Students preparing for their life-work should bear this in mind, as it also applies to other organizations and enterprises which have for their object the development of all that contributes to the success of the new China with her new aspirations. Our motto should be: The transformation of China along all lines of progress within the next decade. It should, therefore, be the duty of every loyal citizen of the new Republic to see that this is accomplished in a way highly creditable to our people.

Finally, so much stress has been laid on the technical education of our students that it seems necessary to urge timely preparation for their part in the moral reformation of our country, and in this preparation, we must have high ideals, with determination to attain to those details. It has been said that knowledge of a man's ideals is the key to his character, Ruskin observes that the only real wealth is human character. After all, material progress is not the basis of modern civilization. No nation founded on the false principles of material prosperity can endure, and it will be well for us to see that our people do not have this erroneous idea in their efforts to improve the condition of our country, and that they also realize that the regeneration of a nation is only possible when the people have the liberty of conscience. President Yuan, in addressing a delegation from the representative Christian missions in China, concluded as follows: "Thenceforth all obstacles to liberty of conscience will have been removed from the Republic of China; the five peoples and the distinction between Christians and non-Christians will disappear forever. Members of one great family with one heart and one soul, we shall exert ourselves to promote the strength and prosperity and the happiness of the Republic of China." It is an utterance full of significance, coming as it did from a Confucianist who sees the growth of national unity and strength in toleration, and if our people learn to cherish this spirit, the foundation of our national greatness will be firmly laid, though it may at times be threatened by party feelings which will, however, disappear and give way to the spirit of nationalism, when roused by the critical situation and the dangers surrounding our country. In closing, I quote the well-known lines of Holland for your reflection:

"God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honour,—men who will not lie."

* * *

RECOGNITION OF CHINA

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Government in
Harvard University.

THE recognition of China is a double question involving the general principles of national existence and independence under international law, and also involving the question of whether the government which purports to represent a country is really the government of that country. Nobody in his senses can deny that China is a nation: it has been a recognized political community for centuries. Notwithstanding the seizing of portions of Chinese territory by Russia, England, Germany and France the country has a national existence, is competent to make laws and treaties, to carry on war and perform other functions of government. It is off the point to say that China is loosely put together, and that people in the distant provinces hardly know what is going on near the coast. Exactly the same thing may be said of Austro-Hungary which is one of the great and powerful nations of the world. China is a nation, an independent nation, and therefore a nation which has the right to give itself such government as may seem good to it.

The present Republican Government of China is the only government in the former empire: the Manchurian dynasty is as dead and gone as the Plantagenet kings of England, or the Indian Empire of Akbar. Nobody in China is supporting any other form of government; and no other body of men assumes to represent the nation, or to deal with foreign powers. If the government of the republic is not a government, then China is in chaos.

The government at Peking is a government which at present is probably as much respected and obeyed as the imperial government was at any time since 1899. It is wonderful that the Chinese people should accept so calmly this immense change. Of course it is possible that there may be civil war and that the present government may break up; there have been civil wars and revolutions in many countries. There was a new Republican government in France in 1870; and

other nations recognized it. Whether a government is Republican or Imperial, whether it is recent or old, has nothing to do with the question of recognition. If it represents the people of the country, it is entitled to recognition.

The policy of the United States for a hundred years has been to recognize new governments after a revolution. It has recognized numbers of little kings and dictators, because clearly the government *de facto*; it recognized the government of the Republic of Panama in 1903 within four hours of its organization. It is especially charitable to Republicans governments in North and South America, even though they are disturbed and unstable. As the first great republic in the world it is the duty of the United States to encourage the spread of popular government.

Therefore the government of China ought to be recognized, and recognized at once without any effort to make it a condition, that business and profits be thrown into the hands of American business men. The Republic of China should be recognized because it is a real government. The people are new to the idea of a central republican government; but China is one of the most democratic countries in the world through its system of social and political equality. It would be a misfortune if the United States should delay till some other power had been first to welcome the new sister republic into the family of nations.

* * *

THE MORAL UPLIFT OF ASIA.

Prof. Edwin C. Hawley.

(Mr. Hawley has been eight years a missionary at Shintehfu, Chihli; and for the last five years principal of a boarding school for boys. Although the school is under the control of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the school has always welcomed a large number of non-Christian as well as Christian boys.)

IN his book entitled "Changing China" Sir Lord Cecil calls attention to the fact that the mere mingling per se of East and West cannot be relied upon to raise the moral tone either of Asia or of the western world. Some of the most immoral and socially vicious conditions to be found anywhere in the world are found in the treaty ports in Asia, conditions which do credit neither to the western, nor to the eastern, nations. We are thus introduced to the question of what the moral effect upon the world will be of the more intimate relations which many are working to establish between China and Europe and the United States. It is easier for one nation

to learn the vices of another than it is to learn their virtues and the comparatively quick interchange of evil habits has resulted from the commingling of races in treaty ports where consciously constructive moral endeavor has been at a minimum. On the other hand two positive and mutually complementary facts are coming to be generally accepted. They are: First, that, despite all sporadic facts to the contrary, the west has a positive contribution to make to the life of Asia; secondly, that Asia has likewise a positive contribution to make to the elevation of moral and social standards all over the world.

Having satisfied ourselves that such is the case, we will not become too much excited over attempted comparisons between the races concerned. I for one refuse to answer the question I am often asked as to whether the Chinese are more honest than Americans or not. Not only is it a foregone conclusion that there are honest and dishonest members of any community, but we must also recognize that from the very fact of the difference in civilizations between China and the United States general comparisons are almost impossible. We may profitably consider the needed moral uplift of Asia without suggesting any comparisons between races. The interesting and dynamically important thing for us to realize is that this present time of national plasticity in China is the time of all times to consider how the standards and the life of the peoples of Asia, can be raised above previous attainment and the highway to true nationalism be assured.

The success of the revolutionary arms was not due to superior equipment and organization, for these were overwhelmingly in favor of the Manchus, but to the spirit of the revolutionary troops. The testimony of a neutral third party coming directly from the zone of fighting at Hankow may be interesting in this connection. He came from the camp of the imperial troops. The imperial government, he said was sure to win, but he also said that great admiration for the determined spirit of the "rebels" was expressed by the imperial troops. This testimony, coming from their opponents while the fighting was fiercest, speaks well for the esprit d'corps of the revolutionary army. In this case and in many other cases we might trace out the fact that it was the sense of moral right back of it all that gave the greatest strength to the Revolution.

Moral elements that were already present in Chinese life, but not fully realized, are coming to the surface and growing through fuller expression. For instance, the moderation of the Revolution has often been spoken of. There was a deeper sentiment back of the moderation than a deliberate desire to be moderate. President Elliott has said that the inductive

method and a large sense of brotherhood are the two greatest needs of China. What was it but a growing sense of brotherhood that prompted the Republican leaders to curtail so effectively any desire to take vengeance upon the Manchus. Some of us who were not far from the scene of action know how we heard of the reputed massacre of 5,000 innocent Manchu noncombatants in Taiyuanfu at the time when the city declared independence, but later first hand information gained by one who pushed his way through the lines and pierced the then mystery of the supposed terrible fate of Taiyuanfu, revealed the fact that only some fifty Manchus had been killed in the fight. Then at a latter time our nerves were set on edge with reports of the rivers of blood at Nanking, but the facts when known reduced that report in similar proportion. While general massacres would not have been other than a repetition of what has occurred many times in history on less provocation, we rejoice that the flood of national freedom was restrained within reasoned channels. All such considerations convince us of the moral and social progressiveness of the new Republic.

At one time during the Revolution it seemed almost inevitable that a separate Republic should be established in the South, and not only so but in the case of several of the provinces of China it seemed at times as if the attitude of the provinces was irreconcilably hostile to a strong unified Republic. Today we do not hear of any seceding republics, and naturally, because a spirit of self-sacrifice and moral earnestness in accepting the responsibilities of state has been made prominent in the Republic.

In the educational institutions there is apparent higher standards of living than a few years ago. Not many years ago thousands of students who rushed to Japan for a smattering of western "science" returned to China with loose views of living, but today conditions are different. The students who go abroad are better prepared and go with more serious purpose than in those days. Moreover the moral tone of the government schools in China has been greatly raised. In the necessary alteration of the scholar's attitude toward the all-satisfyingness of the Confucian classics that has been coming for several years it was natural that moral responsibility should not be slackened. It is inevitable that the old thought be subjected to doubt and criticism, but already many of the ablest educational leaders are setting the example of combining reverence for the past with ardent loyalty to the new and dearly beloved five-color flag. An extreme and unusual manifestation of ardent patriotism was the presentation to the emperor a few years ago by the students of China of a petition for an early constitution stained with warm blood from their own veins. Though extreme and seemingly extravagant, such

an act served as a stimulus to earnestness of purpose not soon to be forgotten.

It is of no little significance that the educational authorities of the republic have asserted their intention of giving especial prominence to moral education. Just how they will accomplish this we do not yet know. In accord with the spirit of modern education in western lands something has already been done toward moralizing the educational scheme by making it take more cognizance of social needs and practical values than did the old education. Broadly interpreted, the utilitarian spirit which has been prominent in China's acceptance of western education is a good thing. The previous moral weakness of knowledge viewed apart from its use will thus be overcome. Business and trade schools have been established quite extensively and the possibility of putting to the service of his fellow-countrymen what he has learned in school is present to the Chinese schoolboy to-day more than ever before. Many still look at education in a selfish way, but the horizon is being enlarged. In time the industrial and business applications of education mean not only a richer China, but a better and a happier China.

As students in the United States and England go back to China they can hardly fail to help establish the new moral and social consciousness necessary to meet the terrific strain of these critical times in the Chinese republic, as well as to strengthen the government in many other ways. One who has resided in China can realize the delicacy as well as the courage required to carry into action in the native land the high ideals formed during the sojourn abroad. During the long years of study one idealizes. Then comes the time for making ideals effective in life. The Chinese student abroad preparing for the service of his, or her, country is like the broad jumper on the athletic field. The successful running broad jumper goes away back from the "take-off" and then with measured stride and increasing momentum dashes forward. His powerful momentum, accurately launched, enables him to establish a new record. When the student abroad goes back to China, full of western methods, there must be a leap into the very midst of the fray. If carefully and dynamically launched what may it not bring forth! May none experience trying situations comparable to that of the American broad jumper at the first Olympic games, who, owing to his unfamiliarity with the conditions prescribed by the king of Greece, was disqualified in his first two attempts to strike the take-off and stood facing his third and final chance in desperation. In jumping the first essential is to be able to strike the take-off. In the case of the Olympic athlete the final outcome was, however, most admirable. It was a case where it took but one try to win. The returning student

to-day has many shining examples before him and can be counted on to be true to the great opportunity that is his.

All who know will recognize that the Christian missionaries in China are laboring for the sole end of bettering the lives of the present generation and of future generations of the Chinese people. Because of the great diversity in degrees of intellectual attainment of the people of China many methods are employed by missionaries and not all are generally understood. Whatever justice there may be in the charge of fanaticism in some instances in the past, less and less is heard of that today. The socializing and morally strengthening effect upon whole communities in China of Christian churches and schools and of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is known to be of value. The Christian missionaries in China today are trying not merely to make good men and women, but to make good citizens.

An important thing in the way to the continued upward progress of that country upon which rests a leading responsibility in the moral uplift of the whole of Asia is for the various elements, each of which has an influence beneficial to the upbuilding of character, to work in harmony and mutual understanding with one another. Some may think that too many social reforms are being attempted in China all at one time. In addition to such well-known reforms as the anti-opium movement, the movement for the universal cutting of the queue, the further reform of the educational system, industrial, economic and financial reform, we have many other important social reforms. At a small meeting the writer was privileged to attend about a year ago in the interior of China, one of the speakers, a government school teacher, told of his efforts toward the establishment of one society for the eradication of the tobacco habit and another society for the wearing of plain, native-made clothing. So reformers are at work, reforming, or trying to reform almost everything. We will not all of us attach equal importance to all of the reforms—may not even approve of some of them. Such unanimity would be unnatural. But all can recognize sincerity and unselfishness of purpose wherever found and large moral issues are coming up, upon which Protestants and Catholics, Confucianists, Buddhists and Taoists, scientists, and educators old and new and all loyal adherents of the new Republic can unite in the name of China and mankind. Greater happiness to greater numbers both in China and in the whole world, will result from such increased sympathy and co-operation. A great opportunity is present for uplifting the moral and social tone of all Asia and of the world and the new Chinese Republic, we believe, is going to do its share. Let us each one see that we do ours.

Club Activities

M. I. T. CLUB

The first meeting of the second semester was held on Saturday, February 15. The election of officers took place with the following results: T. P. Hsi, President; H. K. Chow, Vice-President; T. Chang, Chinese Secretary; V. F. Lam, English Secretary; and L. Lau, Treasurer. On February 21 a number of students from Wellesley, Harvard, and M. I. T., gave an entertainment at Boston University. It was a very enjoyable afternoon and certainly served the purpose of cementing friendship between Chinese and Americans. An audience of 800 or over departed with expressions of great appreciation.

V. F. Lam.

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YALE CLUB

At the annual meeting held on March 8, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. J. Chuan, President and Representative; H. J. Fei, Vice-President and Secretary; and K. Y. Mok, Treasurer. By a vote of the club fifty dollars are to be sent to the Yale extension at Changsha, China; they are intended to help furthering the friendship between the two peoples as well as between that school and the mother institution.

During the Easter vacation some of the members are away for a rest; others remain to enjoy the same.

H. J. Fei.

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CORNELL CLUB

The first meeting of the second term was held on February 15. The officers elected during the meeting were: K. S. Lee, President; C. Ping, Vice-President; Y. C. Zung, Secretary; and C. S. Chen, Treasurer.

Vice-President Williams of Nanking University lectured at Cornell on "China and the Chinese Revolution." He vividly outlined the various stages of the revolution and said that the Chinese people possess real genius for democracy. He said that Chinese merchants can beat the great Jews in the matter of international commerce. He took the building of the Great Wall as an illustration of our constructive ability.

In the near future Major Seaman of New York City will lecture at Cornell on "China and the Chinese." This will be one of the series of lectures given under the auspices of the College of Arts.

Y. C. Zung.

ILLINOIS CLUB

On Saturday evening, March 8, Dean Evarte B. Greene was the guests of honor at the reception given by the Illinois Club. Professor Greene gave an interesting and inspiring talk concerning his recent trip to China. He also mentioned the National Assembly which was in session at the time when he was in Nanking. The guest of honor strongly advised the students to take time to prepare themselves well for the work which they will undertake in China. Among other guests who spoke during the evening were Dr. R. M. Ross of Canton, China; Rev. J. C. Baker and Dean T. A. Clark. The presence of Mr. T. Z. Zee of the University of Chicago gave added enjoyment during the evening. Among others who were present were members of the faculty and their wives, Dean Fawcett and Dr. Pearl Boggs.

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COLUMBIA CLUB

The regular business meeting was held on February 7, at the Cosmopolitan Club. Mr. Z. T. Nyi presided. Twenty members were present. The new officers elected for the semester are: Chen Shao-Kun, President; Wei Wen-Ping, Vice-President; Chen Chia-Hun, Chinese Secretary; Nyi Chao-Chun, English Secretary; J. T. E. Sen, Auditor; and Wong Kai-Ming, Treasurer.

On the 7th of March, the Chinese students at Columbia held their regular monthly meeting. As there were only six members present, the meeting was abandoned. We hope the members and officers will take more interest in their club activities.

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SYRACUSE NEWS

Our regular monthly meeting was held on the 1st of March. Good spirit was shown through. After the meeting, refreshments were served under the charge of Mr. Henry S. Chow.

Cchancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, entertained us at his own home, 604 University avenue, on the evening of March 7. Mr. W. P. Lo was the main speaker. Both Cchancellor and Mrs. Day always take great interest in Chinese students. They had traveled extensively in China about four years ago. The other guests of the evening were Bishop and Mrs. W. P. Oldham, who have worked among the Malays as well as the Chinese in Singapore for a quite a number of years. The Syracuse Chinese students were delighted to have the privilege of meeting them.

Personalia and Miscellaneous

By H. K. Kwong and K. S. Lee.

Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, professor of international law in Columbia University, has recently been appointed constitutional and legal adviser to the Republic of China. The service will require three years' time and Professor Goodnow expects to leave for China early in April.

Mr. David Yui, M.A., formerly on the staff of the Peking Daily News, is now English Secretary to the Vice-President General Li Yuan-Hung.

Mr. W. P. Wei, of Columbia University, has been elected provisional president of the New York Cosmopolitan Club.

Mr. P. W. Kuo, and seven others were invited to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Ing in New Jersey on Good Friday afternoon. Among the elaborate programme of entertainments provided by the host were boating in the Hudson, fishing and piano solo. Late in the evening, a Chinese luncheon was served. Every one greatly enjoyed the afternoon.

Mr. P. C. Chang, of Clark, our literary editor, has been appointed the Conference Chairman of the Eastern Section of Chinese Students Alliance.

Mr. Y. H. Tsou has recently been elected as an associate member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and also as an active member of Illinois Academy of Science.

Mr. H. C. Ou a graduate student of the Agricultural College, Ill., returned to China on February on a sudden call from home.

Mr. P. K. Loh and V. G. Chu were graduated in February from the Illinois University, the College of Agriculture and the College of Science respectively. The former is now studying chemistry in Columbia University and the latter is continuing his work for his master degree.

The Illinois Club has for its new members Mr. W. Y. Wu from Cushing Academy and Mr. Y. K. Wong from the University of Missouri.

Mr. H. A. Panhoe received his class numeral from the University of Illinois for playing in the champion baseball team.

Mr. Y. C. Yang of Cushing Academy represented his society in the recent inter-society debate, which was won by his team.

Mr. H. K. Kwong of Princeton represented the Daily Princeton at the Eastern College Newspaper Conference, which was held in New York on April 5th.

During the last month, Mr. Y. S. Tsao of Harvard has been lecturing on China. He urges all students to do the same, as this is one of the best ways to promote the cause of new China.

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THE ARRIVAL OF CHINESE BASEBALL TEAM

The Chinese baseball team, of Honolulu, arrived at San Francisco, on March 25th, on the steamship China. The team is starting for a tour of the United States, and expects to play a number of games with college nines. We wish the team every success.

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ECHOES FROM THE WEST

Dr. Ng Poon Chow, Chinese Editor, delivered an eloquent address before a large Stanford assembly on March 7th. He discussed four classes of problems, confronting the Chinese Republic. These are financial, military, political, and international difficulties.

As to financial problems, Dr. Ng said, "China is without money and has an enormous national debt left by the Manchu government. Money is the crying need. We appealed to the bankers of the West for a necessary loan, but they imposed humiliating conditions to which we cannot submit. These conditions meant that for the next forty years China's financial affairs would be controlled by the foreign nations. We are willing to borrow and pay big interest, but we cannot allow such stipulations, so the necessary loan has not yet been negotiated."

The military problem Dr. Ng saw in the necessity of organizing and training an army for purposes of national defense; in learning from Europe to kill "in an artistic and

civilized manner." Military organization for protection against foreign aggression, he said, is necessary so long as the nations refused to adopt the Golden Rule of the Nazarene.

Turning to political problems, the speaker said, "The principles of democracy as applied to the government of a nation are new to the Chinese. We lack experience, and on this ground we are advised to go more slowly. Are we going too fast now? Experience comes from experiment, and to all experiment there must be a beginning. China has a compulsory education law; it has absolutely eliminated all rank and is instituting ideas of perfect equality in the minds of the young. By these means, in ten or twenty or thirty years, we will have staunch and strong Republicans. This a short period in the life of a nation. Another encouraging sign is the patriotism of the Chinese, both men and women. Already are seen evidences of the time when there shall be a new race of Chinese and east and west shall mingle on common ground.

"I now come to international problems. In the eyes of the world there is no such government as the Chinese Republic. We appeal to deaf ears for recognition. We cannot understand why the United States will not recognize us; it should be the very first, because the Chinese Republic is its child in more than one sense. The United States now refrains because of its regard for monarchical Europe; but I well know what 'Teddy' would have done. Recognition would do untold good to future American commerce. We hope the United States will be the first to recognize us and extend the right hand of fellowship, signifying that all men are created free and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."

* * *

PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES

Business

REPORT OF THE PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE

To the Members of the Alliance:

It is not our purpose to make a lengthy statement here, but rather to familiar our fellow-students in a few words what progress has been made toward furthering the object for which this committee was appointed. The duties and powers of this committee are as comprehensive as they are indefinite. One thing only seems to be certain, that is, it is to do something patriotic in behalf of the student-body. One of the plans advanced by some leading students and favored by a considerable section of the student-body has been the project of sending home several volunteers to work for the welfare of our country in the name of the students of this country. We need not reproduce the whole arguments here. The main purpose of this plan is to arouse patriotic spirit in China. However, the difficulties of putting this plan into actual practice are not inconsiderable. The fitness of the volunteers, the kind of work they would be required to do in such a vast country as China, the expenses involved are subjects of importance and have to be considered carefully before the plan is to be put into execution. As no definite decision was required of this committee, we have decided to defer to the judgment of the Alliance executives.

More definite and practicable is the publicity plan which has been under consideration since the beginning of this year. It is sufficient to announce at the present time that the Legation has decided to organize a Bureau of Publicity in this country with one of the ablest American publicists in charge and that the only obstacle toward realization of this scheme is the confirmation by the government. It is believed that the consent of Peking will be given and the plan can soon be definitely launched. Needless to say the students ought to lend their support as far as possible. This committee has committed itself to renderings its assistance and we hope materials fit for publication will be forwarded to us from time to time which will prove of great value to the Bureau. We hope to be able to announce fully later on.

By the Committee,

K. C. Ch'ow,

H. J. Fei,

H. C. Mei, Secretary.

W. P. Wei, Chairman.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED TO THE EASTERN SECTION

According to Art. VII, Sec. 3 of the Constitution of the Eastern Section, the following list of new members who have been duly elected by the Board of Representatives of the Section is hereby published in the Monthly:

Admitted January 21, 1913.

Cheung, C. K., Cornell.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
Chow, Man Kong, Lehigh.....	So. Bethlehem, Pa.
Fei, H. J., Yale.....	New Haven, Conn.
Kwok, Y. T., Washington and Lee.....	Lexington, Virginia
Lau, P. K., Washington and Lee.....	Lexington, Virginia
Lei, C. T., Yale.....	New Haven, Conn.
Leung, C. Y., Cornell.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
Leung, Louis F., Boston University.....	Boston, Mass.
Mok, K. F., Yale.....	New Haven, Conn.
Mok, K. Y., Yale.....	New Haven, Conn.
Wong, Dick, W. P. I.....	Worcester, Mass.
Yen, K. L., Cornell.....	Ithaca, N. Y.

Admitted March 18, 1913.

Au, Sin On, Cook Academy.....	Montour Falls, N. Y.
Chang, F., Harvard.....	Cambridge, Mass.
Fung, Wai, W. P. I.....	Worcester, Mass.
Hung, Yu Lan, Cornell.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
Seetoo, Henry C., Syracuse.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Swan, Sylvanus F., G. E. Co.....	Schenectady, N. Y.
Swan, Sze Tsan, G. E. Co.....	Schenectady, N. Y.
Watt, Ingvee, G. E. Co.....	Schenectady, N. Y.

Y. C. Mei, English Secretary.

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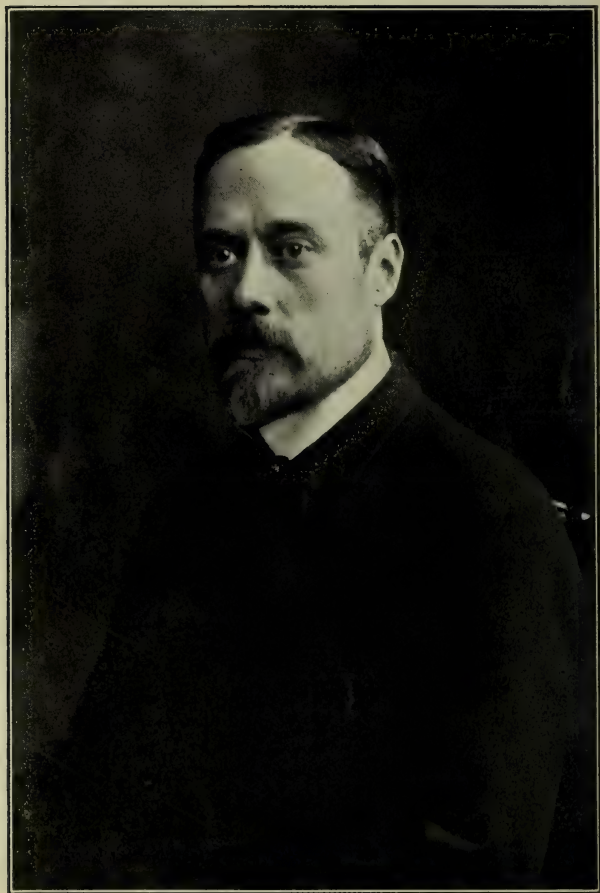
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(See Page 439)

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Published Monthly from November to June Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Joint Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance, U. S. A.

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CONTENTS

Editorial: Recognition of China by the United States; Chinese Parliament Meets in Peking; The Democratic Spirit of American Colleges; Wilson Upholds Taft's Decision in China Opium Crisis; The California Land Bill; Christian Conferences	429-437
Literary: An Interview with ex-President Taft, by Yoch-liang Tong (Yale); China's Constitutional and Legal Adviser, by Hua-Chuen Mei, Columbia, '11; American Universities and the World Situation, by James A. Macdonald, LL.D.; The Returned Students and the Coolie, by Hyne Sun of Yale University	438-468
International News: The Great Strike in Belgium, by C. L. Tan	469-471
Chinese Students' World: (By V. L. Tong)—Chinese Baseball Team Victories; Mr. Eddy Talked on China's Awakening; Chinese Classics for Latin in Yale; Mr. C. T. Wang Coming; A New Chinese University	472-474
The Survey of Home News: Monuments for the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution; China's Judicial Reform and Call for Legal Service, by Tzonfah Hwang	475, 497-499
Notes and Comment: The Reliability of J. O. P. Bland; La Marguise De Fontenoy's	476-479
Conference Announcements: Eighth Annual Conference of C. S. A., Eastern Section; Appointment of Eastern Conference Committees	480-483
Club Activities	484-490
Personalia	491-494
Book Reviews	495-496
Business	500-502

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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The Chinese Students' Alliance, U. S. A.

VOL. VIII

MAY 10, 1913

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EDITORIALS

RECOGNITION OF CHINA BY THE UNITED STATES

THE Republic of China has been officially recognized by the United States on May 2. President Wilson's message to President Yuan Shih Kai is as follows:

"The Government and people of the United States of America, having abundantly testified their sympathy with the people of China upon their assumption of the attributes and powers of self-government, I deem it opportune at this time, when the representative National Assembly has met to discharge the high duty of setting the seal of full accomplishment upon the aspirations of the Chinese people, that I extend, in the name of my Government and of my countrymen, a greeting of welcome to the new China thus entering into the family of nations.

"In taking this step I entertain the confident hope and expectation that in perfecting a republican form of government the Chinese nation will attain to the highest degree of development and well being, and that under the new rule all the established obligations of China which passed to the provisional government will in turn pass to and be observed by the government established by the Assembly."

The reply of President Yuan to this message is as follows:

"In the name of the Republic of China I thank you most heartily for the message of recognition which you have sent me through your honored representative in this capital, and the sentiments of amity and good-will to which it gives expression. The greeting and welcome which it conveys at once testify to the American spirit of mutual helpfulness and

add another brilliant page to the history of seven years of uninterrupted friendly intercourse between China and the United States.

"Though unfamiliar with the republican form of government the Chinese people are yet fully convinced of the soundness of the principle which underlies it, and which is so luminously represented by your glorious Commonwealth. The sole aim of the Government which they have established, therefore, is and will be to preserve this form of government and to perfect its workings to the end that they may enjoy its unalloyed blessings, prosperity and happiness within, through union of law and liberty and peace and friendship without, through the faithful execution of all established obligations."

No words of appreciation can adequately express the feelings of the Chinese students in this country toward President Wilson for his humane and just act. Not only has he vindicated himself in the eyes of China by this step, but he has preserved the traditions laid down by the founders of the United States. Long live the friendship of these two great nations, the Republic of the East and the Republic of the West!

* * *

CHINESE PARLIAMENT MEETS IN PEKIN

CHINA now has a permanent and constitutional government. Until April 8, the national organization was only provisional but on that date the constituent assembly duly elected by the people, met and made known to the world the will of the Chinese people that the temporary government should be made permanent.

The Chinese parliament is composed of the Constituent Assembly with 596 members elected directly from the twenty-two provinces and the Senate with 274 members elected by the provincial councils. These representatives met at Peking on April 8 and both houses were formally declared open by the senior members of the lower house. After short ceremonies of true republican simplicity both houses adjourned until April 12.

* * * * *

It is popularly supposed in this country that the Chinese Republic is not a truly representative government. One reputable magazine in voicing this sentiment has said:

The Constituent Assembly whose sessions are about to begin, is constituent only in name, being the product of probably not more than ninety thousand voters out of all the Chinese millions.

In other words it is thought that our manhood suffrage is represented by one person out of 4,500 citizens. The election returns entirely disprove this wild guess. The statistics of the election superintendent show that **one person in ten enjoys the privilege of the ballot.**

Only one in six persons has the same privilege in this country, the United States of America, and an even less proportion than one in ten had access to the ballot when this republic started on its career of representative government.

* * * * *

Let us compare the limitations of the right to vote in China and in America. The law of the Chinese Republic says that any male citizen of China more than twenty-one years old who has lived in his election district for two years may vote for members of the Constituent Assembly provided that **either he owns real estate worth at least \$250 in gold; or has paid a direct tax of at least one dollar in gold; or has a common school education.**

In America any male citizen twenty-one years old who has lived in one of the states for a period varying from six months to two years has the privilege of the ballot.—It is true also that an increasing number of the more enlightened states has extended the franchise to women.—In addition to these general requirements each individual state has its own separate qualifications. **Some of the commonwealths such as Pennsylvania have a property qualification. At the beginning of constitutional government in the United States nearly all the states had this restriction. Other states such as Texas and Arkansas require the payment of a poll tax as a qualification of its electorate. All the southern states have an educational test that in several of them has disqualified a majority of its adult males.**

China can boast as well as the United States that she is a government of the people, by the people, for the people. As to the franchise in China compared with that of Europe, especially that of Germany or of Belgium where the workers went on a general strike recently for equal manhood suffrage, there is no comparison. The caste system has never prevailed in China and it never will. **We have equal manhood suffrage and the Chinese Republic is a truly representative government.**

* * * * *

One of the first acts of the new Constituent Assembly was to issue an address to the world, which we print below:

On this eighth day of the fourth month in the second year of the Republic of China, the date fixed for the first opening of our Permanent National Assembly, the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, having met in these halls to celebrate the event, now make this declaration of their sentiments.

The will of Heaven is manifested through the will of the people. That the hundreds of millions of people possess the authority of the State is not proclaimed now for the first time. The monarchy, so long corrupt, proved unworthy of the grave responsibilities entrusted to it by the will of the people, but with the introduction of popular government the representatives of the people must share the likes and dislikes of the people. They are to give expression to the desires and voice the will of the people; they hold the reins in behalf of the nation to govern with severity or leniency, with parsimony or extravagance; they become the pivot upon which the prosperity of the State is made to turn. For the success or failure, safety or danger, adversity or good fortune theirs is the merit or the blame.

Can we be otherwise than anxious? Yet through great tribulation the Spring come to prosperity, and our very bad management and anxieties are a means to happiness. Now, therefore, we unite to form this assembly and presume to publish our aspirations.

May ours be a just government! May our five races lay aside their prejudices! May rain and sunshine bring bounteous harvest and cause the husbandman to rejoice! May the scholar be happy in his home and the merchant conduct his trade in peace! May no duty of Government be unfulfilled and no hidden wound go unredressed!

Thus may the glory be spread abroad and these our words be echoed far and wide, that those in distant lands, who hear, may rejoice, our neighbors on every side give us praise, and may the new life of the old nation be lasting and unending! Who of us can dare to be neglectful of his duties?

At Secretary Bryan's request this message to the world was cabled to him by Mr. Williams the American minister at Peking. It was discussed in a cabinet meeting at Washington and praised by President Wilson. Secretary Bryan afterwards gave out the text of the address to the press of the country and everywhere it has received most favorable comment.

Why shouldn't it excite the admiration of our American

friends. More than 700 of our national representatives sat at Peking in parliament assembled, dressed in American clothes and under the leadership of men educated in American colleges and universities. The address has the distinct flavour of the American college oration plus the dignity and the reserve that come to men of mature years. It is comparable to the inaugural address of President Woodrow Wilson, indeed there is a striking similarity between the closing words of each.

* * * * *

We regret that we cannot report that the United States was the first to recognize the Chinese Republic. Brazil has the honor as she gave us immediate recognition upon the meeting of the Chinese Parliament. President Wilson has been trying to persuade other nations to act in concert with this government for a joint recognition and thus has delayed the action of the United States.

Intrigues of Japan in Manchuria, of Russian in Mongolia and of England in Thibet; the various agreements and disagreements; concerts and discords; understandings and misunderstandings of the "fussy" Powers seem to forbid immediate recognition of our great republic by the little jealous, selfish European nations.

OUR THANKS TO THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

* * *

THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

UNDER the column of "Chinese Student World" in the last issue of our Monthly the fact that a number of Chinese students have been elected to the various honorary societies was reported. By referring to the same section in the present issue one will find that a few more cases of the similar kind are made known. The cases, so reported, are in themselves worth noting in that they indicate that the present generation of Chinese students is upholding the high standard set by their predecessors, many of whom received the same recognition from various college organizations. But they are worthy of note for another reason, namely, they reveal, in a very clear though indirect way something of the democratic spirit of the American college life. It can be truly said that recognition of ability, in scholarship, oratory,

athletics, sociability, and what not, is being more and more accorded to those who possess the necessary qualifications irrespective of race or creed. At least this seems to be true as far as the experience of the Chinese students is concerned with perhaps a few exceptions in the West. This assertion is supported by the records of the achievements of the Chinese students as reported from time to time in the pages of the Monthly. We consider it a privilege hereby to offer our hearty congratulations on one hand, to those of our students who have received the recognition accorded to them by the various student organizations, and on the other, to the American college students as a body for the democratic and broad-minded spirit they have shown toward our students studying in their midst.

* * *

WILSON UPHOLDS TAFT'S DECISION IN CHINA.

OPIUM CRISIS

PRESIDENT WILSON and Secretary of State Bryan have decided not to reverse the positive order which President Taft and Secretary of State Knox sent two weeks before they went out of office to the American legation at Peking, and to all American consuls in China, to the effect that they were not to forward to the Chinese authorities any petitions from bankers, merchants or others in regard to the \$70,000,000 worth of opium which is tied up in Shanghai and other warehouses in treaty ports.

This opium, imported from India, has been accumulating at Shanghai and other treaty ports owing to the action of Chinese provincial officials in effectively preventing the retail sale of native and Indian opium in their provinces. Not only does this stagnation in the dope market indicate the loss of \$70,000,000 United States currency, but it also involves \$50,000,000 United States currency which foreign and Chinese banks have advanced as loans, with the hitherto profitable drug as security.

There is reason to believe that the British government, through its minister at Peking, has been attempting to press China to remove some of the provincial restriction where it seemed that they were not in accord with the Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement of May 8, 1911.

Acting under the influence of certain Shanghai banks some of the foreign consuls there have been forwarding to the Peking

government protests of the banks against the alleged infraction of this opium agreement.

Thus the United States government has again been faithful to its historical traditions, and has again taken a positive stand on the opium question in China. Since 1880 this country has had a treaty with China which forbids American citizens to engage in the opium traffic, either directly or indirectly. It is certain that our government, in view of its treaty obligations and its diplomatic position in regard to the opium traffic in China, will stand severely aloof from all attempts to again force the drug upon the 400,000,000 citizens of the new republic.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT CONTINUES ITS ACTIVITY against the opium evil. President Yuan has appointed an American, the Rev. Edward W. Thwing as advisor in the task of suppressing the cultivation and the traffic in opium. Drastic measures are used to prevent the growing of the plant. England continues to wonder what she is going to do with the Indian product that lays rotting in store houses.

* * *

THE CALIFORNIA LAND BILL

As though the exclusion against the Chinese were not humiliating enough, California had passed a new law, prohibiting aliens ineligible to citizenship to hold land more than three years, in spite of the opposition of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and the disapproval of the whole country. The only means by which the Chinese and Japanese can secure the repeal of the law is to appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which alone has the power to declare it unconstitutional. From present indications this will be the procedure they will take.

We hear a great deal of the losses to the white farmers brought about by Chinese and Japanese farmers. Before giving any credence to this kind of talk let us examine the facts. According to the report of the Immigration Committee of 1910, the Japanese in that year "owned 16,449½ acres of agricultural land and leased 137,233½ acres more; 80,232 acres of it for cash and 57,001½ for a share of the crop." The number of acres of land owned and leased by Chinese and Japanese farmers does not exceed 800.

Is this the "yellow peril" which is shaking the foundation of California's happiness, and is involving the United States

in trouble? The world knows that this is merely a political move to gain votes. Now the questions are whether it is right for California to humiliate two countries with impunity, and how long will the world allow this to go on?

H. K. K.

* * *

CHRISTIAN CONFERENCES

The following invitation to our students has been received:

"On behalf of the Student Department of the International Committee I wish to extend through you a most cordial invitation to all Chinese students in America to attend the Student Conferences at Northfield and Lake Geneva. We shall be pleased to make arrangements similar to those made last year and I sincerely hope that a large number of Chinese delegates will be present. I am confident that the Chinese students received much benefit from their special conferences and I cannot exaggerate the advantage to North American students in having the privilege of contact with your delegations during the days of those important conferences."

The Lake Geneva Conference will take place June 13-23 and Northfield Conference June 20-29. In conjunction with these conferences, the Chinese Students' Christian Conferences will be held, covering the last five days of each of the conferences. Those who wish to attend the whole students' conferences will be entertained free of charge as the guest of the Student Department of the International Committee, during the several days prior to the Chinese Conferences.

The advantages of meeting the best of the American colleges can not be overestimated, and we wish all those who can will take advantage of these opportunities by attending them."

* * *

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FAR EASTERN

INFORMATION BUREAU

The organization of The Far Eastern Information Bureau by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the division of public affairs in New York University, is most opportune. The bureau began work April 1, and is located in the Mercantile Library building, 13 Astor Place, New York City. Already it has done something more valuable than merely the

preliminary work necessary for the inauguration of such a project.

To furnish American newspapers and magazines with timely news from China; to give them valuable and instructive data for reference purposes; to offer friendly and apt suggestions which shall guard American editors from confusing fact with fancy in connection with China, her government and her people—these are the fundamental principles upon which The Far Eastern Information Bureau intends to proceed.

In the short time that it has been in the field the bureau has received letters and clippings of approval from newspapers in New York, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Washington.

The editor of the bureau is Earl Hamilton Smith, an American newspaper man who spent eight years in the Orient, and who was in North China during the recent revolution. For three years he was city editor of the Manila *Cablenews-American*, and recently he has been with the Frederic J. Haskin syndicate. It will be his policy to assist Professor Jenks in every way possible in that well known educator's determination to acquaint the American people with the boundless possibilities of China and the many excellent qualities of her industrious millions. We congratulate ourselves in having such a great personage as Prof. Jenks, and such an experienced editor as Mr. Smith, to stand out for the Chinese Republic.

LITERARY

AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-PRESIDENT TAFT

By Yoeh-liang Tong (Yale)

On April 23, I went to call on Ex-President Taft at the Hotel Taft here in New Haven. As is to be remembered he is now Kent Professor of Constitutional Law in Yale. Before the interview took place I thought I had to go through lots of formalities of introduction before I could see him. But the matter came to be very simple. I had only to send in my card and I was admitted to his presence. It is unnecessary to say that he looks very dignified and impressive. He is very unassuming and obliging, and one cannot but feel at home when talking with him. As usual the well-known smile was on his face which bespoke his willingness to talk to me. He started the conversation by saying "Well, Mr. Tong, what can I do for you?" I told him that I represented the "Chinese Students' Monthly," an organ of the Chinese Students' Alliance in this country. He was pleased with the fact and talked to me very freely. The principal topic naturally hinged on China and America. I ask him how he thought of the recognition of the Chinese republic and what was his attitude towards this matter. He said that at present he didn't want to make public any statement which would embarrass the present administration. But he assured the writer that one thing is certain, that is, America is very anxious to recognize China and to help China in any way she can. "There is no nation," he said, "which assumes a more benevolent and just attitude towards China than America." Despite the slight breach of the Treaty between China and America on the part of the latter with regard to a certain clause of the Exclusion Law, the history of America's attitude towards China has been a series of evidences of friendship, goodwill and altruism. While there are those who have charged some of the Powers with the purpose to exploit China for their selfish interests, they have always conceded that America's dealings with her have been prompted by justice and fairness. She has indeed every reason to be regarded as one of China's best friends.

Prof. Taft gave a high tribute to Mr. Calhoun as American minister to China. He said that Mr. Calhoun had been a great influence for the good of China during his tenure of office at Peking. He had acquainted himself in a manner that was

typical of the unselfish interest of America in China's integrity and welfare.

Prof. Taft has a high regard for President Yuan Shih-kai and characterizes him as a very practical man. Yuan, in his opinion, is not a statesman whose vision is blurred by mere theories. While as president of the Republic he has shown himself to be a strong man in critical situations and with a firm grasp of national affairs. He said that the close friendship between President Yuan who is a Northerner and Tong Shao-yi a Southerner should have a healthy influence in promoting good feelings between the people of the North and South and therefore better unite them.

Then the writer asked him what he thought of the Chinese as a people, to which he replied that one noble quality of the Chinese people especially noticed by him is loyalty. He remembered that while in Manila, once he was taken very ill, and that the two Chinese servants he had came around the hospital to visit him everyday until he recovered, showing their sympathy and loyalty to him. Prof. Taft regretted that when he returned to this country he could not bring his Chinese servants with him on account of the Exclusion Law.

Note. The above has been read and approved by Ex-President Taft after it was written. Ed.

* * *

CHINA'S CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ADVISER

By Hua-Chuen Mei, Columbia, '11

Upon the invitation of the Peking government Mr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, Ph.D., LL.D., Eaton Professor of Public Law and Municipal Science at Columbia University has entered into a three-year agreement to reside in China as its Expert Constitutional and Legal Adviser. To even the casual observer several implications suggest themselves as being natural in the engagement. First, that China is in need of that particular kind of advice: Second, she has chosen to ask an American to give it, and finally she is pledged to ask and accept the counsel that is to be tendered. As to the first implication there will probably be little serious difference of opinion, but as to the others we may well pause for calm reflection. Granting the soundness of them all, we do not hesitate to say that as far as Mr. Goodnow's own qualifications, intellectual and personal, are concerned, his acceptance of the

appointment will result in real value for China, and in interest and novel experience for himself.

The paucity of information as to the nature and scope of this work has caused some speculation amongst students of political science. Mr. Goodnow, if he himself knows, would not vouchsafe any detailed statement on the point beyond the fact that he will assist in the reform of the Chinese Constitution. In the absence of authentic news, we assume that that will be his principal labor, although the second portion of his title would seem to indicate that he will also aid in the codification of civil and criminal statutes, and the co-ordination of the administrative departments. As he is employed by the central government he will probably be concerned with federal laws wholly, although conceivable he may exert some influence upon the development of provincial jurisprudence. Limited to federal jurisdiction his task is still one of Brobdignagian proportions.

Qualifications

On the peculiar personal and scientific equipment of Mr. Goodnow there seems to be no room for disagreement. His position in American letters and public life is one of impressive authority, his balanced scholarship is universally esteemed, and his sane progressiveness inspires confidence. The pragmatic character of his political philosophy is impressed upon his public and academic work. As a member of many municipal, state, and federal commissions he has won a reputation for accomplishing considerable success over vexing civic problems which required the close scrutiny of the scientist, the prevision of the statesman, and the practicality of the man of affairs. Eminent as an author of widely read texts on government and taxation, popular as a teacher of public law, he has the spark of human-ness which endears him to his students and colleagues alike. In every field he has rendered adequate service satisfactory to, and appreciated by, his employers. He is no visionary theorist and professes no worship for the cut-and-dried traditions of government. Above all he is a wide-awake student of political and social tendencies in their reflex effect upon the processes of administration. The corollary to this quality is his rare ability to face a new situation as a new situation without seeking to apply to it the huge mass of his learning. This is decidedly the most auspicious promise of his usefulness to China. We Chinese may derive comfort from his own words expressed to the writer: "One cannot make a constitution out of a set of political principles."

And this comfort is a necessary relief. In the very nature

of things we need a balance-wheel to keep the disorganized energies of a new-found freedom from destroying the benefit and the utility of our new governmental machinery. Our radical reformers and their blind followers would at once convert the republic into a socialistic state, in spite of its acknowledged violence upon the main-springs of human nature whatever intrinsic merits there may be in the theories of equal distribution of wealth and government ownership of public utilities. Our people are at heart sane and intensely conservative, but they need a man like Professor Goodnow to justify their intelligent conservatism. With more men of his stamp to warn our people against quack political nostrums, the handful of syndicalists and other sects of near-progressives may be confident that they cannot prejudice the welfare of their country, even while they are digging their own political graves. We assert it as a stand-pat proposition of ordinary common sense that it is well for us to start our democratic ball rolling slowly. In due course the movement towards reform will safely acquire its natural acceleration. Witness the experiences of France and the United States. In its revolution, the French were cursed with a crowd of "intellectuals" who ran their reforms so rapidly that it was near a century before France settled down to stable government. On the other hand, we have seen that the government of the United States ordained by a set of practical men of conservative tendencies, has kept this country on the road of safe and sane political progress. We do not say that Professor Goodnow is a conservative, and, therefore, will become a check on our civic advance; on the contrary, he is a progressive in the best sense of the term. He will show the way and help regulate the speed. Hence our leaders will be wise to accept his advice, if they would.

It is our purpose here to beg the question. But before attempting to answer it, we might guess at the reasons why China has selected a Western adviser at all, and particularly why she has chosen an American, among many other distinguished scholars of political science. One hypothesis is that the general employment of foreign advisers is not, after all, to have them help China, but for moral effect only. Whatever grounds there may be for this view—with which we can hardly sympathize—certainly the necessary inference is that China has something to hide, and has chosen pretty expensive, not to say dangerous and futile, instrumentalities to do the screening. Rejecting these insidious inferences we may, nevertheless, give some credence to the alleged desire of the Chinese government to stand well in the public opinion of the world. This is

legitimate and laudable, but only in so far as it is not the sole motive for the engagement of foreigners.

Another interesting supposition better substantiated by the attending circumstances is that there is in Mr. Goodnow's appointment a deeper political significance not quite apparent on the surface, which is no less than that of committing the reform of our political system to the influence of American institutions exerted by a recognized exponent of those institutions. There are several difficulties which appear to combat this view. In the first place, the appointment was purposely deprived of its political and international character by the government's carrying the negotiations through the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and not through regular diplomatic channels. Secondly, there is said to be a distinct understanding that Mr. Goodnow was selected as a scientist *per se* regardless of his nationality. Accordingly China might have chosen a European, were there one of equal attainments. Finally the character and broad scholarship of Professor Goodnow would preclude the imposition upon China of any political principle, which, however attractive, may not be suited to Chinese needs and conditions.

These theories are deeply interesting, but it may be argued on the other hand that Mr. Goodnow's informal appointment does not in substance rob it of its political meaning, albeit the official seals of the two governments may not be attached to the contract. As to the alleged understanding, it may possibly be intended to allay European jealousy, while the fact remains that China did choose an American in preference to a European. As to the last objection to this hypothesis, we can justly assume that as an American Mr. Goodnow has an amount of loyalty to, and love of, the genius of the American constitutional system and of Anglo-Saxon law generally. This would seem to be inseparable from his race, his education, and his nationality. We cannot see how a belief in the superiority of his native political institutions and the commendable desire to see them adopted by others can in any way be repugnant to, or interfere with, his best service to the Chinese people. For these reasons and in spite of official denials, we infer that Mr. Goodnow's status will be much more than that of an expert adviser. We cannot resist the feeling that he is, to all practical intents and purposes, an envoy extraordinary of the spirit of American institutions charged with a moral obligation to help the Chinese democracy approach the American ideal of civic progress, and with American methods. That is at once the most plausible explanation, the justification, the political significance, and the

beauty of Mr. Goodnow's appointment. That being the case, as we regard it, he will be invested with more responsibility than that imposed on an ordinary adviser.

From these considerations we may pass on to ask what are his chances of success or failure; and disagreeable as it may be, we shall first examine the pessimistic side.

Possibility of Failure

The first obstacle is naturally that of language. A Westerner who has made only a perfunctory pleasure trip to the outskirts of China cannot be expected to be a Chinese scholar versed in the subtleties of Chinese thought and expression, however great a master he may be of Western political phraseology. One of his duties will probably be to explain in detail to the President or the Cabinet the force, the scope, and possible economic and social effects of each constitutional provision before it is enacted into fundamental law. Will he be able, even with the assistance of unusually talented interpreters, on the one hand to understand what is asked of him, and on the other to get his meaning understood and translated into equivalent Chinese? We apprehend that the Chinese language, in its most modern development, is not quite as elastic as adequately to give to technical English phrases their full denotations and connotations. For a taste. How would we Chinese translate in as many words or thrice the number such a phrase as "due process of law" on which volumes of commentaries have been written with no likelihood of determining a hard and fast definition? In this most important work Mr. Goodnow will need the best trained assistants, for, on the character of its achievement will depend the future political, economic, and social welfare of the country, as well as the gravity and the number of litigations involving the constitutional validity of federal or provincial legislation.

Doubtless Mr. Goodnow will endeavor to get American educated men who are well-grounded in both English and Chinese, but unfortunately such men are few and far between. It has been suggested that Ku Hung Ming, the essayist or Yen Fou, the brilliant translator of Darwin and Huxley, or some of Mr. Goodnow's own students, might serve his purpose. The latter, are, however, busily engaged in other departments of the government, and even were this not so, they might not care to desert more lucrative and distinguished positions in the provinces or in private enterprises, unless actuated by the loftiest sense of patriotic duty and sacrifice. If the few qualified men refuse to undertake the work for unworthy reasons, then indeed, the situation is perilous and can only

be the forerunner to the direst ills that can afflict men through the abuses or inefficiency of government.

Assuming our hypothesis that his appointment signifies the impression of American ideals upon the development of Chinese fundamental law, to be correct, we imagine that the most embarrassing situation that can face Mr. Goodnow is the possibility of unyielding opposition of men in the Cabinet or the National Assembly, men who were educated but imperfectly in Japan, Germany, or France, and who for one reason or another may want to see their pet and familiar foreign political idiosyncracies adopted into Chinese jurisprudence. This danger becomes more apparent when it is remembered that a considerable portion of our people are, either by lack of information or indifference, unaware of the consequences of a change of government. And it cannot be denied that among the students returned from abroad, there are a goodly number of half-educated, over-educated, and not educated at all, who by some freak of fate, have managed to clamber into the National Legislature. How the uninformed populace or the ignorant law-makers are to curb the extravagances of the visionaries and their kind will make grippingly interesting observation. We certainly do not expect Mr. Goodnow to preach his gospel of political enlightenment from the house-tops, much as it may be said that he is really employed by the Chinese people, nor will he be empowered to use any "big-stick" tactics of a well-known contemporary on cantankerous legislators. It is from this element of the National Assembly that we may expect Mr. Goodnow's troubles. There will be present a few hard-headed men who will be frank and sincere, and who will bend all their energies to help, but there will be also loquacious doctrinaires, latitudinarians, reactionaries, and the inevitable know-it-alls, all of whom, either because of their temperament, contempt for the lessons of history, or downright deviltry, may deem it a patriotic duty to balk the Constitutional and Legal Adviser in his efforts to start our political evolution aright. The condition precedent to his success in China is the bona fide fulfillment of the government's side of the agreement to ask, and accept such counsel as shall be considered by the Adviser essential to the establishment of a truly workable constitution, the enactment of just laws, and the codification of civil and penal statutes. But to whom is he responsible, or must he advise whomsoever applies? Important as is the determination of this point, information thereon is meagre and we will pursue the inquiry no further, except to observe that we may depend upon Mr. Goodnow's tact to settle the question satisfactorily, unless

through some unforeseen event as the fall of a ministry, adverse election or vote, circumstances may be such as to render his continuance in office intolerably unpleasant. Mr. Goodnow is wise. In the circumstances suggested, that is, if his advice is neither sought nor accepted when offered, or if he is unreasonably hampered by parliamentary filibustering, he will resign and come back to his chair at Columbia.

Chances of Success

After these bitters we might well take an antidote by considering the factors that will operate in his favor. While his innocence of a knowledge of the Chinese language is a serious handicap, it is no insuperable obstacle. Within the last decade there have been more students of political science sent abroad who, for the want of superior men of the kind we named, will be able, with a little patience on both sides,—and Mr. Goodnow has an abundant supply of that,—to help him understand and be understood as far as verbal communication can enable an American and a Chinese to follow each other's thoughts. Mr. Goodnow's transcendent ability to make a point definite and clear will be his most powerful aid in this respect. As to the impossibility of his getting into touch with the people, it is perhaps a blessing rather than a drawback. He is not a missionary in the sense that he is determined to convert our people to his views. The nature of the advice which the government seeks is "Greek" to the masses, and while a popular appreciation of his services is desirable, yet the process of acquainting our vast population therewith is but painful pleasure. The only serious complication lies in the possible trouble with a motely crowd of non-descript legislators. We may hope that he will be spared any disagreeable trials, since there are several cool-headed men who will co-operate with him in the public interest and in the maintenance of our national dignity. If the coming presidential election returns a strong executive to office, who can direct and influence legislation, Mr. Goodnow may be enabled to effect his most important reforms before the various groups and sections in the National Assembly have time to resolve themselves into obnoxious cliques. The most encouraging thing in his favor is his incomparable modesty. The Chinese are great admirers of the modest, and whatever Mr. Goodnow may wish to have done, he will express that wish and retire from the limelight of public attention. He has gone so far as to decline assuming all responsibility for the drafting of the constitution and statutes, and insists that the burden must rest, properly enough, on our National Legislature. He is always in good humor and is frankly friendly with all those he

comes in contact. It is a difficult proposition for even the most rambunctious to get into a row with a man like him, and if given a reasonable chance of co-operation, support, and ordinary luck, he will succeed in his mission handsomely.

Now that we have diplomatic and legal counselors, military and financial advisers, currency and naval experts, before concluding it may not be amiss to inquire what these advisers ad libitum have accomplished to justify their positions, and how their advices have fared. Scarcity of authentic information compels us to be cursory in these remarks, but the latest news from the capital report that of the whole lot, Dr. Vissering, the financial adviser, has prepared a practical scheme of fiscal reorganization, and Dr. Morrison is keeping his eye on the diplomatic situation and coaching the Foreign Office staff. Of the others it is discouraging to note that the two Japanese hired at Nanking have been conspicuous only in their alacritous drawing of fat salaries, and that Colonel des Maillets, the Military Aid, is performing routine work in the War Department. Signor Luzzati, the Currency Expert, has not yet arrived at Peking. As to how the counsel of all these men have been entertained, nothing reliable has been reported. Not much headway has been made in the reorganizing work in which all these foreigners have been engaged to help. This is probably due to the lack of finances that is tying up our energies and casting a damper upon our enthusiasm. Now that relief is in prospect through the rejuvenated friendship of the United States it is to be hoped that the different departments may set to work with a vengeance in order to achieve the work in which all our distinguished foreign friends are so eager to participate. But in the relations of our government with these advisers, there should obtain a spirit of frankness and hearty co-operation on the part of the responsible officials. And as far as possible, our National Assembly should act in unanimity regarding the far-reaching reforms that are undertaken. We must accord the advisers a square deal in order to deserve their zeal, their devotion, and their respect. Particularly in the serious business of re-making the laws of the country we risk the suggestion of presumption to enjoin upon our legislators a sacred regard for the interests of the people at large, and finally we would commend to their generous consideration the American Expert Constitutional and Legal Adviser.

April 1, 1913.

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND THE WORLD SITUATION

By James A. Macdonald, LL.D.

This address was delivered at a large meeting in University Hall at Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 20. Probably, never before were the people of Ann Arbor so effectively moved as by the doctor's true eloquence in this direct plea for China. The subdued hush that pervaded the Hall, interrupted only by frequent thunderous applause, appeared to be something decidedly unusual in such an immense audience.

Dr. McDonald is one of the governors of the University of Toronto, and editor of the *Toronto Globe*, which is the party organ of the Canadian Liberals. As one of Canada's greatest orators, Secretary William Jennings Bryan says of him—"Dr. Macdonald stands in Canada as Gladstone for so many years stood in Britain, the representative of Christianity applied to government." Tzonfah Hwang.

A university is a place where a world of men come together as a corporate body to teach and to learn a world of subjects. A modern university, like the mediaeval "*studium generale*" knows no limitation of race or of language or of country. Its interests are world interests. Its range sweeps not our world alone, but all worlds. As a university its citizenship is in the universe. Its local habitation may be in one State or in one nation, but its home is in all the world. Every great university in America draws its life from every great world-nation, and sends back its quickening power into all lands. In this great University of Michigan, in its faculties and among its students are children of every state in the Union, teachers from Britain and from Europe, scholars from the Near East and from the Far East, and as from a fountain head the streams are turning again to vitalize and fruitify the world. You came to this university place citizens of one State or of one Nation. You have entered the new world of universal ideas. To you has come the vision of world-life. With the badge of the University upon you, while you may hold the rights of national citizenship in your native land, your intellectual citizenship shall be in every nation, every fatherland to you a foreign country and every foreign country to you a fatherland.

It is in the steady light of this conception that I would have you see the opportunities and the obligations of American Universities in the present changing world situation.

What does America stand for among the nations? What does it signify? What contribution has it to make in solving the vexed problem of the world's peace?

What question of the world's peace is fundamental in the

world situation? Because of mutual jealousies and fears and hatreds preparing for a war from which they all shrink back afraid, the nations of Europe—as witness Russia and Austria mobilizing and demobilizing, Germany and France with army bill after army bill, and Britain with her Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts—the nations of Europe draw off the worker and breadwinner from field and factory, squander ruthlessly the people's wealth that should feed the hungry and heal the social sore, and waste beyond repair the vital manhood of the race, until in the mad antagonisms of suspended strife, armed peace is only a little less disastrous than actual war.

Facing that world-situation America stands alert and aware, and in reckoning up the opportunities and obligations of America account must be taken, not of the United States alone, but of Canada, as well. These two nations with their two flags and two governments, each sovereign and supreme over half a continent, are one in the background of their history, one in the essentials of their civilization, and one in the responsibility of both to teach the lesson of America's greatest achievement to all the world.

And what is America's achievement? It is not in literature and art. It is not in commerce and industry. It is not in the mileage of railroads or the products of soil. It is in this, that on this American continent two nations of proudest breed, made prouder still because their resources are unmeasured and their withers unwrung, have lived side by side through a hundred years of peace, and along their common boundry line the sun looks down on no fortress or battleships or yawning gun or sentinel on guard. That situation is unique in history; without precedent or parallel anywhere in all God's world. And when that object-lesson of America has been taught to Europe and the world, then shall have dawned that day the day of the Lord, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation neither shall they learn war any more.

And how comes it that Americans stand out among the nations with authority to teach this great object-lesson to all the world? Why is it that the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, a thousand miles of open prairie and a thousand miles of mountain gorge and gleaming pass between the United States and Canada, are bonds of unity and witnesses to unguarded peace, while international boundaries elsewhere the world over are lines of deep division, marked by fortresses and battlements and all the signals of international suspicion, cupidity and fear? It is not through armies and navies. It is not because of equality in population and in brute-force of aggression and defence. On one side are a hundred million

of people with an army trained in war and a navy second on the high seas; on the other side are less than eight million with no standing army and for a navy only an Act of Parliament.

Whence then this spectacle of American peace? Its secret is that each country is a national unit, organized, compact and strong. Had the Civil War destroyed the American Union, leaving not one republic but two or three with their inevitable weakness and strife, the United States would not to-day stand secure at home and a world-power respected abroad. Had the narrow rivalries of a divided British North America not been transformed in a great confederation within Britain's wide Empire there would not to-night rise up under the Northern Star that young nation which to-morrow shall claim its own place in the sun. And could Mexico justify its claim as a unified Republic at peace within itself, armed intervention by the United States would be as impossible to the south as it is now to the north.

In the meantime the United States and Canada, as between themselves, and in the relations of each and of both to the outside world, stand up to teach all nations that national integrity touched with international goodwill is the sure foundation of national defence. Strong and free each respects the rights of freedom in the other and both may face and serve the world with motives unimpugned. Their strength is as the strength of ten because their hearts are pure. And this in America's great word to the world.

2. What problem in the world-situation is to be solved by America's great word? It is not merely the problem of war programs and the scheming of war syndicates. It goes deeper than the disarmament of the mighty nations. Europe is an armed camp because on the borders of the Great Powers are the weak states, that defenceless through disunion, and having no life in themselves, are the prey of every marauder. It is not enough that the mighty man is bound. Rather must the weak find life and become self-reliant and strong.

Take for example the greatest and most serious danger-spot in the whole world-situation. Now that the Balkan problem has practically been solved by reason of the united action of the four little revitalized kindgoms, the great crisis-place of the world is the new born republic of China.

Why is China a place of crisis? In area it is larger than the United States by a million square miles, with natural wealth to match, in soil and forest and mine and sea. In population it totals four to one as compared with the United States and Canada combined. Its people also, man for man match our

Western nations at least in such fundamental virtues as physical endurance, industry, organizing ability and economy, and in those higher virtues of the intellect and the emotional life, filial piety, loyalty to the clan and obedience to constituted authority, which make for high standards of citizenship and civic morality. Certain it is that our western conscience in regard to financial and commercial obligations is far below the ethical standards of the "heathen Chinese." And if we may judge by their social perspective, we who profess the university creed of intellectual and social service must give our vote for the Chinese order of precedence rather than for our own vulgarized American standards of arrogant wealth. In China, when the most honored among them goes first, the scholar leads the procession, and the soldier the least honored of all, brings up the rear. Hear this from a native Chinese writer who describes the gradations and distinctions in Chinese society:

"First the SCHOLAR: because mind is superior to wealth, and it is the intellect that distinguishes man above the lower order of beings.

Second the FARMER: because the mind cannot act without the body, and the body cannot exist without food.

Third the MECHANIC: because next to food shelter is a necessity, and the man who builds a house comes next in honor to the man who produces food.

Fourth the TRADESMAN: because men to carry on exchange and barter become a necessity, but the merchant, tempted to shave both the producer and the consumer, takes a low grade.

Fifth the SOLDIER stands lowest and last in the because his business is to destroy and not to build up society. He consumes what others produce, but produces nothing himself to benefit mankind.

Compare that Chinese order of honor and social precedence and their reasons for it with what obtains at any great social function either at Washington or at Ottawa. Who will boast of America's social etiquette?

And yet, with all that vast country of almost limitless resources, and all that population of virile and virtuous people, China is to-day helpless among the nations, powerless to defend itself and constituting a menace to all the world. And why? Why is China so weak and America so strong?

The answer is plain. China once was strong, not in its people's strength, but in the power of the despot who ruled it. That power itself was weakness, and turning to corruption, poisoned the blood of the nation. But revolution brought

a change. Despotism was destroyed. China like mighty Saul, was left

“released and aware.

What was gone, what remained, All to traverse 'twixt
hope and despair.

Death was past, life not come.”

And now the hope of China is in the coming of that new life which shall organize and articulate all its families and all its clans and all its provinces into one vital and compact nation, thrilling in all its parts with that living sense of freedom and unity and hope in the mighty republic that it and that is to be.

3. How is America to bring her new sovereign remedy of national integrity to bear on this gigantic problem of China? First this: America must see to it that China, in her day of reconstruction, which is also her hour of weakness, is given a square deal. That obligation rests on the United States because this Republic has ever stood unfalteringly for China's national rights. The motives of Russia and of Germany and of Japan are justly suspect, and between China and Britain the old opium sore is opened again. All those nations, too, took greedy toll of China in compensation for the Boxer uprising. The United States took her share but gave it back again, and a grateful China devoted it to the education of the best of her youth in the colleges and universities of this American republic. By all these things great credit has come to the United States. That credit, in turn, becomes a new obligation—the supreme obligation to stand guard which China gathers herself together into a great democracy, a sister republic, beyond the seas.

That gathering together is already begun. Ten days ago the first National Congress of the Chinese Republic began to assemble at Peking. Representations of 400,000,000 of a newly enfranchised people are met in their first free parliament, eager to adventure on Democracy's great highway of liberty, the government of the people by the people and for the people. And as with high resolve China takes her first uncertain steps, the honor rightly falls to the Chief Executive of your American Republic to stand up before all Kings and Potentates and be the first to bid the world's youngest republic a great God-speed.

But standing guard and wishing God-speed is not enough. China needs more. And yet beyond that line the Chief Executive of the United States dares not go. Hedged about as he is by international etiquette and the jealousies of rival powers, he is helpless to do more, and utterly helpless to give what China most supremely needs—life and life's creative

power. What cannot be done through the Chief Executive of State, America achieves through those other organs of national life, the church and the school. They are free from conventions of diplomacy. They need no credentials but those of truth and service. Citizens of all the world, ambassadors to every land, the messenger of America's school and church may tread on every soil and enter every door. Through three score years and more missionaries from American churches and scholars from American universities have been kindling the fires of the new life along all the ways from Canton to Hermit Korea and to impenetrable Tibet.

At first and for long that western life was alien and the men who brought it were "Foreign Devils." Then came the beginning of the end—the war with Japan.

China's weakness was laid bare to the world and to herself. Foreign Powers, like eagles to the stricken deer, darkened the sky. Russia took Port Arthur. Germany took Kiao-Chou. Britain took Wei-hai-wei. France took Kuang-chou-wan. Railway construction was rushed to stake political claims. China's whole transport was threatened, and her industries equilibrium upset. Then the rapacious foreign powers showed their hand ready to divide the spoil. Russia began her "peaceful penetration" of Manchuria and Korea.

The crises for China came, suddenly and without warning, when Japan, regenerated by the power of Western ideas, startled the world with her Napolonic career of victory and drew the line which neither Russia nor any other Western Power dare cross.

China saw and learned her lesson. What Japan had done the mightier Empire might do—and more. Her doors were opened wide to all the world. Her students rushed to Japan, to Germany, to Britain, and most of all to the United States. Western ideas in politics and finance, in science and education, in philosophy and religion, in the arts and industries, poured into China like a cleansing flood, sweeping away the old regime as so much debris, and clearing the foundation for China's new democracy.

China has resolved that her new government shall be "broad-based upon the people's will." Even more nobly has she resolved that her "people's will" shall be informed, educated and free. The conception of China's system of public education, with its grades of schools, its colleges and its universities stagger even the American imagination accustomed though it is to play with superlatives. Listen to this authentic estimate: Between 1906 and 1910 more schools were organized in China than in all other nations of the world,

and when China's school system is complete she will have more young men in school than the United States and Canada and Britain and France and Germany combined.

Facts like these, pregnant and potential, set the opportunities and the obligations of American universities in the whitest and steadiest light. It is through their universities at home and their university graduates abroad that the United States and Canada may most powerfully, most redemptively, touch the world situation to-day. In the light of that world situation the shy and insignificant stranger from the Far East who sits in your lecture hall takes on a new importance. No better service can you render your own country or his than in giving him of America's best, not in science and culture alone, but in all those higher virtues which have made your life seem richer and more desirable than his.

And when American students face for themselves the problem of their life-service their eyes must not be shut to those open doors in the regions beyond. Nowhere will life and leadership tell more potently than where the nations are in the making. No investment will yield larger returns than a life devoted for a people's redemption. There you may stand in the midst of China's eager crowds, not preachers alone, or exponents of American thought or teachers of our western arts and industries, but in very truth your country's foreign minister more truly and more freely representative of America's life and spirit than are the officials at the Embassy or the visiting Admiral with his men-of-war.

University students who go to China whether as teachers in the schools, physicians in the hospitals or missionaries of the church carry with them the most revolutionary forces at work in the world—a new idea. God does nothing more revolutionary than when he incarnates a new idea in a man and sets that man in the midst of a disturbed and responsive people. At a thousand points in China the redemptive Christian idea has been released. That spark disturbed the clod. Little groups here and little groups there were gathered together by its energizing forces. Through the years the missionaries, isolated one from another, thought they toiled in vain. But Lo, in these last days the middle walls have been broken down. The new patriotism with its passion for unity came in like a mighty flowing tide and the little groups of educated and Christianized Chinese have been lifted out of their isolation to the higher levels. Patriotism and religion now join hands. Family reaches out family, clan to clan, province to province. The political necessity that demands a united China to resist foreign aggression is stimulated and inspired by the religious passion which seeks to fulfill the

Master's prayer. "That they all may be one." A united Chinese Republic and a united Chinese Church—that is the master idea at work in China to-day. Give that idea twenty-five years, fifteen years, ten years and there shall emerge a new China, vitalized, compact, invincible.

An invincible China, vitalized and transformed by the Christian idea, will mean much for the peace of the world. It will mean, for one thing, security on the Pacific. To-day the guardianship of peace on the Pacific and the safeguarding of Anglo-Saxon prestige is the obligation of the four English speaking nations—the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, plus Britain. But a new day begins to dawn. Japan heaves over the horizon line. Tomorrow it will be China, mightiest of all. The most critical problem in world politics will not be solved so long as the fate of China hangs trembling in the balance. China united and Christian, and that problem is solved.

But China united and Christian will mean more than the mere solving of a critical problem in world politics. It will mean the enrichment of Christianity itself. It is the genius of Christianity that it adapts itself to the spirit and institution of every new race and nation to which it goes. And it is an unfailing rule in Christian history that every race and nation Christianized works out its own distinctive interpretation of the Christian revelation, adds its contribution to the sum total of Christian experience, and flashes its peculiar light on the infinite, eternal and ineffable mystery of the ways of God to man.

From Juda the Christian emotion passed to the great world of Greek philosophy and embodied itself in that articulate system of Christian thought which still endures. It spread over the Roman Empire and absorbed Rome's masterful genius for law and order and created the Christian discipline that conquered the savage races of Europe and constituted permanent standards of obedience and government. From Rome to the clans of Ireland the Vision passed, and there touched with the Celtic fervor it built its monasteries and sent Columba to Scotland, Aidan to Northumbria, Columbanus to Frankland and Italy—missionaries of the mystic lore, "With eyes of wonder. . . . who follow the Gleam." The Anglo-Saxons came, and with their coming Christianity was touched with that passion for freedom which in these after days make the Churches of Britain and America the pioneer defenders of civil and religious liberty over all the world.

And China is yet to come. Who can tell what she will bring? What stability of character? What power of en-

durance? What ethical idealism? What missionary zeal? Already she has resisted unto blood. Thousands of thousands of her converts through the martyr-roll of the ages. The cry of the Chinese Christian is "All China for Christ." In their patriotic devotion to the cause of union for the nation, their enthusiasm is still more intense for the union of the church. One Christian Church for all China is their call. To them our western distinctions of ritual and creed are worse than meaningless, and with an eagerness irrespressible, crazy, mad, they insist the ranks be closed and the Church of Christ stand foursquare for the evangelization of China and the salvation of the Chinese Republic. That done, American Christianity, having taught China the secret of national integrity, may learn from the Chinese the power and the glory of a United Church.

4. What is true of China is true also of that other place of crisis where Europe, Asia and Africa meet. The problem of Persia and the problem of Turkey are the result of the weakness of Persia and the weakness of Turkey in the very midst of great and contending powers. Had they life in themselves, a national spirit that would unify their people, and were their states like self-reliant little Bulgaria, organized, compact and strong, there would be no problem of the Near East.

The ultimate solution, the only solution of the situation that makes a storm-centre for all the world of that region that lies foursquare between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian, the Black and the Mediterranean Seas, is the solution which the universities of America are supremely equipped to give. Every great power of Europe and Asia is involved and under suspicion. Even their Christian missionaries are suspected. But America is without reproach. It alone is there not for conquest or for self-aggrandizement but for civilization and the comity of nations. And even America is helpless except as it works through its churches, its schools and its universities. The Church itself is restrained in its propaganda by the stringent laws of Islam. The university alone is free. Its course is clear. To it comes the supreme opportunity; on it rests the inescapable obligation.

American colleges in the Near East have already justified themselves and the land from which they came. Robert College at Constantinople, the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, the American schools at Teheran and that new adventure in Christian education and medical mission and industrial training founded and maintained by graduates and

students of this University at Busrah, that ancient key to the historic Tigris-Euphrates Valley.

It stands to the honor of the University of Michigan, and in its challenging responsibility, that it duplicates itself its agencies of enlightenment and the dynamic of its life, there is the very storm-centre of the Near East and holds the strategic position on the great highway of the continents. It is not for me to exalt that opportunity. It is not for me to urge that obligation. But this surely the stranger may do: Press home the sense of world-crisis the deep throb of this age on ages telling the unique world-mission of America and the matchless claim of Arabia on every man and woman who calls Michigan Alma Mater and bows before the Christ as Lord.

* * *

THE RETURNED STUDENTS AND THE COOLIE

By Hyne Sun of Yale University

(Although the article presents no solution, it lends emphasis to the basic problem that underlies all proposed reforms, the economic conditions of our people. Ed.)

The returned students and the coolie constitute the two most unique classes in present China. Nowhere in the rest of the world, nor even in history, has there been such a large number of returned students wielding a paramount influence in all directions of a nation's development as the returned students in China. This seems all the more astonishing when we bear in mind that the transformation of such a huge land from medieval chaos to a modern powerful state is actually dependent upon the rightful influence of the returned students. Side by side with this rather roseate picture of the most important class, we can however easily see a description of another class, commonly called coolie, a class to whom general misery and direful ignorance we can find no equivalent in any modern country except India.

The date at which such a large proportion of population began to be exploited as a substitute for the beasts of burden is enshrouded in obscurity, for it goes back to centuries before. While we congratulate ourselves that the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of agricultural serfs took place in China in very early times, we cannot but lament that the conditions of the coolie class have become worse and worse until now they are described by some heartless foreign travelers as little better than that of beasts. The truth is that centuries of economic pressure and class tyranny have de-

prived this unfortunate class of any possible means of raising themselves to a more human level.

When the returned students first appeared in the rank and file of the country, they found themselves in the midst of an ignorant people who looked upon them with utmost scorn and indignation. The disheartening tale of the pitiful labor in the telegraph stations, or as an interpreter, with a beggarly salary of six taels a month, can still be most vividly told by some of the old returned students from America. Happily for China when the nation was on the verge of break-up, a slight balance on the right side of the wheel of fate prevented its final ruin. And this balance was undoubtedly made possible through the element of the early returned students to whose indomitable spirit we owe the quick awakening of the nation in the last fifteen years. With the preservation of the nation's integrity, the returned students now have their opportunity. The privilege of a thorough education abroad is immediately followed by the gain of the most unusual confidence of the nation. It is safe to say that at present an average returned student is virtually in a judge's stand to exercise a directing force in the national race of progress. When he sits contemplating of his past struggles, his present commanding position, his ambitions and his chances of success, can he forget that before him there is ever present a picture of the woeful conditions of tens of millions of coolies, and will he also forget that at the bottom of the source of their suffering there is nothing but a lack of opportunity as that he himself had?

When a westerner's fancy goes to the length of visiting China to add to his accumulated world knowledge, he easily imagines himself in a land swarmed with people not of a returned student type but of a coolie type. Indeed his imagination at once turns into a reality when he boldly lands himself in a Chinese seaport. His daily contact with the coolies leaves in his memory, even after he has long left China, an impression of a people characterized by indecent poverty and wretchedness. Once an American soldier, himself a Syrian by birth, who was stationed for some years in Peking, told his friends at home that the Chinese labor was so cheap that he could have a Ricksha ride for two hours at ten cents, and the Ricksha boy would offer him a cord of rope to whip him if he should desire to quicken his speed. Of course any thoughtful Chinese cannot even bear the sight of a Ricksha rider with a whip in his hand, but the willingness of the coolies to offer such a whip, in this case, is unquestionably a cause of responsibility to all intelligent Chinese, above all the returned students. For China may build a strong army and navy,

may set up beautiful public edifices here and there, may have all her congressmen and public officials clad in European fashion and moving in a circle perfectly in conformity with the customs of the west, yet China as a nation would stand just the same as before in the judgment of the other powers if the conditions of her millions of coolie remain unimproved and the classes above are still shamelessly exploiting them as little better than beasts.

When Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the father of our republic, willingly resigned his presidency, he declared to the nation that since the economic revolution of the country requires a more stupendous task than what had been achieved in the political revolution, he would henceforth devote the rest of his life to the betterment of the economic conditions of the people. The story told of his advocacy of single tax and other socialistic schemes is indeed a clear indication, however strongly we may be opposed to the measures themselves, of our great man's true democratic spirit which should animate every genuine patriot in the solution of our national problems. It is not the attractive tenets of modern Socialism, nor an absolute belief in things ideal that are responsible for his accepting the above mentioned measures. But all is due to his extensive travel abroad and his long intimate contact with the poor class of his own province which combined convince him of the necessity of changing the present status of the poor class, namely, the coolie class, in order to make our nation worthy of respect in the eyes of the civilized world.

One may, however, naturally say that the misery of the coolie class is just one phase of the national poverty and the introduction of new methods of production cannot fail to benefit all classes of people, the coolies included. Hard indeed it is to combat the truth of such a statement, but the undisputable fact is that the future extensive industrial development of the country does not wholly depend upon few hundreds or even thousands of expert leaders, but much depends upon the private initiative and enterprise of millions of common people. The modern Industrial Captain could have done nothing, were not at his command a vast army of co-workers and assistants and an inexhaustable source of efficient and intelligent workmen. Since the British conquest of India, there has undoubtedly been sprung up in the latter country a considerable number of industrial leaders slowly working to the nation's advantage, but who will doubt that down to the present time India as a nation is still synonymous with poverty, famine, misery, and what not? Now will the average Chinese returned student, after having seen the difference of



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(See Page 482)

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the conditions of the working class abroad and the coolies at home, be not satisfied in being engaged in a special line of work and himself living up to the standard of American or European men of profession, but do as much as he can to widen the opportunities of the coolie, such as will involve the simplification of the Chinese language, the improvement of press, etc., and above all to create in the community a feeling that the coolie in the street is quite an important factor in the political and industrial development of our nation?

* * *

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE GERMINATION OF SEEDS

By Koksan J. Woo, 1913, Wisconsin

(This paper, though technical in its nature, will interest the general reader as well as student of Agriculture, Botany and Bio-chemistry. The Chinese Students' Monthly is far from being a magazine of mere Chinese politics. We print everything that is of interest to our students, especially when written by our students. Technical discussions are encouraged just as much as political and social affairs. Literary Editor.)

INTRODUCTION

The art of seed germination dated back from time of immemorial, but the science of it is of very recent development. Every farmer and gardener knows that when they put a seed in moist sand or sawdust a sprout will make its appearance after a few days. The why of this process was not understood until the discovery of enzymes. Enzymes are found in animal and vegetable kingdoms, and which are the causes of the numerous chemical reactions occur in all seeds.

Seeds and their Composition

A seed is essentially an embryonic plant, surrounded by sufficient reserve food material to nourish it until it has reached a stage of development in which it is capable of assimilating carbon dioxide from the air and inorganic substances from the soil. The most important part of the seed is the embryo. It consists of a small, often microscopic young plant, which we distinguish one or two more or less well developed cotyledons. Between the cotyledons are the plumules, surrounded by a few leaves and at the other end is the radicle. The embryo is enclosed in a special tissue, the endosperm, and that in turn by a seed coat.

A seed in general is composed of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and some other substances in minute quantity. All these are termed by botanists as reserve-materials. The reserve-materials exist here in the form not suitable for the immediate use by plant. This is in part because they are not soluble in the watery cell-sap, and are therefore incapable of being transported. So in order to render these substances soluble in water that the plants can take up, the enzymes actions are required.

Conditions affecting germination or conditions for enzymatic activity

When the seed is separated from the parent it cannot at once undergo development, for it is deficient in moisture without which growth is impossible. The stored nutrients of a seed are mostly insoluble and consequently unavailable for the embryo until they are rendered soluble by combination with the elements of water as before stated. This change is effected by specific enzymes, the production of which is dependent upon the direct respiration of the active cells of the embryo; it takes place very slowly except in the presence of considerable water. Not only water is needed for this purpose but there must be provided, in addition, a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve the product formed and to transfer them by osmosis to the cells where respiration occurs. On the other hand, any excess of water above that which a seed can absorb is a disadvantage, since it removes soluble nutrients which are needed for the proper nourishment of the growing cells and also interfere with respiration by excluding oxygen. In consequence of this, a large surplus of water greatly weakens germination and may wholly prevent it.

Temperature. The range of temperature within which germination may take place, depends upon the variety and condition of seed. Some seeds germinate with contact with melting ice at a temperature approximating zero degree C., as in the case with wheat, but the seeds of most cultivated plants fail to germinate below 4 degrees C. The optimum temperature for these plants is about 30 degrees C., and germination is unsatisfactory above 40 degrees C. The time required for germination is greater as the temperature is reduced below, or raised above the optimum.

Oxygen. Although intramolecular respiration may occur with seed containing more than 10 per cent. of water, when free oxygen is excluded, germination never takes place except under conditions that admit of direct respiration. Free oxygen is, therefore, essential although its presence in the gaseous state is not always necessary. Some seeds when immersed in water are able to utilize dissolved oxygen, but none

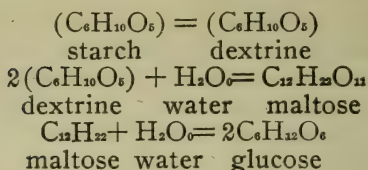
except those from water plants can make an extended growth under these conditions. Some seeds can decompose hydrogen peroxide and use the oxygen thus liberated. I put several kinds of seeds in a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. strength, and found they germinated under these conditions as quickly as if exposed to air.

Enzymes Concerned in Germination

One of the most striking characteristics of the chemical changes taking place in the living organisms is the ease with which bodies of a highly stable nature are split up. Sucrose, for example, is hydrolysed to fructose and glucose, egg-white to amino-acids. Under ordinary laboratory conditions, powerful reagents, such as chromic acid and boiling hydrochloric acid, are necessary to effect these decompositions. This fact is familiar to all workers in bio-chemistry, and reactions of this kind are called by chemists catalytic reactions. Enzymes are some of the catalysts, and which are concerned in converting the reserve materials from the passive into the active and movable forms. In what way this chemical action takes place is still questionable, but it is generally believed that it is a process of hydrolysis. It is not one kind of enzyme that is capable of changing all the reserve-materials into the available condition for plant food. Each substance has its own specific enzyme, such as carbohydrate enzyme, proteolytic enzyme, fate enzyme, etc. The activity of each will be discussed in the following pages.

The Action of Enzyme upon Starch

Starch is a white and amorphous substance which is insoluble in water unless it is chemically altered. The chemical substance of a starch-grain, however, apart from the varying difference in the proportion of water, is composed of two substances, chiefly distinguished by their solubility; these are termed grainlose and starch-cellulose. The first predominates in quantity, and it is this part of the grain that gives the blue coloration to starch with iodine. The dissolution of starch in plants is caused by an enzyme named diastase. This substance is capable of changing starch to dextrine under favorable conditions, such as optimum temperature and the right quantity of water. The dextrine is again changed by dextrinase to maltose. Maltose is a disaccharose and which is further hydrolyzed by maltase to two molecules of monosaccharose. The reactions that take place are represented by the following equations:



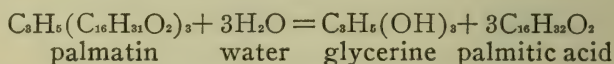
Starch is then finally hydrolyzed to glucose by the action of the different enzymes, and it is the glucose that nourishes the plant.

The Action of Cytase on Cellulose

Next in abundance to starch is cellulose which is deposited as reserve-material in seeds. Newcombe was the first one to find out an enzyme, cytase, that attacks cellulose. Cellulose is not soluble in water; but is rendered soluble by the action of cytase. The process is one of hydrolysis, and the products formed are sugars.

The Action of Lipase on fats

In addition to starch and cellulose, a third non-nitrogenous substance occurs in seeds as fat. Fats are not only present in seeds but in all cells. Fats are glycerine esters of fatty acids, and upon hydrolysis of which with water they form glycerine and the corresponding fatty acids as represented by the equation



Such decomposition of fats actually takes place in the course of germination. According to R. H. Schmidt, germinating seeds contain large quantity of free fatty acids, amounting to 10 per cent. to 30 per cent., and there can be no doubt that their presence is due to the action of an enzyme, lipase. Glycerine, however, has not been found in germinating seeds, obviously because it rapidly undergoes transformation and migrates from cell to cell. Fats are not soluble in water consequently they cannot be taken up by plants. So the fatty acids formed unite with some of the mineral salts in the cell wall to make a soluble soap, and it is in the form of soap that penetrates the cell wall serves as food to plant.

Proteolytic Enzymes' Action on Proteins

The nitrogenous organic reserve-material is stored in seeds in the form of proteins. They occur in the endosperm as well as in the cotyledons as insoluble substances.

During germination, these reserve-materials must be altered into forms that are capable of undergoing diosmosis and migrating through cell wall. In order to accomplish this end, Nature has furnished some specific enzymes to break up the large and complex proten molecules chemically. The enzymes concerned in this change are called proteases. They are able to convert the insoluble proteins into soluble amino-acids, such as asparagin, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, etc. The formation of asparagin from proteins has a similar significance for the transport of nitrogenous substances as the formation of sugar from starch has. Since by the conversion of proteins into amino-acids which are readily soluble, a means is obtained for moving the nitrogenous matter in the closed parenchyma to the place where it is used by the plant.

Conclusion

So all the chemical changes occur in the germination of a seed are brought about by unorganized ferments or ezymes which are not living organisms and are secreted by plant cells. The activity of these substances are destroyed by heat, and they, like many other chemical reactions, require proper temperature and moisture to act.

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CHINA—THE FIRST REPUBLIC

By Major John B. Jeffery

Since the establishment of the Republic of China, foreigners have said that China could not continue to exist as a Republic because the Chinese people are incapable of governing themselves. This opinion shows that the history of China and her people are unknown to the world at large. The truth is, as Chinese Ancient History will show, that the Chinese people were the first self-governing race of the world and that they had the actual form of republican government long before the Greeks were acquainted with the elementary principles of republican government.

Over four thousand years ago Emperor Yao governed China by the republican method. He established a board consisting of wise men as his consulting advisers like the cabinet of a modern republican government. For district

executive officers or provincial governors, he selected men who were recommended to him by the people. This method of selecting the executive officials was in accordance with the old Chinese maxim, (Gee Hin Choy) "Select the best man for the place."

During Yao's dynasty the laws of commerce and industry were made for the benefit of the people. Yao has been idolized by his people as a perfect ruler and we are told that doors were not shut at night in his time nor were lost articles picked up by anyone save the real owners. One of the most famous and important of all works ever undertaken by the Chinese race was the river dredging started by Yao to drain the country. The whole country being flooded this task was an immense one and extended to the reigns of Shun and Yu. These continued efforts of many generations ended in the digging and dredging of nine rivers, which finally emptied the water and left the country in condition for farming and safe habitation by the people. Although the people were called subjects of their rulers, yet they enjoyed their freedom as citizens of a Republic.

When Yao retired from active service as the chief executive on account of age, instead of giving the throne to his son, he followed the desire of the people and gave it to Shun. Emperor Shun in governing the country, carried out the policies inaugurated by Yao, and he and Yao were two of the famous old members of the glorious quintette. When Shun retired from office he selected Yu for his successor on the recommendation of the people. Emperor Yu was an able and intelligent ruler. He finally disposed of the big body of water which has overflowed the country by dividing its force in different directions. Yu governed the country with the same policy as his predecessors, Yao and Shun, but he left his throne to his heirs. This change transformed the country from a Republic to a Monarchy. Emperor Jie, one of Yu's grand children became the first tyrannical ruler of the Hsai dynasty. Tung waged war against Ket and overthrew his dynasty. Emperor Tung became the first ruler of the Shang dynasty. He demonstrated that the country belonged to all the people and not to a single individual and that it should be governed by the Republican method, the policy of Yao and Shun.

In his teaching, Confucius repeatedly referred his followers to the policy of Yao and Shun as an example of the best method of governing the country. In Confucius' Book of Charms we find it written that if any king ruled his country tyrannically, the people should at once wage war against him, as Emperor Tung did in driving Ket from his

Kingdom and as Emperor Wu did in killing Chow in his palace.

Mencius approved the teachings of Confucius in commending the policies of Yao and Shun as the ones which should be adopted for the government of nations. He said that the destruction of the dynasties of Hsai and Shang and the killing of Chow and Jie were not national crimes, but only individual felonies. Mencius stated that the existence of any tyrannical king in a country was a national evil and that the people should rid themselves of him at once, because the duty of a ruler of a country should be to think first of his people, secondly of the government and lastly of himself.

At the end of the Ming dynasty and the beginning of the Ching dynasty there was a great scholar named Wang Li Chou, who wrote a book entitled "What is the Real Executive Head of a Nation?" (Yuen Kung Yet Pen) Wang Li Chou declared that the country was the people's country and not the country of any individual who happened to be the executive head thereof. The form of the government should be Republican. At that time he predicted that China would be a republic at some time in the future.

All these facts are open to everyone who will read. The Ancient History of China and the books of Confucius and Mencius prove beyond all doubt that the Republican method of government was in actual practice in China four thousand years ago, that it has been upheld as the model form of government by the great philosophers of China and that it was predicted by the great Chinese scholar as the ultimate and ideal government for his people. Thus the Republic of to-day is not a sudden, violent and unnatural growth, that will wither in a day, but rather, the unfolding and flowering of a force that has been gradually and surely developed through the centuries and that will live and flourish for many generations of happy national life.

* * *

CONDITIONS IN KOREA

By Seek Hun Kimm

(Before the annexation of Korea to Japan, Mr. Kimm was the secretary to the Korean legation. As a native intimately acquainted with the movement of his country, the following summary of the actual conditions in Korea is reliable and well worth our readers' attention.

Japan seems to be restive under the conditions which confront her, both domestic and foreign. The establishment of a great successful republic in China seems the stirring of a new life in the Orient, and the Japanese people who have enjoyed only the semblance of representative government are beginning already to rebel against the oligarchy which holds them in leash. With a great republic on each side of her, China on the West and America on the East, the fate of monarchism in Japan is sealed.

This has doubtless been in the minds of the masters of Japan and her policy is shaped to meet this unpleasant possibility. To this end she made an alliance with Russia which has for its manifest purpose the overawing of China and her gradual dismemberment. Japan is to work her will in Manchuria and Russia is to have a free hand in Mongolia. But of course England is to be reckoned with. Japan wishes to preserve her alliance with Great Britain, and Russia naturally wishes to keep England quiet. This is the cause of the patent understanding between Russia and England, both as regards Persia and Thibet. Japan is pledged to protect British interests in the Yangtse Valley and England looks kindly upon Japanese aggressions in Manchuria.

We see, therefore, that there is a triangle of interests—Japan-Russia, Russia-England, England-Japan. It is a mighty chain of three links which threatens the existence of China, and thus endangers the interests of all other powers that have dealings commercial, or otherwise, with China.

There may be some who see in this alliance only the peace of the Orient, but whatever England's ideas may be about peace there is no one so foolish as to be deceived as to Russia and Japan's aims. They are as aggressive and as predatory as ever Ghentgiz Khan or Tamerlane.

Neither England nor Russia can rejoice over the erection of a successful republic in China, for the people of India are chafing in their bonds, and, however beneficent England's rule may be, all things considered, the lesson of a successful China republic cannot but awaken a strong nationalistic spirit in India. Russia, too, has much at stake. If a backward people like the Chinese can take such a forward step the Russian people must take on added hopes of a speedy release from absolutism. Therefore, both England's and Russia's interests are subjective as well as objective. In England's case they may be, and probably are, wholly protective, for England has in hand all the foreign territory she can handle.

There are two powers that are specially interested in the preservation of China. They are Germany and the United States. These two powers are eminently commercial and they

have little interest in territorial matters. Whatever will keep the door of trade wide open will please them. But it is plain that Russian-Japanese interests demand exclusive rights. They cannot successfully compete in the markets of the world. They need a monopoly. For this reason they will have a double reason for the partition of China. Whatever portion they take will be closed to the trade of other countries.

But besides this, the intrenchment of Japan on the mainland of Asia and the overthrow of all possible trouble there would leave her free to take a step which she has always contemplated, namely, the seizure of the Philippines, and possibly of Hawaii. What America wants is her share of the trade in China. Her possession of the Philippines is more or less of a guarantee of the integrity of China, and the loss of this important base would be a deadly blow at American trade expansion. The same thing may be said of Germany. Her point of vantage in Shantung would not long endure were Japan sure of herself in China. Germany is Japan's bitterest enemy and rival. But Germany seeks only trade, she wants no more territory in China provided China can be preserved. Only by an enormous army and navy could Germany preserve her position in the Yellow Sea, if Japan and Russia are allowed to carry out their plans.

Sizing up the situation, we see that there is another triangle which would tend to preserve the status quo in China, namely, an understanding between China, Germany and the United States. They are the natural allies for peaceful and progressive purposes, just as Russia-Japan and England are the natural allies of aggression and spoilation.

These two triple alliances would very largely counter-balance each other, and thus the tendency would be to preserve the present status.

Considering the relative powers of these combinations we see that China could do nothing against Japan and Russia combined, but she would perhaps be able to stand off either one alone. Neither Russia nor Japan has the money to start a great war, China has both men and money, and under the impulse of her new life would doubtless put up a splendid fight against aggression. England's naval power would be neutralized by that of Germany, while the completion of the Panama Canal will put the United States in a position to veto Japan's naval program in the Philippines and Hawaii. But more than this, England has too many interests in America to afford to antagonize her. Let this government once propose an alliance with Germany for the protection of China and England's encouragement of Japan's and Russia's aggressions in Asia would cease at once. For really Eng-

land's interests in China are commercial. Her alliance with Japan is the result of the hesitation and weakness of America. This country holds an overwhelming balance of power. Leaving out of account the one point of unrest in India caused by the new democratic outbreak in China, England and America are natural allies in the Far East against Japan and Russia. For even if, in the dismemberment of China, England secure the Yangste Vally, she could keep it only by permission of Japan and Russia. Her tenure would be of the most precarious kind. English, German and American interests in China are identical, but they have not come together, owing, first, to the unfortunate and senseless rivalry of Germany and England in the Atlantic, and, second, because America has not grasped the tremendous importance of taking a strong stand against possible aggression against China. The opening of the Panama Canal will, it is to be hoped, make it possible for this country to sound a clearer note in the Pacific and make herself heard to better effect.

In the days to come the Korean people can be depended upon to stand solidly with China in her efforts to keep the yoke of Japan from rer neck. The Koreans are conquered and crushed, but they are all there; they are men and will give an account of themselves some day. So long as Korea is under the heel of Japan I shall remain here under the flag of America and shall continue to have faith that eventually justice will be done, and that Korea will some time become an independent buffer state between the utter dissimiliar and mutually antagonistic interests of China and Japan.—New York Call.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

THE GREAT STRIKE IN BELGIUM

By C. L. Tan

The leaders of the Socialist Trade Unions startled the Belgian government with the proclamation that a general strike would take place in a few days. It was estimated that no less than 400,000 workmen would join. The government at first was not much concerned over it, but every precaution was finally taken. The strike was well organized and every indication pointed to the ability of the strikers to hold out for a considerable period. At this date of writing the strike has lasted for ten days, and the government has decided to compromise. A change in the Belgian Parliamentary practice is bound to follow, and for the first time, a big strike has met with success.

Heretofore, the wealthier and educated classes enjoy the plurality of votes and the Clerical Party has been in power for twenty years. The laborers and poorer classes naturally hate this system since they are always swamped at the parliamentary ballots. The distribution of the votes is as follows:

993,070 receive one vote

395,866 receive two votes

308,683 receive three votes

Thus the single votes are always defeated. Premier Charles De Broqueville believes in harkening to the demands of the strikers, but many fear that this surrender will be a bad example for the future.

Brazil's Recognition

All honor to the Brazilian Republic for her early recognition of the Chinese Republic! Let the nations of the world ponder over their delinquency. Let them search their own hearts and minds and purge their conscience. The times call for real sympathy, mutual co-operation, and genuine regard.

The Balkan War

The fall of Adrianople was the most significant event of the month from the war-zone. On paper, the Turkish fortress was credited with a defending force of 35,000 troops, the flower of the Turkish army, equipped with the best modern guns. When the Young Turks accomplished their coup d' état and drove Abdul Hamid from the throne, they at once undertook to perfect the defences of Adrianople. The capture of this fortress revealed the fact that much had been left undone, and that the strength of the defending force was greatly ex-

aggregated. The fire of the Bulgarians was heavy, concentrated, and telling, while the rush of the infantry drove the Turks to abandon one trench after another. In the works of the Turkish commander, it was an honor to surrender to such brave foe-men. The fall of Adrianople had a marked effect on the speedy conclusion of peace in the Balkans. The Turks are played out and ready to accept any terms the Powers choose to lay down.

Europe passed through another period of awful suspense when they succeeded in agreeing upon a policy of concerted action with respect to the autonomy of Albania. A joint note was sent to Montenegro to cease operations against the fortress of Skutari. King Nicholas of Montenegro gave no heed to the wishes of the Powers, and an international fleet at once blockaded the Montenegrin ports. Meanwhile, the little kingdom continued the attack, and after a brilliant assault, captured the Great Tarabosch, which was the key to Skutari. The fall of Skutari is now imminent, and may be an accomplished fact at any moment.

The success of the Balkan Allies has a marked effect on Europe. Directly or indirectly, it has given a new impetus to the recent patriotic outburst of the students of France, to the Pan-Slavism of Europe, and to the Germanism of the Fatherland. The utterance of the German Chancellor was significant, and the attitude of the German people showed that they were ready to bear the heaviest burdens should necessity demand of them. The total number of the German army on a peace footing is 544,221, and this will be increased at once to 661,176. The estimated military expenditure will be met not by loans but by a levy on property known as the "Wehrbeitrag." The day of disarmament in Europe is still far off. The apostles of real and lasting peace must be found in Asia, and why not from the youngest Republic?

The Tasks of the Wilson Administration

Truly, the times call for brave, far-sighted, and able men in the conduct of affairs that confront the American people to-day. Tariff Reforms, California Alien Land Bill, Panama Tolls, Currency Reforms, Philippine Independence, Diplomacy in the Orient, and a vast body of social, economic, and political reforms indicate in some measure the extent and importance as well as the difficulty of the tasks that fall upon the shoulders of those in office. The temper of the new administration is significantly expressed in the language of President Wilson, "Who dare shirk the responsibility?"

True to its pledges, the Democrats have promptly undertaken the great task of tariff revision. Many articles have been put on the free list, while the cut in the others are and

will be consistently, intelligently, and wisely made. The few Republicans still cling tenaciously to the Aldrich plan, but they will soon realize the futility of their opposition.

CHINESE STUTENT WORLD

By Y. L. Tong

CHINESE BASEBALL TEAM VICTORIES

It will be remembered that last spring a Chinese baseball team from Honolulu visited this country and played with many colleges and professionals. That team, however, did not meet with much success, as far as scores are concerned. This was either due to the lack of team work on the part of the Chinese players or else to certain disadvantages under which they were laboring as strangers in this country. But considerations of defeats and victories aside, their visit to this country has at least this great salutary effect, namely, to show the American people that young China is not so much behind in athletics as they generally expect. It helps to create a better impression about our people in the mind of the Americans.

This year another team has been gathered up with some of the men in the last year's team. They had arrived in this country not long ago. Since then they have played with many colleges on the Pacific Coast and have met with good success. Latest reports indicate that they have won the two games with Leland Stanford, Jr. University and St. Mary's University in Oakland, the scores being 12-11 and 7-3 respectively. These show that the prospect of the team for the rest of the tour is very bright. We hope that with the experiences learned from last year's visit, with more consistent team work, and with the encouragement they already have, they would be able to cut a much greater figure in the eyes of the American people. We are sure that they always behave themselves gentlemanly and follow the rules of the best sportmanship in the field, for only thus are they worthy of the great nation which they represent. We assure the team that in spite of physical separation, our enthusiasm for their success will always follow them.

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MR. EDDY TALKED ON CHINA'S AWAKENING

Since his arrival in China last February, Mr. Sherwood Eddy, of the New York Y. M. C. A., has been very active in giving talks on the Y. M. C. A movement and other moral

and religious topics in the different cities of the Empire. So far he has addressed not less than 72,000 Chinese students.

During his stay in Peking he talked to the government students about "The Awakening of the Orient" in a series of three lectures, which produced a profound impression on all who listened to him. He emphasized China's need of a strong central government, practical patriotism, and social service. Moral earnestness and reality in religion were also elaborated.

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CHINESE CLASSICS FOR LATIN IN YALE

At a recent meeting of the Yale faculty it has been decided that henceforth Chinese classics can be substituted for Latin as an entrance requirement. This long-mooted question has at last been settled in favor of the Chinese students, and we are sure that many of us who have hitherto been barred of the opportunity of entering Yale by this obstacle, should find it easy to come now.

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MR. C. T. WANG COMING

Word has come to us that Mr. C. T. Wang, our great Y. M. C. A. leader, is on his way to this country again. He is now travelling with Dr. J. R. Mott. At this writing they are in Japan. The purpose of Mr. Wang's coming is to represent China in the coming conference at Lake Mohonk of the International Y. M. C. A., of which he is vice-president. We await the great pleasure of meeting him.

* * *

A NEW CHINESE UNIVERSITY

A modern Chinese University will be established in Peking, in which law and national economy will be taught by foreign professors, Sung Chia-jen, late Minister of Agriculture and editor of the "Min-li-pao" of Yin Yu-lin, a member of the Advisory Council. A Chekiang student returned from Japan is proposed to be the rector. The University will be opened in September next.

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MORE HONORS CONFERRED TO CHINESE STUDENTS

In our last issue we reported the election of our Cornell Chinese students to the honorary society. It is our pleasure to announce that more honors have been conferred to Chinese students since the last month. Miss Pinsa Hu (Wellesley) was awarded the Wellesley scholar for high scholarship. Mr. J. T. E. Sen (Columbia) was elected to Tan Beta Pi, an honorary Engineer Society. Mr. Pengwen Kuo (Teachers College, Columbia) was recently elected to Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary educational fraternity, the admission of which is mainly on good scholarship. We hope to report more in the coming issues.



HARVARD CLUB

Third Row—W. J. Chao, Dr. S. H. Chüan, Y. S. Tsao, T. V. Soong, C. F. Wang (Vice-President),
 Second Row—A. F. Lichao, K. C. Li, K. F. Hu, S. K. Hu, C. H. Liu, Fu-yün Chang (President), H. W.
 Sun (Treasurer).
 First Row—Loy Chang (ex-President), Zuntsoon Zee (Secretary), Dr. J. H. Liu, Dr. W. S. New.

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THE SURVEY OF HOME NEWS

Monuments for the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution

The Chinese Government is said to have proposed to erect appropriate monuments in commemoration of the heroes and the heroines who have rendered meritorious service to the success of the Revolution. The following is the proposed list:

1. Empress Dowager Lung-Yu (died February 22, 1913). It was through her help that the abdication of the Throne was made possible.

2. Wu Yeh. He was the one who attempted to assassinate the Five Commissioners going abroad to study constitutional government.

3. Hsu Shih-ling. He was the patriot who started the uprising in Anhui and killed the Manchu Governor En Ming.

4. Chiu Chin. She was martyred in 1905 (?) in connection with the case of Hsu Shih-ling.

5. Tsou Yung. He was a reformer, author, and supporter of the cause of the revolution. He died in the prison at Shanghai.

6. Peng Chia-tsen. He was the assassin of Liang Pih, the Manchu General who opposed reform.

7. Hsiung Cheng Chi. He was the revolutionist who met his death in Anhui on his failure of a revolutionary plot.

Mukden-Jehol Railroad Proposed

A proposal has been made by the Chinese Government to appropriate a sum of \$5,000,000 for the construction of the railway from Mudken to Jehol. The tutuh and the Tatar-General at Mukden have received instructions to take the matter up.

Dr. Sun on China-Japan Alliance

Dr. Sun Yat-sen in farwell speeches before leaving Nagasaki, Japan, on board the Tenyo Maru, urged an alliance of the Chinese and Japanese nations. He said, "the alliance would be a guarantee to the peace of the world, as that these two countries represent half of the world's population."

China Establishes Aviation School

The Government of China will establish an aviation school at Te-chou in Northern Shantung. An elaborate preparation has already begun.

(Home News Continued on Page 497)

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Reliability of J. O. P. Bland

Among the many statements made by J. O. P. Bland that reflect the honor of the Chinese Republic is the following: "General Li Yuan Hung did write and advise Yuan Shih Kai to seize the Throne." In a recent letter to the Republican Advocate, a leading paper in Shanghai, General Li denied that he ever did write and advise Mr. Yuan to that effect, and that the alleged fact is entirely incorrect and purely imaginary on the part of J. O. P. Bland. From this we can appreciate the reliability of our English publicist and his writings.

* * *

LA MARGUISE DE FONTENOY'S

La Marquise de Fontenoy's writings in the newspaper service of the Brentwood Company are always interesting. Sometimes they are delightful. Doubtless they are nearly the soul of accuracy. But in order that an injustice may not be done the new Republic of China I must endeavor to take issue with her very recent article on the origin, character and stability of that government. Quotations and answers are as follows:

"In the eyes of Chinese law and in the estimation of public opinion, among all the 400,000,000 population, the Imperial dynasty has merely gone into temporary retirement, so that the matter may have an opportunity of attempting to govern itself."

Answer—The only law or official document bearing on the retirement of the Manchu dynasty is the formal abdication of the late Empress Dowager Lung Yu, dated February 12, 1912. This document is abject in its terms, admitting the utter inability of the Manchus to rule the country, and sets no date for the ending of the "temporary retirement." It is true that in remote provinces such as Shensi, Shansi, Szechuen and Kansu shadowy rumors were circulated to the

effect that an interregnum government held sway pending the coming of a new king, who, however, was to be a Chinese, not a Manchu. This impression prevailed for two or three months, but no longer. Public opinion, yea, public determination, throughout China is that the Manchus shall never again rule their land, even in the remote contingency of the substitution of the present republic by a monarchy.

"The Republic of China differs from all others in that it is a creation of the imperial throne, having been brought into existence by means of a proclamation bearing the signature of the late Empress Dowager Yun-Yu, who at the same time appointed Yuan Shih Kai, at that time the prime minister, to organize the new republic."

Answer—The republic was created by the revolutionists who overthrew the monarchy and sent the Manchu royal family into eternal oblivion. From the beginning of the revolution on October 10, 1911, until the formal abdication February 12, 1912, the Empress Dowager bombarded the country with a battery of manifestos, promising the people everything, including a limited monarchy, a constitution and a full-fledged parliament. When all this failed, and one province after another became republican, recognizing Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the provisional republic, Her Majesty abdicated in the name of the baby emperor. Her "proclamation creating the republic" was this same abject abdication. Yuan Shih Kai then renewed negotiations with the republicans, accepted their terms, and less than a month thereafter was proclaimed provisional president.

"Yuan Shih Kai's position is seriously menaced by the very able Prince Kung, and were the latter to recover control of the Imperial Guards, numbering 20,000 men, as well as the police and gendarmeries, who are almost wholly Manchu, admirably disciplined and armed, it is quite possible that there may be a monarchical restoration any day."

Answer—The present "Imperial Guards, numbering 20,000 men," and I speak from personal knowledge, consist of less than three hundred poorly drilled, shabbily uniformed and armed military menials who are not allowed outside the pink walls of the Forbidden City, the small area to which the Manchu royal family that was is confined. They could not make a showing against the Peking police or gendarmies, who are Northern Chinese, not Manchus. As to the army, one regiment of Yuan Shih Kai's trained troops would eat them alive. There will be no restoration of the monarchy for the very good reason that the republicans are the stronger, and for the still more important reason that the

new republic, with all its inexperience, has a firmer hold on the Chinese people than the old Manchu regime ever had.

EARL HAMILTON SMITH,

Editor, Far Eastern Information Bureau,
13 Astor Place, New York, N. Y.

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CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CON-
FERENCE OF C. S. A. EASTERN SECTION

1. The Conference will be held in Ithaca, N. Y., August 21-29, 1913.

2. All our students in this Section are requested to make special effort to attend the conference, and to co-operate in making it a success.

3. Our friends from the Mid-West Section and the West Section are cordially welcome.

4. The attention of the local clubs in this Section is called to the following matters:

a. Prizes to the Literary and Athletic Contests. Besides the track events, we shall have Chinese debate and oration, English debate and oration, which will call for voluntary prizes from the clubs. Please write to the chairman directly as to the special prize your club likes to contribute.

b. Songs and entertainments for social enjoyment and the Inter-Club Night. All clubs are encouraged to prepare to take part in these events.

5. The tentative list of speakers.

Pres. Andrew D. White

Dr. Schmidt, of Cornell

Prof. Jenks, of New York University

Hon. C. T. Wang

Director T. T. Wong.

6. The Tentative Program.

Thursday, August 21, 1913

Afternoon. Registration.

8 P. M. Opening Meeting and Reception.

Friday, August 22

9-10:30 A. M. Business Meeting.

11-12 A. M. Platform Address.

2-5 P. M. Sports. Tennis Tournaments.

7-7:45 P. M. Social Hour at the Hall.

8-10 P. M. English Debate.

Saturday, August 23

9. 10:30 A. M. Business Meeting.

11 A. M.-1 P. M. Chinese Debate.

2-5 P. M. Sports. Soccer or Baseball.

7-7:45 P. M. Social Hour. College songs, etc.

8-10 P. M. English Oratorical Contest.

Sunday, August 24

Morning service, or visitation to Churches.

Afternoon. Excursion and walks.

Monday, August 25

9-10:30 A. M. Business Meeting.

11 A. M.-1 P. M. Chinese Oratorical Contest.

2-5 P. M. Bazaar.

7-7:45 P. M. Social Hour.

8-10 P. M. Inter-Club Entertainment.

Tuesday, August 26

9-10:30 A. M. Business Meeting.

11-12 A. M. Platform Address.

2-5 P. M. Sports. Track Meet.

7-10 P. M. Banquet.

Wednesday, August 27

9-10:30 A. M. Business Meeting.

11-12 A. M. Platform Address.

2-6 P. M. Picnic.

8-10 P. M. Concert.

Thursday, August 28

9-10:30 A. M. Business Meeting.

11-12 A. M. Platform Address.

2-5 P. M. Patriotic Celebration for the Opening of Parliament.

8-10 P. M. Installation of Officers, and BONFIRE.

Friday, August 29

Breakfast. Conference closes.

(N. B. All suggestions as to any corrections in the tentative progress are welcome by the Chairman.)

7. Invitation to our Delegates.

I shall reproduce here a letter of invitation from the chairman of Committee of the Eighth International Congress of Students.

Further announcements will be made in the last issue of the monthly. Also a prospectus concerning the details of the Conference will be printed and distributed before the college year closes.

P. C. Chang,

Chairman of the Eighth Annual Conference, C. S. A. Eastern Section.

28 Hollywood Street,

Worcester, Mass.

April 18, 1913.

Mr. P. C. Chang, Chairman of the Conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance, Worcester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Chang:

On behalf of the Organization Committee of the Congress, and on my own behalf as its chairman, I have the honor of inviting all the delegates to the Conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance, to be held at Ithaca, August 21-28, to take part in the Eighth International Congress of Students which begins in Ithaca August 29 and ends in New York September 20.

This congress is the eighth of the series of biennial congresses called together by the International Federation of Students "*Corda Fratres*." Student delegates to the congress, however, may come not only from "*Corda Fratres*" chapters and affiliated societies, but also from every government and institution of higher learning in the world and from all other student-organizations which have for their aim the friendship and mutual understanding of students from different nations. Visitors to the congress, especially students from foreign lands, will have a warm welcome. All those who are interested in the problems of student life in the different countries of the globe, and in the friendly relations among nations are most cordially invited.

The object of the congress, as announced in our first circular, will be "to bring together representatives from all the students of the world, in order that the spirit of international brotherhood and humanity may be fostered among them as a result of the deliberations of the congress, and in order that the students of the world may be united into an all-embracing world-organization.

The sessions of the congress will take place in Ithaca from August 29 to September 3. From Ithaca the delegates and visitors who may wish to follow the tour will proceed to Buffalo and Niagara Falls (September 4-7), Philadelphia (September 8-10), Washington (September 11-14) and New York (September 15-20), where the congress will end. In all these cities special committees, headed by influential citizens, have been formed to take charge of the party. Universities and places of importance will be visited and entertainments will be fully provided.

More detailed information on the arrangements, program, itinerary, expenses, etc., may be found in Circular No. 2 of the congress, copies of which can be had by writing to the undersigned. Copies of Circular No. 1, which gives a more general survey of the scope, purpose and important features of the congress, may similarly be obtained.

The Chinese students, as shown in the records of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, have always been a leading element in the development of such movements as are repre-

sented in the growth of the Cosmopolitan Club and in the coming congress. In inviting them, therefore, we feel confident that we shall be honored by their presence at the coming congress which comes immediately at the close of Alliance's Conference.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Carlos W. Locsin,
Chairman.

* * *

Midwest Section—Annual Conference

The Board of Representatives has approved of my recommendations to hold our fourth annual conference at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The University is well-known for taking special interest in Chinese students. It has extended to us the privilege of using its grounds, buildings, athletic fields, and other facilities. The Y. M. C. A. building has been secured for the accommodation of the delegates, and a sorority house for our sister students, who, as in former years, will be invited as guests of the conference.

The local Chinese Students' Club is one of the largest and strongest in the mid-West, and its members played active and prominent parts in the past conferences. This year they have offered to co-operate with the section of the general work of the conference rather than to concentrate their attention to the activities of the Illinois delegates alone.

Mr. T. Z. Zee, of Chicago, formerly of Wisconsin, and Mr. S. H. Kee, of Michigan, have been appointed as chairman and secretary of the conference. Both of them are well known to us all as loyal and energetic members of the section. Those of us who were at the Madison and Ann Arbor conferences are familiar with what each of them had contributed to the success of those conferences.

Pending the confirmation of the Board, a number of committees have been appointed to make the necessary preparations, which are now going on. The period of the conference will extend from August 29 to September 5, inclusive.

Apart from the activities and enjoyments of the conference itself, the delegates will be accorded a very cordial reception by the University. A letter was received from President Edmunds J. James, from which the following extract is made:

"I understand that the Midwest Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance may possibly hold its next conference here at the University of Illinois. I desire to extend through you a most hearty invitation from the University to this Section to hold its conference here. . . . The University will be glad

to extend the use of its buildings, grounds, athletic fields, etc., to the Section, and we shall do everything we can to give them an interesting and profitable time." C. C. YEN.

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APPOINTMENTS OF EASTERN CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The following have been appointed chairmen to the various committees of the conference:

C. S. Chen—Accommodation Committee.

S. Hu—Meal Committee.

W. P. Wei—Resolution Committee.

W. G. Loo—Bazaar Committee.

Philip Sye—Public Meeting and Entertainment Committee.

Y. C. Mei—English Literary Contest Committee.

M. C. Hou—Chinese Literary Contest Committee.

T. C. Hsi—Concert Committee.

N. Shen—Business Committee.

C. Ping—Decoration Committee.

Y. T. Chen—Photograph Committee.

S. P. Wo—Cheer Leader.

Loy Chang,
(Chairman Eastern Section.)

CLUB ACTIVITIES

HARVARD CLUB

A Club photograph was taken on April 12, when all the sixteen members, without exception, were present. Such has always been the Harvard spirit.

Officers for the term 1913-14 were elected at the regular meeting held on April 26, and were at once inducted into office. They are: President, Fu-yün Chang, '14; vice-president, C. F. Wang, '13; treasurer, H. W. Sun, '15; and secretary, Zuntseen Zee, '14. A vote of thanks was unanimously extended to the retiring officers for their very faithful services during the past term, which was marked throughout by the best of spirit and activity.

The club was fortunate to receive the visit of Manager Cheng-Fu Wang of the Monthly. Editor Z. T. Nyi visited Y. S. Tsae during his brief stay at Cambridge.

Two papers were read at the meeting. K. F. Hu's was on Fluorescence and Phosphorescence, and K. C. Li's on Social Ethics. The appreciation with which both papers were received was indicated by the animated but open-minded discussions that followed.

Zuntseen Zee.

* * *

YALE CLUB

With the Easter vacation the Club came to the climax of its various activities for the Winter term. Since then it has enjoyed an uneventful season, but has earegly begun planning for the several expected occasions in the near future, especially for the coming Alliance Conference.

H. J. Fi.

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CORNELL CLUB

The members of the Club have twice been entertained by the Cornell University Christian Association. Chiefly professors and their wives have been present at these receptions.

Besides, the members have been invited to the homes of some members of the faculty and of the townspeople. Such acts of hospitality surely promote intimate friendship between representative citizens of the two republics.

The Club has been very fortunate to get prominent men to speak at its meetings. Professor Saby of the University gave a lecture on "Functions of Political Parties." He laid particular emphasis on the difference between parties and factions. Dean Hull spoke on "Recognition." He said the recognition of a republic by her own people were far more important than her recognition by foreign governments.

The Club reports with pleasure the election of Messrs. Y. R. Chao, M. T. Hu, and S. Hu to Phi Beta Kappa and of Mr. M. K. Tseng to the Tau Beta Phi, an honorary engineering society. Congratulations.

Y. C. Zung.

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COLUMBIA CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

A reception was given in Earl Hall, Columbia University, on the 31st of March, in honor of Mr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, Professor of Constitutional Law, and the newly appointed legal and constitutional advisor to the Chinese Republic. Besides our guest of honor were present Dr. Butler, President of the University, and three other professors, and forty-five of our members and a few friends. Our vice-president Wei, presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers with brief but eloquent remarks.

Prof. Goodnow said that he felt highly honored in being appointed the legal and constitutional advisor to the Chinese Government, and he would give his best effort to putting the new republic on a firm constitutional basis. The speech was followed by a long applause.

President Butler made the closing address of the evening and paid tribute to Professor Goodnow. "As a wholly disinterested student of public affairs," Dr. Butler said, "Professor Goodnow will render valuable service to the Chinese Government."

The serving of refreshments concluded the program of the evening.

On April 4 the regular meeting of the Club was held. The business of the evening was the appointment of representatives to the Students' Council.

* * *

WORCESTER CLUB

Its members being scattered among three institutions, the Club has not held very frequent meetings lately. Mr. W. Fung, one among the party that arrived last November, registered last January in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute as a Freshman, thus swelling the total number of Chinese students in the institution to four.

Mr. P. C. Chang, Clark, '13, has again distinguished himself by doing splendid work on the Intercollegiate Debating Team. Mr. Y. C. Mei, of Worcester Polytechnic, has been initiated into the "Skull," a senior society.

These members studying in Worcester Academy are as popular as ever.

S. Z. Yang.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

At the regular meeting of the Club, held April 19, several good speeches were made by the members. Preparations for the Alliance Conference have already been begun, and it has long been looked forward to with genuine enthusiasm.

Z. Y. Chow took part in the "Tech. Show," one of the events of the Junior Week, which took place from April 15 to April 19. His work has been very favorably commented upon in the "Tech" by one of the instructors, who said among other things that Mr. Chow was "graceful and sincere in his part."

V. F. Lam.

* * *

MICHIGAN CLUB

Fifty dollars were subscribed to the relief fund for the flood sufferers of Ohio last month by the Michigan Club. The following message was received from the chairman of the relief committee: "Wire received, my personal thanks to the big-hearted brethren of the Orient."

* * *

NEW YORK CLUB

On March 31st the New York Club gave an April Fool party, which the members and their friends attended en masse. The limitations of space forbid any adequate presentation

here of the details of the occasion, but suffice to say that the evening was immensely enjoyed by all present.

Mr. Wang and Mr. Chau left for China via Vancouver, on April 5. On the eve of their departure a farewell dinner was given in their honor. Many of their friends went to the Pennsylvania Terimnal and bade them a bon voyage.

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CALIFORNIA CLUB

The first organization of the California Club was recently effected with the following officers: President, F. Sun; vice-president, Chantzion Tsao; English secretary, Miss Clara Soo-Hoo; Chinese secretary, Swei Hsun; sergeant-at-arms, Moi L. Woo. Before the formation of the club the social activities were carried on through the Western Section; bu the increasing number of members necessitated a separate organization.

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PURDUE NEWS

On March 21, under the auspices of the local intercollegiate Peace Association, an oratorical contest was held for choosing a speaker to represent Purdue at the State Intercollegiate Contest. Mr. C. Q. Chiu, '13, was honored by the final decision. His subject was: "The Relation between China and the United States toward World's Peace." It was well delivered and, no doubt, the audience was much impressed by what this "Chairman" had said. "Unless the 'Powers' keep their hands off from China, World's Peace is but a dream," was the keynote of his oration. Although Mr. Chiu did not win his oration, he created quite a sensation, as the following extract from the Valparaiso Daily testifies:

"Mr. C. Q. Chiu, a Chinese student from Purdue, won the admiration of the audience for his daring and independence. Although the orators were expected to speak in favor of universal peace and hold to the optimistic view that such would be the condition of things in the near future, the Chinese orator alone took the stand that such a thing is an impossibility. He cited the fact that China had always been a peace-abiding and loving nation, but since she had taken on western ways and forms she had equipped for war and is now regarded as one of the formidable war powers. Just the European countries that preach peace, he declared, are the ones that had forced China to take the stand in war as she does to-day. He even gave the United States a rap on the

peace question, but gave it in a tactful way, and intimated that this country and China could co-operate in a way to do away with much of the warlike strife.

"Many believed that he should have been entitled to second place, while occasionally one was heard to express the opinion that first honors were due him."

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DETROIT NEWS

At a meeting of the Chinese students in Detroit, Michigan, the Detroit Club of the Chinese Students' Alliance was formed and organized in accordance with a constitution drafted by Mr. Tiam Franking. Through the kind assistance of Mr. Logan, religious secretary of the Y. M. C. A., the club holds its regular meeting in the Board Room of the Y. M. C. A.

Through the sincere support of the members, the earnest efforts of the officers of the club, and the gratifying public, the club has thus far been able to accomplish the purposes for which it is founded.

At the first reception given by the club to the Americans, in Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Thoms, 1435 Sixteenth Street, addresses expressing a desire for better understanding between Americans and Chinese were made by the leading lawyers, clergymen, physicians and State officials. The speakers were: Miss Alice R. Marsh, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Mr. Wellington Logan, religious secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; State Senator C. E. Gittins; Dr. A. W. Ives, of the Detroit College of Medicine faculty; Dr. Edward B. Young, of Grace Hospital; Mr. Tony Seto, of the University of Michigan. Other guests present were: Miss Edna G. Valpey, president of the Djou Yeh Hwei Club of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Elizabeth C. Torry, religious secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. A. W. Ives; Dr. S. E. Sanderson and the members of the club.

The officers of the club are: Mr. Tiam H. Franking, president; Mr. Clifford Thoms, vice-president; Mr. Chas. Foo, corresponding secretary; Mr. George H. Fong, recording secretary; Mr. Peter Lim, treasurer; Mr. W. Mark, auditor, and Mr. Wai Lim, sergeant-at-arms. The club will work to promote the Chinese welfares both at home and abroad; to create a better understanding between Americans and Chinese; and to labor for the development of strength and enthusiasm among the members.

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ILLINOIS NEWS

On March 27 the Chinese students of the University of Illinois were represented by Mr. V. C. Chang, who spoke on "What the Illinois University Means to China" before the members of the Legislative Assembly when they visited the University.

Mr. T. New spoke in the Homer M. E. Church before an audience of four hundred.

Miss T. Suvoong paid us a visit from March 28 to April 7. Several entertainments were given in her honor by the Chinese students.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Ross gave a reception to the Kwang-Tung students at their home Saturday evening, April 12. All those present enjoyed a very social evening together.

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OHIO NEWS

Message received by the Monthly from the Chinese students of Ohio State College stated that no damage was done to them by the flood, as the College is located on the high land north of Columbus.

* * *

WISCONSIN CLUB

The last regular meeting of the Club was held on the evening of April 5 in our new clubroom. Following the meeting, a reception was given to the Oriental students of the University. The main features of the program for that evening were card playing, parlor games, speeches and refreshments. Our fellow yellow-faced students felt quite at home with us, so the evening was highly enjoyed by both the guests and the hosts.

At the Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the U. W. Cosmopolitan Club on April 11, the "Chinks" took a very important part in the program. Mr. S. J. Shu, the President of the Club (Cosmopolitan), made a great "hit" on the audience by delivering the address of welcome, which was highly commented for its humor as well as the message it brought to us.

Miss K. Crane, former professor of history in Ching Hua College, Pekin, China, arrived Madison recently after a tour through the Oriental countries. On April 12, an entertain-

ment was given at her home to the Ching Hua students studying in the University. On the following day, she favored us with a visit at our clubroom. We enjoyed extremely at her talk which was mainly about the recent revolution at home.

Announcement has just been made by the Regents of the University that Mr. T. Y. Tang, a senior student in the College of Agriculture was awarded a fellowship in his college for the excellence of his works on "soil." Out of the 800 students in this college, only two fellowships have been awarded this year.

M. D. WONG, Secretary.

Syracuse Club

Through our President C. L. Sun's strong personality the Syracuse Chinese students' club this year, as a whole, has been very prosperous and everything harmonious. The only thing we regret to say is that we did not take as much interest in social functions as we ought to do.

Last week, Dr. Li Bi-Cu, of Foo-Chow, the sister of our former president Li Fei-Ing, and the present Senior student Li Sheo-Yi paid us a welfare visit. She spoke in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning. While staying here, most of the Chinese students called on her and also sent greetings through her to our former President. Dr. Li is planning to leave from San Francisco on the first of May, and then proceed with Miss N. F. Wang to Shanghai. We, as members of the club, are very sorry to have them go, although we cannot help it. We wish Dr. Li and Miss Wang a most pleasant journey to Shanghai.

J. F. Tang.

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WISCONSIN CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

Back Row—S. J. Chen, J. Wong, S. D. Lee, K. T. Wong, T. I. Dunn, Y. T. Tsai, T. K. Kaort, C. Chu, M. Y. Chang.
 Middle Row—S. W. Lu, N. C. Shum, T. S. Chang, M. D. Wong, S. J. Shu, K. P. Young, Z. C. Hsu, C. L. Chai, M. H. Li.
 Front Row—L. Chu, K. T. Mei, S. Y. Chen, J. C. Tsao, U. C. Lay, S. K. Loh, K. J. Woo, C. T. Liang, C. C. Pan, G. H. Hu.

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PERSONALIA

Messrs. Chiang Mon-ling, Y. Chen, K. M. Wong, Z. T. Ing, H. T. Chien, Y. T. Ching, and "grandpa" Kuo were delightfully entertained by Mr. Z. T. Nyi, on May 4 with a "savage dinner" and stunts invented by himself. This occasion marks the climax of a series of entertainments given during the present college year among the students of education in Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. Yang Yin-yuah, who has recently returned home, has been appointed a Senior Assistant of the Department of Civil Affairs at Nankin.

We deeply appreciate the friendly action of the Republic of Mexico, the third republic that has recognized China.

* * *

Resignation and Appointments

Mr. P. K. Loh, a councilman from this Section to the Executive Council of the Alliance, has left Illinois for Columbia, and resigned his office. Miss E. K. Lee Toma, of Illinois has been duly appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. H. C. Ou, of Illinois returned to China and vacated his place in the membership committee, which has been duly filled by Mr. W. S. C. Tung.

* * *

Personalialia and Miscellaneous

By H. K. Kwang and K. S. Lee

Mr. Jick G. Wang, Mich. '11 has been united with Miss Chim Wai-hing, daughter of our famous "Father of Railroads."

Messrs. H. Y. Tang, '14 and S. H. Wang, '14, both of Michigan were elected to the honorary engineering society, Tau Beta Pi.

Messrs. P. C. Chang, of Clarke and Loy Chang, of Harvard,

recently visited Cornell, to arrange matters for the coming Eastern Conference.

C. H. Liu, Harvard '09, upon the special request of the Students' Volunteer Band of Boston, has delivered an address on Christian Endeavor from a Non-Christian Standpoint.

Fu-yun Chang '14, the new president of Harvard Club, has been nominated secretary of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club. We wish him success at the May election.

Miss F. H. Liu, of Wellesley College, lectured on "Chinese Women," at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, on April 17.

Miss Pinsa Hu was awarded the Wellesley scholar for high scholarship.

Mr. P. C. Chang, of Worcester, Mass., gave an excellent address at the Patriotic Service held in the Church of Advent, Boston, Mass., on the 27th of April. He said that Christianity stands for power, truth, and love.

Dr. John Y. T. Woo, M.D., a graduate of the Medical Department of the National University of Arts and Science, St. Louis, Mo., is now temporarily practising medicine in the office of Dr. Roe Chung, Kansas City, Mo. Before taking up his present position, Dr. Woo did some clinical work in St. Louis for six months.

Among the twenty-one newly elected Phi Beta Kappa members of Cornell University, there are three Chinese students, Messrs. Y. R. Chao, M. T. Hu, and S. Hu.

The Cornell Chapter of Tau Beta Pi, the engineers' honorary society, recently elected twelve members among whom is Mr. M. K. Tsen.

Mr. C. L. Kuan, of Michigan, has sailed for Germany lately.

Mr. Chas. Wong, Harvard '12, has recently organized a Chinese American Bank in Honolulu.

Mr. S. C. Pung was third in the 40-yard high hurdle in the interclass meet of Illinois University.

Mr. H. A. Panhoe is on the Illinois University Committee of Graduation.

Mr. C. F. Hou, Cornell '13, is on the Senior Ball Committee.

NEW ALLIANCE PIN

With the approval of the president of the Alliance, The Alliance Council has decided to adopt a new design for the Alliance pin. A suitable reward for the best design submitted to the committee before June 15 and will be announced in the next issue of the Monthly. The men on the committee are S. C. Pung, Urbana, Ill., Chairman, and K. S. Lee, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

CORNELL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHINESE STUDENTS VACANT!

A few years ago, when the "Constitutional Commission" was visiting Cornell University, the trustee created four scholarships for the Chinese students. Each of the above scholarships entitles the holder free tuition in any college, yielding from \$100.00 to \$150.00 a year. No official recommendation is necessary; the only condition is that the applicant must be a private student and in need of help. Every one of these four scholarships will be vacant next year. Application should be mailed to the president's office. Remember Cornell is a co-educational institution!

* * *

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FAR EASTERN INFORMATION BUREAU

The Far Eastern Information Bureau has just been organized by Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of government in New York University, with headquarters in the Mercantile Library Building, 13 Astor Place, New York City. The bureau has been organized at the urgent request of influential and responsible Chinese who regret that the American people know so little of their sister republic.

China is the biggest news story in the world to-day but much of it is lost, and the most important is seldom played up to its full value. The sole object of the Far Eastern Information Bureau is the distribution in the United States of trustworthy information, timely news and reliable articles descriptive of Chinese events of world-wide importance, which are occurring every day. The information that we shall be

glad to furnish you at frequent intervals will be wholly trustworthy and news stories will be original write-ups in each instance. News stories which may be sent to any other newspaper in your city will never be in duplicate form. Special articles sent you will always be exclusively for you in your city. As the bureau expands the affairs of other countries in the Far East will be recorded.

The Far Eastern Information Bureau has the hearty cooperation of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and will be in constant communication with it. The Far Eastern Division of the State Department at Washington knows and approves the bureau's plans, and is ready to assist at all times. The American-Asiatic Association, Hon Seth Low, president, Mr. John Foord secretary, fully endorses our aims and methods.

Professor Jenks, director of the division of public affairs in New York University, made special studies on conditions of currency, taxation, labor, etc., throughout the Far East for the War Department in 1901. Later, as a member of the Commission on International Exchange, he spent a year in China as the appointee of the United States Government in assisting the Chinese Government in questions of monetary and financial reform. For several years he has been constantly in close touch with the governments of both countries. His direct representative will be the editor of the bureau, Earl Hamilton Smith, late of the Frederic J. Haskin Syndicate, who returned to the United States last October after eight years of active work in the Far East.

BOOK REVIEWS

Hsin-tzu-tien—The New Dictionary (in Chinese); Commercial Press, Shanghai.

The appearance of this new Chinese dictionary may well be regarded as one of the many signs of progress in the evolution of a new China. The Dictionary of Emperor Kanghi published in 1716, hitherto universally used in China as a standard work of its kind, has long ago become out of date and can therefore no longer fulfil the function it once did. This depreciation of its value has been but natural. Since its publication over two hundred years have been passed during which time many new characters both scientific and otherwise have come into existence. At the same time old characters have assumed new meanings. Moreover, during the last few decades the world has witnessed a great progress in the art of making dictionaries along at least three lines: in the perfecting of the theory of what a dictionary should be; in the elaboration of the methods of collecting and editing lexicographic materials, and in the magnitude and improved quality of the work which has been accomplished or planned. To be sure during this long period Chinese dictionaries with explanations either in Chinese or in any one of the foreign languages such as French, English, German, Japanese, and even Latin have been published literally by the hundreds, many of these are copious and voluminous in scope and well serve the several purposes for which they were created; but none of them have even pretended to take the place once held by the Kanghsi Dictionary. Thus there has been in existence a long felt want for a dictionary that will not only meet the needs of changed conditions, but will also be up-to-date in every other respect measured by the modern standards of a good dictionary.

The New Dictionary under our review cannot claim to be the exemplar of all the good principles of a modern standard dictionary, but it is an approximation to it. It represents some five years of continuous patient labor of a number of the best scholars of the land. A mere superficial glance reveals many features of improvement over the old Kanghsi dictionary which it purposes to replace. The judicious care exercised in the selection and arrangement of material is marked. Many of the obsolete characters which filled the pages of the old dictionary are conspicuous by their absence.

Of the characters selected, the more common ones constitute the body of the dictionary while the less common ones are grouped separately as a supplement. This arrangement of material greatly lessens the time and labor in the ordinary handling of the dictionary. No less noticeable improvement is the addition of pictures as illustrative material to characters representing real objects, which was entirely absent in the Kanghi dictionary. Among other characteristic improvements of the new dictionary are the inclusion of numerous modern terms and phrases relating to astronomy, geology, biology, physics, and other sciences, the adoption of the method of dating historical events from the date of the establishment of the republic and the addition of an appendix containing, among other valuable materials, tables of measurements, both Chinese and foreign, and a chronology of Chinese dynasties. All together the dictionary is a piece of monumental work and represents an earnest and thoroughgoing attempt to satisfy a long felt want. Incidentally it marks an advanced step in the evolution of dictionaries in the Chinese language.

P. W. KUO.

* * *

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

Reports of 1912 Eastern Conference Chairman and Bazaar Chairman.

In submitting the following two accounts on behalf of the Conference treasurer and the chairman of the Bazaar Committee. I wish to call the attention of the readers upon the basis the Conference was operated. In order to get the largest attendance for the Republican Celebration we put the program fee at the lowest possible sum; but to insure the best of services and to get all the sidelights to shine upon our central features—the Celebration, the expenses have been unusually heavy. It will be noted that merely the Board bill and the hire of cots for our delegates covered the whole program fee collected. We are, therefore, much indebted to the treasurer and the Bazaar chairman in their effective efforts in raising money to meet the drain. The balance is returned to the Reserve Fund.

Y. S. Tsao.

SURVEY OF HOME NEWS

By Tzonfah Hwang

CHINA'S JUDICIAL REFORM AND CALL FOR LEGAL SERVICE:—In connection with the judicial reform, two bills have been submitted to the National Assembly by Mr. Hsu Shi-Ying, Minister of the Board of Justice. In the first bill, Mr. Hsu proposes that China should join the International Prison Reform Association. The chief ground relied upon in this bill is that the existing conditions at the treaty ports where the consular jurisdiction is being exercised by the Powers, demand that our prison system should be so re-organized as to conform with the principles and practices of the western houses of correction, inasmuch as the defect of our prison system is one of the primary reasons advanced by the Powers for retaining their extra-territorial jurisdiction over the leased ports in China. For this reason, Mr. Hsu urges that his Board should be authorized to send a delegate to the International Prison Reform Association, in order to keep China well informed of the new reforms adopted by the Association from time to time. The annual expenditures for this undertaking will not exceed \$3,000. There is every likelihood that the bill will be passed and acted upon. The second bill submitted by Mr. Hsu was to the effect that a number of picked lawyers be selected and sent to various western nations to learn the actual practice in their law courts, so that these picked lawyers may acquire a practical knowledge of their profession within a short period of time.

The services of Professor Ariga, the famous Japanese jurist, have been secured by the Government. Professor Ariga will act especially as an advisor to the Board of Justice. The report seems to be accurate that Prof. Ariga will help the judiciary Board to frame three codes for our immediate use, namely, a code of the Chinese common law, a criminal code, and a code for certain branches of commercial law according to the demands of the present commercial conditions in China.

In the fall of 1914, a legal department will be added to the Government University in Peking, in which law and political sciences will be taught by American and English professors.

The ensuing five-years have been designated as a preparatory period for the judicial department of the Government. During this period, a commissioner will be appointed for each

province by the Board of Justice. These Commissioners, besides exercising certain powers over the judges who sit within their respective jurisdictions, will thoroughly investigate the customs and usages of the divers provinces, and make authoritative records of the same. The task must be a tremendous one. There is small wonder that recent report from home says, "There is a great famine of good lawyers."

A LIBEL SUIT:—The Chung Kuo Pao, a newspaper in Peking, has published a telegram, purporting to have been sent to President Yuan by Governor Fung Kwuh-Chang and several other military leaders, for the purpose of persuading President Yuan to convert the Republic into a monarchy. Governor Fung has categorically denied the truth of this publication, and also instituted proceedings against the editor of the Chung Kuo Pao for malicious libel. It is hoped that the result of this suit will prevent any such vicious publications in the future.

RUSSIAN JEALOUSY AND HER THREAT TO JAPAN:—A branch of the Chino-Japanese Society has been organized in Peking. The members are a number of Chinese parliamentarians and Japanese bankers and professors in Peking. This organization has found a hearty support among an influential group of Chinese and Japanese merchants and newspaper men. Through the influence of these meetings, our relations with Japan are rapidly assuming a friendly aspect. It is nothing to our surprise that Russia has watched the situation with acute jealousy. Students of the world politics will remember that following the Japanese mission of Prince Katsura to Russia in the early part of 1912, there was a strong belief that a Russo-Japanese secret treaty with regard to their conspiracy in Manchuria and Mongolia, was negotiated. But the terms of the alleged treaty, if there was one, have never been unearthed. Since the late development of events indicates some swift strides toward a possible Chino-Japanese *en tente*, a certain conservative paper in Peking has reported that Russia has threatened Japan with the disclosure to China of Prince Katsura's conversations with the Russian government in St. Petersburg, should Japan persist in making friends with China. Assuming the above report to be correct, we can only sympathize with both Russia and Japan, for they are in a rather awkward predicament.

UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES THE CHINESE REPUBLIC:—Since the establishment of the republican government, a series of festival days has been observed in Peking; but on none of these days has the new-born nation received so much courage and life as she did on the second day of May, on which Mr. Edward T. Williams, the United States Charge d'Affaires in Peking, presented the formal recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States of America. The streets between the American Legation and the Winter Palace, recently converted into the Central Government Buildings, were lined all the way through with guards of honor. The American Representative, accompanied by his staff of the Legation, drove to the new Chinese State Buildings in a decorated carriage with a brilliant escort of Chinese troops. Following a brief speech, Mr. Williams made presentation of the American Chief Executive's message to President Yuan Shi-Kai, whose response was, though condensed, extremely significant. Immediately after the formal functions, the American guests were entertained at a state luncheon by President Yuan and his cabinet ministers. The historic quarters of the old Manchu dynasty were also thrown open to the distinguished visitors. The entire population in the capital gave itself up to unbounded rejoicings throughout the day. The fact that United States is the first Power to welcome the Chinese Republic into the family of nations will be gratefully held in the keen memory of the Chinese people.

TREASURER'S REPORT—MID-WEST SECTION

Statement from January 1 to January 31, 1913.

Jan. 1.	Amount carried forward	\$240.92	
Jan. 4.	V. C. Chang's bill		\$3.25
Jan. 11.	F. H. Kee's bill		4.91
Jan. 11.	Fifty post cards.....		0.50
Jan. 11.	Typewriting		0.45
Jan. 28.	Eight membership fees	8.00	
Jan. 30.	Conference picture with frame		3.20
Total		\$248.92	\$12.31
Balance			236.61

Statement from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, 1913.

Feb. 1.	Amount carried forward	\$236.61	
Feb. 1.	Fifty post cards		\$0.50
Feb. 1.	Typewriting		0.65
Feb. 14.	Six membership fees	6.00	
Feb. 18.	V. C. Chang's bill		3.00
Feb. 24.	Fifteen membership fees	15.00	
Feb. 26.	Five membership fees	5.00	
Feb. 28.	Postage stamps		0.50
Total		\$262.61	\$4.65
Balance			257.96
		\$262.61	\$262.61

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. Y. TAM.

Audited and found correct by

(Signed) C. K. WU, Auditor.

CONFERENCE TREASURER'S REPORT, 1912

EASTERN SECTION

Receipts

Contributions	\$220.00
Reserve Fund	200.00
Interclub Entertainment	147.00
Program Fee	1,228.85
Advertisements	134.00
Bazaar Earnings	116.00
Donations for Prizes	69.00
Concert Proceeds	61.75
Commission on Pictures	15.00
Athletic Receipts	10.00
\$2,202.10	

Disbursements

Board Bill	\$1,112.10
Williams College	202.18
Hire of Cots (80)	111.25
Room Rent	93.70
Programs	158.00
Prizes	66.00
Towels, rent and care	35.00
Speakers' Expenses	45.00
Band for Celebration	30.00
Bonfire	20.00
Receptions, ice-cream, etc.	24.65
Business Committee	30.00
Music Committee	11.50
Decoration Committee	5.15
Chairman's bill	14.60
Treasurer's bill	18.42
Refund on Program Fees	19.00
Special Trip to Williamstown	10.00
Magician's Expenses	9.65
Goal Posts	8.56
Circulars (400)	7.00
Postage	8.00
Expressage and Storage	9.75
Rail and Car Fare	3.70
Conference Pictures for Presents	6.00
Picture Frames (3)	5.00
Autograph Book	2.75
Telegrams and Telephones	5.34
Subsidy to Tip to Waiters	2.50
Stenographis Charges	2.15
Incidentals for Bazaar, etc.	3.18
	\$2,110.03
Balance	\$92.07
	\$2,202.10

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) LOY CHANG,
Conf. Treas.

Approved by
(Signed) Y. S. TSAO,
Conf. Chm.

REPORT OF BAZAAR COMMITTEE, 1912 EASTERN SECTION

Receipts

Advance from Chm. Y. S. Tsao for preliminary expenses	\$80.00
Advance from Treas. L. Chang for cashing.....	70.00
From sales in Bazaar days	508.17
Sales of remaining articles to Wah Tai, etc.....	19.00
Material on hand (240 post cards).....	2.00
Total	\$679.19

Disbursements

Miscellaneous	\$3.37
Express articles to Williamstown	4.45
To advertisement	2.04
To mails and telegrams, and car fares.....	1.57
To Bazaar decorations, fencing, gas, labor, cash register, etc.	18.15
To photos for presents	1.25
To tea and ice cream room (Z. T. Nyi)	53.07
To flowers (P. S. Lo)	8.00
C. S. A. pennants, a doz. (Z. T. Ing).....	44.00
Flag and pin	20.80
To post cards and pictures from Shanghai.....	22.00
To silks sold (Nyi)	9.25
To flags and hatties sold (T. P. Sze)	5.35
To engravings for "Monthly"	1.00
Wah Tai Company—\$221.30, at 2 per cent discount..	216.87
To treasurer's advances	150.00
To material on hand (240 post cards)	2.00

	\$563.17
Balance—Remitted to Conference	\$116.00

Total	\$679.17
-------------	----------

Approved by
(Signed) Y. S. TSAO,
Conf. Chm.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) CHENG-FU WANG,
(Chm. Bazaar Com.)



PRESIDENT YUEN SHIH-KAI
OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC



VICE-PRESIDENT LI YUEN-HUNG
OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Published Monthly from November to June Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Joint Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance, U. S. A.

VOL. VIII

JUNE 10, 1913

NO. 8

CONTENTS

Editorials: The Year's Work; Ballots or Bullets?; Woman Suffrage Coming?; Chinese Baseball Team; A Chinese Associated Press; The Man of the Hour, by Y. S. Tsao (Yale)...	503-509
Literary: Woman Suffrage, K. F. Moh (Yale, '16); A Central Headquarters for All Chinese Students in America, E. C. Gardner; Why the Chinese Exclusion Law Should be Modified, Major John B. Jeffery; Statistics of the Chinese Students Entering Cornell, Dr. S. A. Munford; The Proper Meaning of the Chinese Students' Alliance, C. Y. Chiu (Purdue); China and Conservation, F. L. Chang; An Educational Commission to China, Edmund J. James; Press Comments on the Recognition of China.....	511-538
Correspondence: Successful Prayer—Its Secret, Wm. E. Griffiths; Entrance Requirements, H. J. Fei (Yale); Mr. Chiu's Resignation; An Open Letter to the S. J. U. Club Members; Chinese Christian Wedding.....	541-544
International News. The Fall of Skutari; The California Land Bill	545
Survey of Home News: Election of Senate Officers; Electric Voting; Chinese in Tibet; Opium Question; Postal Service Expansion; Kai Ping Coal for Japan.....	547
Chinese Students' World: Students in Soochow; Peiyang Alumni and Dr. Tenney; Kuo-Min University Opened in Peking; First Indoor Meet in China; Dr. Koo Represents President Yuan; Plan to Bring Chinese Boys to America.....	548-550
Organization of American University Club.....	551
Club Activities	551
Personalia	554
Conference Announcement.....	556
Business: President Chiu's Report; President Wei's Announcement; Treasurer's Report.....	559-564
Directory of Chinese Students' Clubs in U. S. A.....	565

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

PUBLISHED BY

The Chinese Students' Alliance, U. S. A.

VOL. VIII

JUNE 10, 1913

NO. 8

EDITORIALS

THE YEAR'S WORK

THIS number is the eighth and last of the CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY for this school year.

As we look back over our experiences, we see clearly our own shortcomings and mistakes. We have received many commendatory letters from President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford, President H. B. Hutchins, of Michigan, and others whose opinion we value but this was due to the excellent work of the assistant editors and the valuable contributions that have been so freely made.

Most heartily we thank one and all of the contributors who have done so much to make this magazine interesting to its readers. To the assistant editors, P. C. Chang, Clark; T. F. Hwang, Michigan; Y. L. Tong, Yale; C. L. Tan, Chicago; L. K. Kao, Michigan; Z. T. Zee, Harvard; S. T. Chang, Missouri; M. L. Woo, California; P. W. Kwo, Columbia, K. S. Lee, Cornell, and H. K. Kwong, Princeton; to these men is due credit for their faithful and loyal work in their several departments.

The business manager Mr. Cheng-Fu Wang and his associates have done their work in a most creditable manner. The circulation has more than doubled as we started the year with only 590 and now we have 1,200.

We respectfully urge that all these men who have been named remain on the editorial board and as business manager that the new editor-in-chief for next year may have the same hearty support that has been the pleasure and privilege of the writer.

To the new editor-in-chief we wish success for next year.

BALLOTS OR BULLETS?

IN April we heard of the assassination of Sung Chiao Jen, an ardent supporter of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and also a member of President Yuan's first cabinet. This tragedy took place in Shanghai, just as he was planning to go to Peking as one of the leaders of the progressive Ko Ming Tang.

In May General Hsu Pao San, otherwise known as "Tiger" Hsu, a vigorous supporter of Yuan Shih, was blown to pieces by a bomb as he opened a box which he thought contained rare porcelains of which he was an enthusiastic connoisseur. Both of these crimes have created clouds of suspicion between North and South. The quick succession of these murders suggested to some "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Such deeds characterize the ancient Hebrews and other primitive peoples.

China is now a republic and if she is to remain such, such acts must cease. The differences between the parties in China must not be settled by bullets and bombs but by reason and the ballot. Public men should not be required to hazard their lives as the price of their political convictions.

At the close of the Civil War in America, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. None deplored this act of violence more than President Lincoln's political opponents. Intelligent Southerners forgot for the moment their bitter sectional animosities and voiced with no uncertain sound their utter abhorrence of that dark crime.

So in China we must check any such brutish, savage impulses to decide political questions by assassination. Intelligent patriots must make known their unqualified disapproval of such acts of anarchy, no matter how much they may personally disagree with the individual attitudes of Sung, Hsu or whoever the unfortunate victim may be.

Any ignorant or deluded man or group of men who encourage the assassination of public men—no matter of what party—must be regarded as enemies of all true and patriotic Chinese. They are worse enemies of China than those who threaten us in Tibet, in Manchuria, and in Mongolia, for they undermine our institutions from within and they strike insidiously at our national existence. They breed suspicion, create discord and bring about disintegration among ourselves.

CHINA UNITED FEARS NO NATION OR GROUP OF NATIONS. With China divided and rent asunder, there is no nation too weak, too humble to do us harm. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE COMING?

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print an original and imaginative sketch on "Woman Suffrage," by Mr. Kai F. Mok (Yale '16). We take pleasure in giving to our readers such original work as this and we pray that there may be in the future more contributions from Mr. Mok and we hope that other members of the Alliance may be inspired by the reading of this article to attempt some original work on their own account for the benefit of our magazine.

As to the future of the equal suffrage movement as might be implied from Mr. Mok's prophetic imaginings—the individual reader must draw his own conclusions.

Speaking seriously in view of the willing surrender of life itself by some English suffragettes for their cause, we are facing revolutionary changes in the status of woman. This no one can doubt.

We in China are familiar with the injustice and unreasonableness of British statesmen in their attitude on the opium question. We are not at all surprised at the action of the suffragettes—it is the natural thing to expect under the circumstances.

England has been ruled by the policy of laissez faire for more than a century in not only the industrial field but in her relations to India and China, and now it seems even in her treatment of her own women. There is an economic basis to all of this, even the woman suffrage problem—the large brewing interests of England being the active and uncompromising foes of the equal suffrage movement. The total result is that England by her selfish policy has developed an extreme and exaggerated individualism that shall and ought to be defeated and may poetic justice decree that it shall be at the hands of her women.

If our American friends ever become as unfair and as unjust to their women as their English cousins may they be inflicted not only with one Emmeline Pankhurst but literally with scores of them and let us add that any one who saw the army of suffragettes parade down Fifth Avenue in New York in the month of May this year knows that there are plenty of potential Pankhursts in this country.

As for ourselves, the Chinese, if we ever become one half as inconsiderate and unmanly in our treatment of our mothers, sisters and wives as the British may our fate be what it should be—that predicted in Mr. Mok's admirable article for the English in 1929 A. D.

CHINESE BASEBALL TEAM

THE Honolulu Chinese Baseball Team is now touring the States again, playing against colleges and semi-professional teams. They have a much stronger team this year. The boys on the team are only students in the preparatory schools in Honolulu. They play under an assumed name, "Chinese University Team of Hawaii," otherwise the colleges would not play against them. They are making even a better record than last year's tour, when they won 50 out of 87 games. So far they have played 38 college games and won 37, losing but one game. Out of 20 semi-professional games, they managed to win 12. Stanford, California, Colorado, Utah, Illinois, Missouri, universities are some of the colleges that were defeated.

Teams	No. of		Lost	Per-centage
	Games played	Won		
College	38	37	1	973
Semi-professional.	20	12	8	600

Some of their scheduled college games in the East are as follows:

June 17 Cushing Academy, Mass.

June 18 Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.

June 19 University of Vermont, Vt.

June 21 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Two Chinese baseball teams were organized in Honolulu in 1904. They were members of a league of American, Hawaiian, Portuguese and Japanese teams. The team called the Chinese Athletic won most of the championships year after year. Our Japanese friends were usually at the tail end of the pennant race.

In 1909 the Waseda University Baseball Team of Japan stopped in Honolulu on their return from their famous tour of the United States and played with the Chinese Athletics. They were defeated. Later the two Chinese teams of Honolulu merged their forces. In 1911 when the Keio University Baseball Team of Japan returned from the States it met a fate similar to the Waseda team. They lost two games out of three with the Chinese Baseball Team of Honolulu.

After their tour in the United States in 1912 the Chinese team returned to Honolulu and won 17 out of 18 games from the other members of the International League of Honolulu.

Most of the members of the team are good athletes. En Sue Pung, the centre fielder can run the 100 yards in 10 2-5 seconds and broad jumps more than 21 feet. He holds the best record in Honolulu for baseball running. Sing Hung Ho, the right fielder is also a good athlete and excellent soccer player. Their third baseman, Lai Ting, is considered the



HONOLULU CHINESE BASEBALL TEAM

best athlete in Honolulu. He is the present holder of the two best island records in Honolulu in the 50 yards and broad jump. He runs the 100-yard in 10 1-5 seconds, and his broad jump record is a little over 22 feet. Kan Yen Chun, the catcher and captain of the team, is a good high jumper.

Nine years ago there were two Chinese baseball teams in Honolulu. Now there are twenty. Let us add that this record of the victories of Chinese athletes should encourage Chinese students to take new interests in sports. Not only will the person doing so build up a strong body and constitution necessary for a long useful life but he will add to the prestige and fair name of the Chinese people.

Just think, fellow students, of the beneficial effects that might follow if the big American bankers could each see a classy game of baseball between a crack American nine and a Chinese team—all true Americans are baseball fans you know—it would be an immediate solution of all loan difficulties. If the American bankers did not ease up greatly on the interest rates charged by the European robbers at least their good American baseball sporting instincts would not let them ask for the whole Chinese Empire as a security for a temporary little accommodation.

LONG LIVE BASEBALL!!!

A CHINESE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WE witness the beginnings of many new things in China in these days. The latest that has been called to our attention is the starting of a press service in China for an association of several news papers.

Hollington K. Tong, University of Missouri '12, is now special correspondent of the Shanghai Daily Republican, published in English and six other associated papers published in Chinese. He sends a daily dispatch of Pekin news of about 1,000 words and also a letter of 3,000 words. It is expected that this service will be extended in short order to include additional papers and will employ a much greater news gathering force.

The principal difficulty at present is to secure men who are qualified for the work. Mr. Tong has, himself, served a long apprenticeship. He has worked as a reporter for the Kansas City Star, University Missourian, the New York Evening Post and he has been a contributing editor of the Independent. Besides Mr. Tong has taken courses in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and also

in the new School of Journalism of Columbia which has just completed its first year of existence.

Chinese students who are taking academic courses will do well to consider the work offered by the schools of journalism of Columbia and Missouri universities. They offer up-to-date work in economics, law, history and literature. If you want a twentieth century education in practical use of English, and a knowledge of modern literature and movements of the present, go to these schools as they are practically the only places where such things are systematically taught.

If you want an appreciation of English classics and instruction in things of the past you can find it in any first-class academic course.

Popular governments are possible only by means of public opinion formed chiefly through the medium of the press. Publicity is the vital factor in a government of the people. It is to be hoped that other Chinese will take the work now offered in special schools of journalism in the United States.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

By Y. S. Tsao (Harvard)

The college year has come to a close and the results of the work undertaken with all its pleasures and difficulties make up the sum total of our experience as Chinese students in the United States. Inasmuch as we all realize our education to be a preparation for the service we expect and are expected to perform in our Fatherland, it behooves us to examine the nature of our achievement and to make a rough estimate as to its desirability judging from China's demands of the hour.

Those among us who have followed closely the situation at home, might sum it up in the one word "SUSPENSE." In a general way, our country is undergoing a period of reconstruction, but on account of the Loan, everything seemed to be at a standstill. Many returned students have been idle as many public and private undertakings had to await the general financial recovery, be it through a large foreign loan or a slower natural recovery. It has been said that the government officials in responsible positions are besieged with men looking for positions and they have expressed the desire that returned students should not look to the government for work but to prove their usefulness by themselves first until called to responsible posts.

The man of the hour is to be a man of intrinsic value who

could serve his country and countrymen independently. Economically speaking, he is the most independent who is nearest to the standard of direct productive labor. The majority of our students are preparing to serve indirectly, as lawyers to improve the administering of justice, educators to pass their knowledge on to other younger citizens, technical men to develop engineering activities, and so forth. A small number are, however, trying to be independent as the agriculturist in its widest sense and manufacturers. Of these two general types, the indirect class has to depend upon schemes requiring a large outlay of capital, while the second class is more independent, being more direct in production. Nevertheless, both types have to depend upon the power of organization which is the source and fountain of modern productive activities. While there is no fast lines of cleavage, it is evident that the first class would have to await the organization of others more than the second class. For example, the lawyers await the organization of the judicial system for judgeship and business activities for practice; the educators for the establishment of schools; the technical men for the organization of railways, mining, and other projects. The agriculturists and the manufacturers might be helped by large projects already laid, but they could more easily start projects of their own on the basis of direct return to capital invested.

So we find that in order to break the spell-bound suspense, we have to rely upon the independent organizer who alone is of intrinsic value in the direct sense. He is the man of the hour. In such a division, we might term those who serve indirectly, as the men of to-morrow.

In consideration of the large number of technical students we have among us, the writer desires to call their attention to business organization and administration as studies for China is passing from the old order to the modern large scale production and the factory system, so her technical students have to organize instead of merely joining establishments already under operation. We have already learned that the Five-Power Loan has been made and under very galling conditions, of the whole sum borrowed only about one-fourth is available for the reconstruction of the whole country since the greater part went to meet the foreign obligations, interests, etc., \$35,000,000 cannot accomplish very much in such a large country as China and unless THE MAN OF THE HOUR comes forth to provide the where-withal for the reconstruction, more loans under, perhaps, more impossible conditions would have to be made which

would jeopardize China's financial independence for good.
—Y. S. T.

LITERARY

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By Kai F. Mok (Yale '16)

That was a very warm day; I remember it especially, because the rejoicings that day were saddened by the death of several veterans of the civil wars of 1920. And those were very well-contested fights, too. The men, however, had to acknowledge themselves beaten, and were obliged to grant suffrage to the women all the world over. The fairer sex had been able, somehow or other, to unite their forces from all over Europe and had attacked London which they regarded the metropolis of Europe both as to size and as to wickedness. The story runs, that after the fall of London, which by the way did not occur till after a siege of a considerable length of time, the suffragettes were so exultant over their victory that, forgetting, though momentarily, to go on with their program of conquest, they convened a Parliament to consist purely of women delegates. Their triumphant president, who but seven years before had served a long term in the Holloway jail for inciting militancy, opened the Convention with a short address. She recommended to her followers the maintenance of a "female" monarchy with the then Queen as Sovereign. In the course of her speech, she moved that the House should pass a resolution reading—

"Whereas Almighty God has, in His boundless mercy and care for His weaker children, given us the strength and means to combat against and defeat the anti-suffrage the male element in our country,

"And whereas, it would neither be proper nor decent to allow the said male element to join with us in midnight sessions for the discussion of affairs of state since such permission would always carry with it too many complications.

"And most of all, whereas we have proven the superiority of our sex both in diplomacy and warfare which together help to make a nation and of which the other sex had always been boasting until we stopped them,

"Be it resolved therefore, that it be proclaimed that hereafter the country shall be ruled by women, exclusively, in matters judicial, political, and economical;

"And be it further resolved that an appeal be made to all intelligent women to take up the cause and to help to bar the men from all business and labor and other kinds of work except domestic which is the only thing fit for them at this stage of Amazonian advance;

"And be it still further resolved that hereafter we drop the name 'weaker sex' and other titles of inferiority, and that

they be always applied to the men, and that the use of these names again for the fairer sex (which title we hope to retain) will be regarded as a crime punishable with life imprisonment."

It was unanimously adopted and England was soon declared to be under female rule. I remember quite distinctly the sights that met one's eyes during that revolutionary period. Business women jostling each other in 'buses and autos driven by women chauffeurs, literally infested the streets of London. The firms changed heads, the masters always resigning in favor of their wives and daughters. As for instance, the great publishing firm of George Newnes & Sons, Ltd. became the now famous Edith Newnes & Daughters. There was never a revolt which so revolutionized England. It was as though men had suddenly grown weak and allowed the women to take their place at the head of the family, while they contented themselves with household matters. And it was wonderful too, how well the two sexes adapted themselves to the new conditions forced upon them, as it were, by the successes of the suffragettes.

Two months after, when the English were made accustomed to the new state of affairs, the cosmopolitan army of Amazons crossed the Channel and marched upon Paris without notice. But before they arrived the Parisiennes had already taken hold of the reins of government, and order was already restored when the army entered the city. Hereafter Dame Fashion grew more extravagant. Shorter skirts and longer slits became the style, the so-called Joan-of-Arc style, in memory of that great leader-ess (this was coined by the suffragettes for their own exclusive use). Many things were discarded and the present loose gown began at that time in imitation of the old Grecian dress. As a matter of fact, I do not pretend to know the niceties of such things, yet one could not help but noticing them. In a short time, the whole of Europe was held by the suffragettes. To the men-soldiers who were sent against them, they seemed to be veritable Joans of Arc—they actually seemed to be endowed with supernatural power in their mad acstasy over prospective victories. And again their figures were so sweet that the poor men thought it was a pity to fight against them, and they took the other alternative and got killed themselves. Still this army of nations did what Napoleon failed to do—they gained the kingdoms to return them into the hands of the people themselves (of course women).

Apropos, while all these things were happening in Europe the Asiatic countries were so moved that the women were given equal rights with men in everything, political and other-

wise. I suppose it would be useless to remind anyone of the rapid growth of the oriental republics just before this period, that of China since 1911, that of Japan since 1917, and that of India since 1915, when she threw off the heavy British yoke. As the result of the European revolution, the women in these countries were granted suffrage, but they declared that they would not avail themselves of this privilege which they received as a gift, but for the possession of which their European sisters had to shed blood. They furthermore declared that by nature women were made to help man in the government of the home, inasmuch as they were the gentler sex, far abler to nourish the children and to care for the culinary part of life, than to rough it on the wild billows of political intrigues, which they must indulge in, were they to enjoy the privilege of suffrage, and which must surely cause them to lose the honor and respect that man had always held for them for their pure, innocent-like aloofness from cabails and conspiracies. The dark tribes of Africa, too, were affected by the wonderful revolution. In their case, however, the reverse was true since the men before had practically done all the housekeeping, and the women all the cultivation of the soil. And, needless to say, the impetuous flames of revolution spread over to America, and the smouldering ambers of revolt, latent and strong in the breast of every liberty-loving woman, soon caught fire.

Thus, within a half year of the fall of London, the world had undergone a marvellous change. America had a new president in Madge Hinks (Fentzes), (see New York Times, p. 18, June 13, 1913, regarding her inauguration, which was indeed wonderful). Europe was united in an unwritten bond of peace which, under the old regime of the quarrelsome male sex, she was unable to enjoy; and, what was more important to us now, that year of 1920-21 marked the dawn of a new era when man began to be recognized as the consort of woman. That memorable year was all the more remarkable in the history of anthropology and of sociology, in that it also marked the period of a greater physical development in women, and a corresponding depreciation in value, so to speak, of their feminine virtues. For men began from that time on, to grow fatter and gentler until they arrived at their present stature. A change there was, a huge one too, a revolution—'twas an innovation which the suffragettes gave to our institutions, but its novelty soon passed away with growing habituation. The women performed wonders for the world. Their greater physical strength gave them the right of way in everything. Their power of endurance and the possession of what the writers call "woman instinct" gave them greater facilities for office work, both commercial and political. In England, es-

pecially were the ladies able to achieve marvellous results. The sovereign of the country was the queen, but the executive and the legislative was vested in the two houses—the House of Ladies and the House of Commons. The judicial power was in the hands of the Supreme Court with ladies as chief justices. It would be madness to enumerate the many positions that women began to hold from that time to the exclusion of men, but suffice it to say, they did for the commonwealth more than the men ever thought of accomplishing.

And thus it was that at the time of the London celebrations with which we began this narrative, the Thames Embankments were cleared of all straggling loafers—all glory to women—they were home nursing the kinds. "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new!"

(The writer humbly craves the pardon of his readers for allowing himself to be carried to such bewildering heights of imagination. As it was, he was of such a light-hearted nature that he could not resist the currents of fanciful thoughts which surged through him as he took up the pen and which caused him to soar into a rather questionable beyond.)

A CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL CHINESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA

E. C. Gardner

AMONG the civic and political events of the last five hundred years, there is none of greater significance than the Chinese Educational Mission of 1872.

The discoveries of Columbus; the Reformation of Luther; the Rise of the Dutch Republic; the Napoleonic Wars; the Development of Australia; the cracking of the African shell; the British control of India—all these were world-wide movements in their effect upon the human race, and are so characterized in history. I doubt if any one of them is comparable in its results, actual and potential, to the quiet sending forth by China of a band of youthful explorers—not to discover new continents like Columbus; not to preach like Martin Luther; not to wage war of conquest like Napoleon—but to learn in the only satisfactory manner—by experience—the actual life of the youngest established nation on the face of the earth.

Resting as it does upon a civilization that ante-dates the Christian era, a civilization that existed while all America and the greater part of Europe were in the darkness of barbarism, China has been following its own path for many centuries, neither disturbing nor being disturbed by the rest of the world. Now this grand old nation, always quiet, but always alert, has recognized the fact that its own culture, with all its refinement, was becoming stagnant; that, like a venerable forest of once vigorous trees, it was being surpassed in vigor and beauty by later growths in other gardens and she said in effect: "We will not invite the other nations to come and teach us, they have been doing that unasked, for centuries; but, instead, we will send students to learn how they conduct their own affairs at home, to observe their ways in order that we may imitate the things that seem to us good for ourselves and ignore what we do not care for."

This was done; carefully selected boys were sent from the most venerable of nations to go to the youngest, to study its ways, its institutions, its commerce, its industries, its transportation and its education, to the end that when these boys arrived at maturity in their native land they would be able to advise and teach their own people what works and ways of the western world it would be wise to combine with the older civilization; how far those ways should be modified; how far they should be imitated and how far they should be avoided.

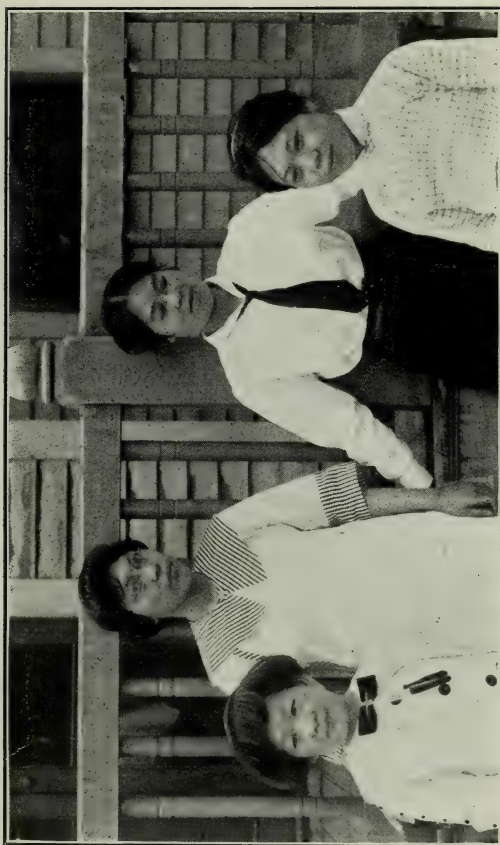
America is sometimes called the "melting pot" of the world, because here all nations are supposed to come freely and live

on equal terms. It is not a correct designation; the world needs no melting pot, and the world is already in a state of fusion. We are learning of each other and mutually exchanging manners, methods and morals. It is no new thing for the youth of one country to be sent into a foreign country for educational purposes; no new thing for men to seek to gain information concerning other races and localities; nothing new for ambassadors to be sent between countries for their better knowledge of each other; but never before in modern times has any nation with deliberate purpose sent even so many as a single hundred of its best equipped youth to be educated in a foreign country for the express purpose of bringing home the seeds of a new and widely different civilization. Yet that is what the Chinese nation did forty years ago, taking the lead in so many other things. Could anything be more surprising? Can anyone look upon that country now and doubt the wisdom of the step?

To consider the changes that have taken place during the last twenty years as the work solely of that handful of boys, who afterward became men of great influence in their native land, would be unreasonable; to say that this handful of students was the spark that kindled the flame would be an ill-grounded comparison, for China has never been a tinder box; but to conceive of the great empire-republic as an unmeasured force which, notwithstanding its immense volume, still stands, as it always has stood, in such evenly balanced poise that the hand of a child may incline it in the right direction, and to say that these men who were students forty years ago have already so inclined it would not be far from the literal truth.

Now the second generation has come upon the stage and the work they have to do looms large and full of omen. Am I not right in saying that there is no single civic event in many hundred years that has greater significance to the whole world than this ethical and political union of the East and the West? In the first place it is an intensely practical event, and the theory and sentiment must be brought to the highest practical efficiency. Only by the wise management of details are great things permanently established. This new found strength and illumination of the Chinese students in America needs constant vigilance and careful organization. Is there anything lacking in this respect? A voluntary union of strength in the direction of certain definite aims already exists in the Chinese Students' Alliance. Is not a central board with local permanent headquarters desirable, whose function should be legislative, advisory and educational?

Each newcomer is entitled, immediately on his arrival, to the best possible assistance and counsel; it should be uniform



WELLESLEY CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB
Standing—Miss F. H. Lin, Miss Ying Mei Chun.
Sitting—Miss C. C. Wang, Miss Pingsa Hu.

and permanent and always ready. Not of such a character as to diminish his individual responsibility, but such as would save the loss of time and opportunity in finding the ways and means of beginning the education that will be best adapted to the personal needs and circumstances of each student. The lack of such counsel and assistance at the right moment at times involves the student in a serious loss of time and money. Owing to the great variety and extent of the educational institutions in this country, the making of a wise choice is often difficult.

In addition to such assistance there should be provision for the systematic reviewing of the Chinese language. Many students suffer grave loss for lack of this, and on their return to their native country find themselves seriously handicapped in filling positions for which they would be otherwise well qualified. Another advantage to the students would be the frequent and systematic meeting of large classes. That is, many more than would be found in any one college or school, for the purpose of formally discussing questions of education, politics, ethics, inventions, and other important events all over the world, in their own language. This would not only be an actual education on the subjects discussed, but the practice would enable them to discuss them clearly and in an eloquent and scholarly manner, in their native language.

Such a center would also be a place where many of the students could spend their often long college vacations to good advantage both from the educational point of view and from that of financial economy.

In the strengthening of this new bond between the two countries, it is of the utmost importance that the existing relations of mutual respect and good will should be maintained. Hitherto the Chinese students have been welcomed with cordiality and confidence by those among whom they have lived. This, without doubt, has been largely due to the judicious care with which homes were selected for them by the first Imperial Chinese Educational Commission, and to the precedents that were established at that time. If this care should diminish as the numbers increase, there will be danger of annoyances from various causes; sometimes, perhaps, through financial ignorance or carelessness, sometimes through the lowering of the standards of manners and morals.

Finally, the more the details of such a central preparation for the closer union, the greater efficiency, and the broader scope of the activities of the Chinese students in America are considered, the more important does it appear.

In brief, an authorized focus, recognized in both nations broadly planned and wisely conducted, would unify and

strengthen, extend and elevate the great Chinese educational movement in America, whose full significance we can as yet but dimly foresee.

WHY THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW SHOULD BE MODIFIED

By Major John B. Jeffery.
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From no reasonable viewpoint could the Chinese exclusion act be justified. The United States has the inherent right and authority, as all nations have, to establish standards of worthiness for residence and citizenship, but it has not the right to discriminate in favor of or against the subjects of another country. The exclusion law as it stands is class legislation in that it designates a certain race of men, citizens of a mighty and in many respects a highly civilized country, as being unworthy of recognition as fitted to enjoy the privileges of travel, residence or citizenship in the United States. No legislation has ever been attempted in this country that pointed out a logical reason why Chinese should be discriminated against any more than Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen or the people of any other European nation. And if we try our best to find an excuse for putting Chinese in a rejected class we are invariably driven to confess that all our antagonism is the legitimate fruit of a spirit of prejudice that is not only without foundation but reflects upon our worthiness to enjoy the blessings of a republican government, whose superstructure itself rests upon the fundamental political principle and declaration that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" constitute an "inalienable right of all men."

But, as a matter of fact, the United States, as all nations do and always have done, exercises the inherent right to exclude foreigners from the enjoyment of and participation in the privileges and benefits accruing to residence or citizenship, but the United States goes so far as to contradict and deny the spirit and the letter of its chief fundamental, and declare that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are blessings and privileges to be withheld by the government from a whole race, not, however, because the excluded race as a whole is wanting in industry, sobriety, moral sense and ethical culture, or that their civilization is so far below and inferior to our own that social or business contact would be contaminating to us, but in reality, we are influenced by unreasonable pre-

judice against a people whose history recites achievements in art, literature, philosophy and science concerning which the Anglo-Saxon and the Indo-Germanic peoples are still digging in the foothills of analytical and synthetical philosophizing. To exclude such a people from our shores does not reflect upon their genius or intellectual attainment nearly so much as it does upon our unwarranted assumption that we are self-sufficient in and of ourselves to grapple readily with and master any problem of life. It is not "too much learning that hath made us mad," but rather our egotism and ignorance.

Nevertheless, as we raise the hue and cry against giving Asiatic scholars and philosophers and captains of industries a polite welcome to our shores, let us be honest enough to give their ancestors thanks for digging out of the mountains of wisdom a basis for the system of theosophy upon which the people of all civilized countries have builded their religious and ethical standards of conduct of life. Exactly what part China has played in the game of civilization during the ages one could hardly guess, but if we turn to her own intellectual expansion and study her precepts for the regulation of human conduct, we shall not find it difficult to locate the beginnings of the fundamentals—the ethical codes—of the world's civilizing machinery and its elevating influence in the domestic, political and religious life of humanity, and we shall find that the beginnings of the fundamentals were deep-rooted in the eternal law of ethical causation. Ages ago, China began to evolve her truer and better self out of humanity's jungle influences and animal ambition, and for nearly six thousand years the growth of the nation and people, although apparently slow at times, has always and in all generations been a steady and healthful growth to higher and still higher levels of intellectual unfoldment, and to-day the middle and upper classes of China are firm-footed in the highway of human progress. The soul of China responds to thought. Shall such a people be excluded from our fields of commercial and industrial activities and opportunities simply because some of us harbor unjust and barbaric prejudice against them?

We say again that there exists no occasion for an act or a law or a public sentiment commanding or favoring the exclusion of Chinese from our shores. The underlying principle and genius of every government in the world includes the right of the nation to stand at its doors and close and bar them in the face of would-be incomers whose presence as residents or sojourners would be objectionable. That right is inherent in the government of every nation, and it is the inherent right of every nation to establish a standard of personal moral character by which to measure the fitness and worthiness of the

stranger to enter and enjoy the benefits of residence. But it would be a crime against the moral law of the world to measure the fitness and worthiness of the stranger to enter in through the door according to the prejudice that may exist because of his nationality. That would not be an exhibition of hospitality, must less of a high order of civilization.

It is true, therefore, that the United States is in need of no act of the government nor of a treaty agreement to exclude Chinese. The right of the government not only exists by virtue of the independence of the nation to refuse entrance to Chinese, but to deport them, too, when it is found that their presence would be undesirable. That right of self-protection is the strength of our nation's substructure, as well as its superstructure, for it is the kind and quality of a nation's subjects that makes it as stable as the everlasting hills, or unstable and weak as a forest of reeds. No American nor Chinese who is loyal to his fatherland would agree to have our doors opened wide to the people of China without reference to who they are or what their character may be, and right at that spot the masses in the United States and the better classes of the masses of China are in perfect accord. All broad and fair-minded Americans ask for no better protection against the invasion of the Chinese coolies than the refusal of the American consulates in China to recommend applicants for their industry, honesty and general worthiness to take up their residence in the United States, and also impress upon the mind of such applicants that if they gain entrance to the United States by any device other than the way prescribed, they surely will be imprisoned until they can be deported.

On the other hand, the middle, the upper, the professional and merchant class should have a consul's certificate for the asking, but unless such certificates are promptly recognized and accepted on presentation at our ports of entry, and the bearers of them permitted to go their way without a moment's detention, the whole business would be worse than mockery. It would be a crime against worthiness and what we are pleased to call "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." If, however, the government deems it the wiser and better policy to retain the exclusion act, the enforcement of its provisions with a discriminating sense of justice should be required of immigration officers, and not according to arbitrary and inflexible rulings of government agents who read and interpret the law in the light of their own narrow-mindedness and unreasonable prejudice. But if detention station agents are too stupid or too full of hatred to be trusted to enforce the law in the spirit of justice and

fair dealing, it certainly becomes the duty of the President to have the treaty so modified that the barbarous and humiliating features attending the enforcement of the act would be eliminated. That is to say, it is the President's duty to instruct immigration agents who have to do with incoming Chinamen to relax their arbitrary restrictions, and while so instructing his agents let him order that the detention and examination station be located in San Francisco itself, and not on Angel Island, miles away in San Francisco bay, where incoming Chinese are put to the greatest trouble and inconvenience to substantiate their right to enter the United States. The President, if he proposes to act at all in the premises, could do nothing less than instruct the authorities at the detention station that the existing arrangement between the United States and China grants no authority to exclude other Chinese than the coolie class, and that Chinese merchants, educators and managers of business enterprises, in fact all Chinese above the coolie class, when vouched for by the American consul at the port of embarkation, are entitled to go their way upon landing without detention or molestation of any kind. That is the spirit of the purpose of the Chinese exclusion act, and no one knows better that that is so than the President, and so long as he permits the nation's immigration officials to interpret the exclusion law according as they personally like or dislike the incoming foreigner, he will hardly be able to make China and the United States believe that he is not himself actuated by a spirit of hostility and prejudice. Let a ruling be made by the President of the United States that a certificate of good character of a Chinese in his home country, when vised by a consul of the United States stationed in China, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence by our Chinese immigration supervisors that the owner and holder of such certificate has a right to land.

It is worse than foolish to try to better the conditions at the detention stations by removing or suspending this or that agent. The fault is in the barbarism of the system, or rather in the liberty given government agents to interpret the Exclusion Act to suit the occasion and interpret it according to their own likes and dislikes and fancies. And in this connection it might be said that the exclusion policy does not contemplate or provide for the introduction of what is called the "third degree" to confuse Chinese to the end that they may be inveigled into statements sufficiently contradictory to furnish an excuse for treating them as criminals, at the same time blocking avenues through which they could reach witnesses who would testify to their good character and

honesty of purpose in coming to America. That such conduct on the part of immigration agents is low, brutal and inhuman no one will deny. As long ago as in 1892, United States Circuit Judge Billings quashed several indictments against certain Chinese who were under arrest for being in this country without certificates of identification. The ruling of the court was that even if a Chinese person named came into the country unlawfully, he could not be held or regarded as a criminal, much less punished as such, but he could be lawfully deported. According to Judge Billings, then, the giving of the "third degree" is a criminal act on the part of immigration officials, and is deserving of the severest punishment. But it would seem the standard of efficiency in the government's Chinese immigration department is ability and inclination to heap indignities and abuse upon incoming Chinese, especially upon subjects of the Chinese Republic who compare favorably with the Anglo-Saxons in scholarly attainment, in scientific research, in mechanical ingenuity and business integrity. The Chinese symbol of submission, the queue has departed forever from China's civilization, and in its stead China is assuming an attitude becoming men of moral force and strength of character, and the time will surely come when they will assert their rights in a voice having no uncertain sound.

The conclusion of the whole matter will be found in the wise saying of an Oriental sage of the ages ago. His pupils asked: "Master, what is Truth?" The master replied: "Justice is the final measure of Truth." The United States has never been altogether truthful nor just in its dealings with China. We, as a nation, protest that we want commercial interchange without stint with the Chinese, and yet when their very best and most distinguished men of affairs come to our shores we hurry them off to detention stations, and treat them as little better than criminals and load them down with indignities in the name of and by the sanction of an "exclusion treaty," that has had no binding significance for ten years. Who is to blame for all this injustice and false pretenses? Look to Washington and not to Peking for the finger-marks and foot-prints of guilt. This may be remedied, should be remedied, and, let it be hoped, will be remedied. With a modification of the Exclusion Law, the only element of friction between the two countries will be removed. And it is hoped that the new administration will apply the remedy without further delay.

STATISTICS OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS ENTERING CORNELL

Dr. S. A. Munford

Dr. Munford is the head physician of Cornell University's medical advisers. By him about eighteen hundred new students are examined each year. Furthermore, he has taken a great interest in our students' physical welfare. The statistics are fairly representative and it is to be hoped that physical examiners in other universities will make it still more representative. However, it shows plainly our physical inferiorities. Now is the time for each one of us to reflect for a moment about our health before we blindly keep turning that ever grinding wheel—often at the sacrifice of health.—K. S. Lee.

The following statistics, while too meagre to be of great accuracy, are valuable in that they give some idea of the comparative size of Chinese and American students. The measurements of the Chinese students are taken from 52 men who have entered Cornell University during the four years between 1908 and 1912, while the measurements of the American students are from the work of Professor Willcox in which the city-bred men are compared with the country-bred men, as seen in Cornell University.

At the suggestion of Mr. K. S. Lee who is responsible for this comparison, the Chinese students are subdivided into three classes, those from North China, those from Central China, and those from South China: As this latter classification deals with so very few men it is scarcely of any importance. It shows the men of North China to be .7 inch taller, .5 lb. heavier, .5 inch larger chest contracted, .25 inch larger chest expanded than the average for all China while the waist is .1 inch smaller than the average.

The American country-reared boy is taller than the Chinese by 3.5 inches, heavier by 24.3 lb., and has .96 inch more chest expansion. The American city-reared boy is somewhat smaller than his country brother as shown by Prof. Willcox, but still larger than the Chinese, being taller by 1.6 inch, heavier by 22.4 lb., and with .87 inch more chest expansion. The Chinese boy on entering Cornell is somewhat older than the average, being 21.17 years of age while the country boy is 20.4 years and the city boy 19.4 years.

On the other hand it is possible that statistics from a Chinese college would show a less difference since the students seen in Cornell are men picked primarily because of their scholarship and have been students from early life, a career not calculated to develop the body. It is not, however, likely that by any form of comparison the Chinese students would

equal the American students, or that the Chinese people would equal the American people, but this is not necessarily important if it is only a matter of measurements. It is of more importance that the Chinese are, in one respect at least, imperfect. On entrance the students are not athletic but with a little practice they show considerable proficiency in the sports which would indicate that any mere physical weakness is due to temperament. The spirit of modern China may be safely trusted to improve the physique but the defect mentioned needs critical attention.

As will be seen in the following table the eyesight of the Chinese students is defective. The really good eye is rarely found while high grade myopia is common. Since the strength of the eyes is so intimately related to scholarship, it at once becomes apparent that the underlying causes of the trouble should be sought. That 71% of the Chinese need glasses compared to 41.5 of the Americans, and that myopia is more than twice as common, should furnish the stimulus for an investigation.

From all reports oculists are few in China, and from what is seen in this country the work of the opticians is not even passable. Moreover the Chinese boys are turning their attention to affairs of state, to engineering and to agricultural problems, so that the professions, especially those relating to medicine, are unsought. While the oculist has a long, hard course of preparation to follow and will be excluded from "halls of fame," he is capable of doing a real service to his country and to his fellows individually. It will not be long until the young men will realize this. Not all can enter those vocations into which the men are now going so it is to be hoped the oculist will appear in China and that the causes of the poor eyes will be made the subject of a systematic investigation.

Nothing here stated is intended to indicate that the Chinese students seen in Cornell are not good students because of their eyes, for all facts show that they rank high in scholarship. It is only to be regretted that they are obliged to work with the handicap of poor vision and in addition it may be questioned if there are not some at home who even fail to secure the advantages of an education because of the added burden. No doubt all would do even better work if permitted to use the eyes as much as they would choose.

In regard to the general health while in America, it may be stated that the Chinese students exhibit no diseases, as far as Cornell is concerned, which are different from those of other students. Their absences are very few and usually for very short intervals. The common illnesses are colds and attacks

of indigestion, but rarely of sufficient severity to warrant a stay in the infirmary.

It is useless to speculate as to the causes of the differences between the two races, and accurate information is only to be had by someone living in China. It is primarily a work for the Chinese research student but the statement of the facts as observed by an American may in some measure stimulate the work and lead to a thorough analysis of the factors influencing physical welfare. China has plenty of men to attack this or any other problem which may arise and her men are able to carry the work through to the end. Her ways are not necessarily our ways but her sons are thoughtful men and will work out the difficult questions in the end in a manner that will be for her best interests. We can suggest what seems to us the proper course, hoping to be of some aid to this newest and in many respects most interesting of all republics. It is with this idea that these few statistics are published.

Statistics from the Examination of Chinese Students

(1908 to 1912 inclusive)

Total number	
North China, (14 students)	Age 22.3 years
average height	66.3 inches
average weight	116 pounds
chest contracted	30.6 inches
chest expanded	32.8 inches
abdomen	26 inches
myopic (near sighted)	9
hyperopic (far sighted)	5
wearing glasses	5
needing glasses	5
eyes good	1
Central China, (19 students)	
	Age 20 years
average height	65.7 inches
average weight	116.7 pounds
chest contracted	29.97 inches
chest expanded	32.348 inches
abdomen	26.2 inches
myopic (near sighted)	11
hyperopic (far sighted)	7
wearing glasses	10
needing glasses	1
eyes good	7

South China, (19 students)	Age 21.625 years
average height	64.5 inches
average weight	114.2 pounds
chest contracted	30.04 inches
chest expanded	32.5 inches
abdomen	26.08 inches
myopic (near sighted)	12
hyperopic (far-sighted)	5
wearing glasses	9
needing glasses	7
eyes good	1

Average for entire number (52)	Age 21.17 years
height	65.6 inches
weight	115.5 pounds
chest contracted	30.1 inches
chest expanded	32.55 inches
abdomen	26.1 inches
myopic	32
hyperopic	17
one eye myopic	3
wearing glasses	24
needing glasses	13

Total either wearing or needing glasses, 37, or 71%.

Statistics of Students Entering Cornell University.

(A comparison of country- and city-bred men by Professor W. F. Willcox).

Number	country reared	height	weight	chest expansion
	1,614	68.8 in.	139.8 lbs.	3.41 in.
Number	city reared	height	weight	chest expansion
	1,062	67.2 in.	137.9 lbs.	3.32 in.

Age of country reared, 20.4 years.

Age of city reared, 19.4 years.

Comparison in favor of country reared: ht. 1.6 in., wt. 1.9 lbs., exp. .09 in.

Statistics of Eye Troubles of Men Entering 1912-13

Number of men 1328.

Number either wearing or needing glasses 551 41.5%

Number myopic (near sighted) 258 19.4%

THE PROPER MEANING OF THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE

C. Y. Chin.

Perhaps all of our fellow students are more or less familiar with the history of re-organization. As it is without my present scope to go into detail in this respect, suffice it to say that since the last revision of the constitution, the Alliance and its sections are made to function in all branches of student activities with the only exception of those of religious nature. With these extra broad and rather vaguely defined functions, a large force of active members must participate and cooperate if satisfactory results are to be obtained. For example, our monthly and annual publications, our standing and special committees and our sectional conferences are all affairs of considerable importance to the student body at large, but the degree of success will depend entirely upon the amount of active interest taken and actual work done by the members. Not only there must be men who are willing to serve in the various capacities and to bear the responsibilities, but also an adequate responsive spirit and willing assistance on the part of all the members are absolutely essential to any successful and creditable result. An organization of for and by the Chinese students logically devolves the support and co-operation of every active member. It is with a view to promote a better understanding of the Alliance and a more thorough comprehension of its nature and significance that I shall now proceed to discuss briefly the following correlated topics.

The meaning of student activity: In the present day colleges and universities of this country, even a casual observer cannot fail to note the very prominent place that the so-called student activities hold in the affairs of the institution. In fact, a stranger unacquainted with the spirit and trend of thought in vogue here often starts to wonder that so many students should devote a large proportion of their time in active works of miscellaneous sort which are apparently unconnected with and outside of any particular realm of study. The student publications, the literary societies, the athletic associations, the musical clubs, the social organizations, the class unions, the technical meetings and the numerous annual affairs peculiar to different institutions—even though they are not a part of the scholastic curriculum, they are eagerly pursued by the students and encouraged by the faculties to such an extent as to frequently cause the partial neglect of regular studies. The average American, however, is so accustomed to these 'side lines' and traditional features that he can hardly conceive of an institution without them; like food deprived

of its flavor and seasoning, the college work will become mere drudgery without student activities. Now just why they lay so much stress upon things like these in an educational institution is worthy of our consideration, especially when most of us are more or less inclined to live a secluded and studious life. Numerous advantages can be cited in support of an active student career but they can all be summed up in one little phrase 'the making of an all round man.' Only men of well rounded attainments are most practical and conducive to progress in this age of rapid evolution. In order to cultivate men of this class, the up-to-date educational institutions have ceased to be a mere center of intellectual learning or a quarter for secluded studiousness, but, instead, they aim to train men for moral independences, intellectual efficiency and physical capability to take up the tasks awaiting them in the larger world. In many of the schools, physical training is made compulsory while in a few others moral conduct is strictly supervised. But experience has taught the American educators the advantage and importance of initiative activity as a means of fully developing independent character and peculiar individuality. Thus in all institutions of advanced grade and, to some extent in preparatory schools, the student organizations come to take a prominent part in the active student life. They are the natural product of a democratic spirit such as prevails in America. They are the training camp of a hundred desirable traits of citizenship. The ability to organize, the method of self-government, the efficiency of expression— oratorical or journalistic—the ability to manage the various enterprises and physical endurance to cope with strenuous tasks—these are some of the special trainings which the student receives at the university in proportion to the time devoted to these activities. The "grind" whose only ambition and occupation are to fulfill the requirements of a prescribed course is no longer deemed praise worthy but rather denounced as such, while the self-centered men are completely overwhelmed and compelled to change more or less his habit and mode of living. Through these organizations, the students get a broader scope of human activities, receive inspiration for unselfish exertion, develops a spirit for public work and are given a chance to show their real talent, whatever it may be. But above all these, the opportunity afforded for the meeting, mingling and dealing with people of all sorts either in co-operation or in competition is excellent training to fit the student to real life. A noted educator of this country has said that "the object of college education is the making of high grade citizens" and then proceeded to explain that in going through a college course, one-third of the training is obtained

from prescribed work, one-third from participating in voluntary activities and the remaining third from the meeting of people and interchange of ideas. Broadly speaking, then, the student activities are directly and indirectly responsible for fully two-thirds of the value of a course through college. And this assumption has been fully corroborated by the results achieved. Many prominent men in this country have acquired their active energy, their public spirit and knowledge of men from their broadly engaged college life; employers are careful to inquire into the career of the student and measure the latter's worth by his reputation and achievements among his fellow students. Thus the real value of such training has been well established and student enterprises are coming to be regarded not as mere side lines, but as co-ordinate parts of the institution in spite of the non-compulsory nature.

The Alliance is a peculiar Chinese student activity. The Chinese student fresh from his native country is naturally unacquainted with the situation or at least not accustomed to such extent. From the light of our old conception of good scholarship, these external activities are often viewed as a pure waste of time or at best a method of pleasure-seeking. Then again, our fellow students who come over to this country are more or less fixed in habit, have a definite purpose and possess a tendency to seriousness and thoughtfulness. Indeed and with good reason, they should denounce many of the activities as frivolous, impetuous and not worth while of their effort. For instance, the traditional class fight, the "hissing" of freshmen the class politics, etc., while as a unit of the institution, he gradually learns to take interest in all traditional affairs, it should never be deemed proper for him to indulge in these to an equal extent as the average American student. On the other hand, many of the organizations are so exclusive that a fellow got to be an excellent mixer and must have some external pull before he can have an invitation and the foreign students are so handicapped in this respect that he dreads to try even if he is willing. The inherent modesty (which is a false view from the western standpoint), of every typical Chinese gentleman effectively keeps him back from public notice. For these reasons, Chinese students prominent in college activities are comparatively rare in view of the number who are recipients of honor from pure scholarly standing. And as a consequence, they are deprived of so many chances of special training, and have less opportunities to meet people. In other words, they are missing from one-third to two-thirds of the benefit of college training. Shall we then strive to get out and do everything that the American youth is doing? No, not by any means. Not only it will be an impossible task

owing to the difference in nature and previous training, but also it would be highly imprudent if we only consider for a moment the probable nature of our future work and the peculiar requirement of our present preparation. What we need is to have ample chances to meet people from all over our country, to exchange ideas between ourselves, to discuss problems of common interest, to cultivate public spirit and to learn to co-operate on matters of lesser significance so that we shall be better qualified to co-operate when we shall be called upon to play our respective part in making the history of our fatherland. To this end, the Alliance offers the best facility and supplies our important need.

The present status of the Alliance: The Alliance in its present condition can hardly be said to be fully equivalent to the aggregate of the college activities or to furnish two-thirds of the educational value, yet the fact is already undeniable that it has opened up a wonderful possibility conducive for our all-round development. The executive administration of the Alliance and its sections, the scientific and departmental works, the Chinese and English publications, the general welfare movement, the patriotic efforts, and the numerous conference activities afford varied channels for active and useful practices and opportunities for meeting and dealing with your fellow citizens. Ever since its organization some eight or nine years ago, it has undergone a steady and progressive development both in its scope and extent of activities. Take the annual Summer conference for example, it has grown from a mere social gathering of a few compatriots into such a popular affair of our whole student body that it is now held in three different sections with attendance of hundreds of delegates. The gathering together of people of common interest and desire, of similar training and experience in a place so far away from home, the renewing of acquaintances and making of new friendships among a chosen set is a most desirable and gratifying occurrence in itself. But we have now in addition, athletics for exercise and recreation, music and stunts for entertainment, lectures and addresses to enlighten our mind, literary events to sharpen our wit, and patriotic demonstrations to soothe our soul. Then and there we are enabled to get a thorough understanding between ourselves, to get the inspiration and impulse for unselfish service and work for common weal and above all, we learn to co-operate.

The mission of the Alliance: However much we lay our stress upon the practical usefulness of the Alliance activities, we must see that the Alliance does not stand for these alone. There is a mission apart from all selfish motives and born of our peculiar situation. The fact that we are sojourners in

a foreign land and that we are the only class of people who can as a body fairly and justly represent our country gives rise of an international aspect to the movement we are undertaking. While we are conscious of our responsibility and obligation of acquiring the western learning for the betterment of our remodelled nation, we must at the same time, try our best to make true and just representations of our country and people—not only to dispel any pre-existing misconceptions in the American mind, but also to promote a better international understanding and to strengthen the mutual good will between these two Republics. The Alliance is in a position to make organized efforts towards this end, if only adequate means are provided for and sufficient volunteer service secured. Thus, under the Alliance there are activities of widely varied nature but all are especially fitted to Chinese habits and manners. Let each of us avail himself of the opportunity by choosing any phase of the work and volunteer. (I always prefer volunteering than appointment.) The time and energy devoted to it will be found profitable in the end, while immense good is done to our common course by a little help from each individual member.

CHINA AND CONSERVATION

(An appeal to the thinking men of China)

By F. L. Chang (Yale)

In writing this theme, I do not expect to deliver to you a written oration. I am simply attempting to bring before you a practical problem of great importance—a problem, that is of great importance not only for the present but also for future generations; the problem of Conservation of Natural Resources in China.

Whoever you are, whatever you may be, you have been practicing conservation unconsciously. If you have bought a new suit, you do not wear it while you are working, you do not wear it on rainy days—you wear it on Sundays and on important occasions. That is Conservation. Conservation is not a theory to be merely talked about but practised. Conservation bears fruits not in seasons and years but in decades and generations. Furthermore conservation means nothing more than common sense. Some of you know what conservation means in housekeeping. For instance, you cook meat; you chop the waste particles into a hash; you turn the coarser fragments into a stew; finally you make a soup of bones. You have wasted nothing; you have utilized everything. You

have not only made the Sunday dinner but also supplied the family for the rest of the week with meat. Nature provides man with every necessity and luxury of life—the Natural Resources. They are for him to use economically, as he wears his new suit, but not to spend extravagantly; to use with foresight and care, as the housewife cooks her meat, but not to waste with shameful negligence. Therefore the prevention of waste is the key to conservation of natural resources.

The principles of conservation are to minimize waste, and to substitute the more abundant and the inexhaustible resources for the less abundant and the exhaustible. In spite of all the improvements of modern machinery and in spite of the efficiency of the American miners, for every ton of coal out of the mines, one ton has been wasted in mining. During 1907 almost five hundred million tons of coal were mined, another five hundred million tons were wasted in mining. Likewise with the American forests, the waste of timber is enormous. Only three-eighths of the standing wood of merchantable quality goes into manufactured articles. This alone represents an annual loss of eight hundred million dollars. America has learned a lesson in the frequent floods of China; China is going to learn a lesson in the enormous waste of natural resources of America.

Look at a piece of coal; it is a product of thousands of years of Nature's work. Look at an oak it takes decades to grow to a tall tree. Mr. Mcgee, the erosion expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, calculated that the average rate of manufacture of the soil is less than one inch in five hundred years. Therefore instead of using forests and coal for light, heat and power, should we not develop electricity from water power? Instead of allowing the soil to be washed away, we do not keep it as we would do our gold? In summarizing the principles of conservation, the slogan is the GREATEST GOOD FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER IN THE LONGEST TIME.

The mineral resources of China, known or unknown, have the prospects of supplying the whole world in the near future. But let me repeat again that however abundant the mineral resources are, they are limited—when once used, they are gone forever. The American people once believed that their natural resources were inexhaustible but they know better now. Even if China had twenty times as rich a nature's endowment as the hidden wealth of the United States, remember China is only four thousand years old, there may be many hundreds of thousands of years to come. Therefore it is absolutely necessary for the Chinese to practise strict conservation.

Nowhere on the earth is found a more fertile soil than the



COLORADO CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

Top Row from Left to Right—W. A. Wong, H. Tsai, H. Y. Lee, Y. Long, D. C. Cheng, C. Ho.
 Middle Row from Left to Right—S. Y. Wang, E. Liang, C. M. Wang, Y. L. Tsai,
 Bottom Row from Left to Right—W. T. Yang, Y. F. Chen, C. M. Yeh, I. Lee, S. Foo, K. F. Chang.

great land of ours; nowhere in this wide world is a country better drained by three great river systems than that land of ours—yet nowhere have floods and famines occurred more often than in our Fatherland. Deforestation hastens erosion; erosion washes off the soil on the slopes of the mountains. Deforestation causes the uneven flow of streams; the uneven flow of streams causes floods during the rainy period, drought during the rest of year. It is indeed a pitiable sight, to see, in many parts of China, during the rainy period, streams form torrents, which wash off everything that is in their way. These torrents carry to the sea (the richest part of the soil) 'the food of plants. Nature has been kind to us; but our ancestors by deforestation has destroyed the gate that would check the washing away of the soil. Adam ate the fruit of life and therefore fell; will the sons of Adam follow his example?

Conservation of natural resources bears a near relation to the conservation of human life. Notwithstanding the frequent accidents of railroads and factories, notwithstanding the explosions of mines, the annual death rate in America is fifteen per thousand, whereas the annual death rate in China is sixty per thousand, that is to say we would have four chances to die in China before we would have one in America. Certainly the lack of sanitary hygiene and of scientific medicine is largely responsible for such high rate of mortality. But the fact that the natural resources have not been fully developed and well conserved and the fact that there is no good system of transportation cause the high mortality among the working classes. Floods, draughts, and famines—the results of reckless use and waste of natural resources—kill many thousand people annually through drowning, cold and hunger. Prof. Ross says in his "Changing Chinese," "Physicians agree that carrying coolies rarely live to forty-five or fifty years. The term of a chair-bearer is eight years; of a ricksha runner four years; for the rest of his life he is an invalid."

In conclusion I wish to bring before you the solution of conservation. Since the natural resources belong to the people, it is the duty of the government to see that they are well conserved. Different bureaus should be established and experts should be put in the office. (It is very gratifying to learn that forestry bureaus have been established under the Department of Agriculture and Forestry lately. Mr. N. Han, an American returned student, is at its head.) An Inventory—an estimate of existing available resources—should be made. Reports of investigations of the different bureaus should be issued and distributed. A regular campaign of education should be started in rousing the interest of people

this moment. These things I believe the government should undertake.

The responsibility of the educated class is by no means small. It is for you, scientists, to launch this moment of conservation and carry it to success, as is being done in America. It is for you, engineers, to build a system of transportation, to irrigate and reclaim the barren lands and to develop the water power. Mr. Jameson, the American Red Cross engineer, reported that the reclamation of the whole famine district in North Kiangsu is possible. Then consider what possible reclamation in Central and West China! It is for you, educationists, economists and politicians to draw such laws as to eliminate the possible future trusts and monopolies. It is for us, one and all, to push forward this moment of conservation in our different capacities. Granted that some of you may think that conservation is too progressive for China at present, but for the sake of Humanity, for the sake of the coming generations, and for the sake of your own lives and mine, I beseech you; do put a stop to floods and famines. REMEMBER IT WAS ONLY TWO YEARS AGO THAT THREE MILLIONS OF OUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS WERE FACING STARVATION.

MEMORANDUM

Concerning the Sending of AN EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION TO CHINA

Edmund J. James

President of the University of Illinois

The recent developments in the Orient have made it apparent that China and the United States are destined to come into ever more intimate relations, social, intellectual and commercial. The Chinese will come to this country for the purpose of studying our institutions and our industry. A striking evidence of this fact is afforded by the work of the Chinese Commission now in the United States. Our own people will go to China for the purpose of studying Chinese institutions and industry. Anything which will stimulate this mutual intercourse and increase mutual knowledge must redound to the benefit of both nations.

A great service would be done to both countries if the government of the United States would at the present juncture send an educational commission to China, whose chief function should be to visit the Imperial Government, and with its consent each of the provincial governments of the Empire, for

the purpose of extending, through the authorities of these provinces, to the young Chinese who may desire to go abroad to study, a formal invitation on the part of our American institutions of learning to avail themselves of the facilities of such institutions. The appointment of such a commission would draw still closer the bonds which unite these two great nations in sympathy and friendship.

Some Considerations in Favor of the Above Plan

China is upon the verge of a revolution. It will of course not be as rapid as was the revolution in Japan, if for no other reason, because of the enormous numbers of the nation and the enormous extent of its territory. But it is not believed that this revolution which has already begun can ever again suffer more than a temporary backset and reaction.

Every great nation of the world will inevitably be drawn into more or less intimate relations with this gigantic development. It is for them to determine, each for itself, what these relations shall be—whether those of amity and friendship and kindness, or those of brute force and the mailed fist. The United States ought not to hesitate as to its choice in this matter.

The nation which succeeds in educating the young Chinese of the present generation will be the nation which, for a given expenditure of effort, will reap the largest possible returns in moral, intellectual and commercial influence. If the United States had succeeded thirty-five years ago, as it looked at one time as if it might, in turning the current of Chinese students to this country, and had succeeded in keeping that current large, we should to-day be controlling the development of China in that most satisfactory and subtle of all ways—through the intellectual and spiritual domination of its leaders.

China has already sent hundreds, indeed thousands of its young men into foreign countries to study. It is said that there are more than five thousand Chinese studying in Japan, while there are many hundreds in Europe—three hundred in the little state of Belgium alone.

This means that when these Chinese return home from Europe, they will advise China to imitate Europe rather than America—England, France and Germany instead of the United States. It means that they will recommend English and French and German teachers and engineers for employment in China in positions of trust and responsibility rather than America. It means that English, French and German goods will be bought instead of American, and that industrial concessions of all kinds will be made to Europe instead of to America.

Now it is natural of course that the great majority of Chinese youth should go to Japan to study rather than to European countries or the United States, owing to its proximity, to racial affinity and to the smaller cost of travel and living.

On the other hand, the Chinese are in many points jealous of the Japanese, and, other things being equal, would often prefer to send their young people to other countries.

Among all these countries, the United States would be the most natural one to choose, if it had not been for our anti-Chinese legislation, and still more for the unfriendly spirit in which we have administered this legislation, for the Chinese Government at any rate, never objected to our legislation directed toward preventing the immigration of Chinese laborers, but only to the manner in which we passed such laws and the way in which we administered them.

We are the natural friends of the Chinese. We have been their real political friends. We have stood between the Chinese Empire and dismemberment; we have come more nearly giving them the square deal in all our relations in the East than any other nation. They are consequently less suspicious of us so far as our politics are concerned than of any other people. Their justly sore feeling over our treatment of Chinese gentlemen in our custom houses, will yield quickly to fair and decent conduct on our part.

It is believed that by a very small effort the good will of the Chinese may now be won over in a large and satisfactory way. We may not admit the Chinese laborer, but we can treat the Chinese student decently and extend to him the facilities of our institutions of learning. Our colleges and universities are to-day far better adapted for giving the average Chinese student what he desires in the way of European civilization, than the schools and colleges of any European country. We need but to bring these facts to their attention in order to secure their attendance here, with all the beneficial results which would flow from such an opportunity to influence the entire current of their thought and feelings.

If a commissioner with one or two assistants were sent to China representing the American Government in a formal way in the field of education and should extend to the Chinese people through the Government at Peking and through the provincial governments (this is necessary because the provincial governments are in a certain way almost independent of the Imperial government), a cordial invitation from the United States and from the institutions of higher learning in the United States, to avail themselves of these advantages

exactly as they would if they were their own institutions, it is probable that a great impression might be produced upon the Chinese people. The Chinese appreciate, as well as we, the compliment implied in sending a formal commission of this sort to another country. It is a recognition such as any country might be proud of, and the Chinese are a singularly proud and sensitive people in everything that concerns their dignity.

Such a commission going to each of the provinces would have an opportunity to give the Chinese Government much information about the United States and its educational institutions; and as the inquiries of such governments would not be limited, of course, to education and educational institutions, so the information spread abroad throughout China would not relate simply to educational matters, but to industrial and commercial as well. It would be possible through this method of coming in contact with influential Chinese to recommend directly to them in response to their requests American teachers, engineers, and other people whose services they might like to obtain.

I mention this point especially because I know that the leading Chinese statesmen are anxious to get just the right kind of men from America and Europe as assistants in all sorts of business and governmental enterprises, having had myself during the last year, four inquiries from different Chinese Governments for young men who would be willing to spend five or six years in the Chinese public service in responsible and influential positions.

In a word, the visit of such a commission would exert a manifold and far reaching influence exceeding greatly in value any possible cost of the enterprise. It would have results in many unexpected directions outrunning all our present anticipations and showing new and surprising possibilities of usefulness in the fields of education, business and statesmanship.

The extension of such moral influence as this would even in a purely material sense, mean a larger return for a given outlay than could be obtained in any other manner.

Trade tends to follow moral and spiritual domination far more inevitably than it follows the flag.

It is probable that the sum assigned to the United States to defray its share of the expenses of the Pekin Expedition will prove to be larger than was the actual outlay. This excess should, of course, be returned in some form to China. Such a commission might properly make a careful investigation as to the manner in which such return might be most advantageous to the Chinese.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RECOGNITION OF CHINA

Following are printed a few of the many notices relative to the recognition of China by the new administration at Washington. Universally there has been friendly and favorable comment by the American press. It is with rejoicing that we see that this act of justice has added to the popularity of President Wilson.

Springfield Republican—The recognition by the United States government of the Chinese republic was but an act of justice, though inspired by such a spirit of friendly sympathy as a republic which has found itself may well show to a republic still in its birth travail. To expect China to set up all at once a full-fledged republic on the American plan would be absurd; it must find its way, and if there are ups and downs we need not feel discouraged.

The Chinese appear to be the most capable race in the world; they were civilized before Europe and may keep their civilization longer than Europe if the Huns and Vandals from the west will hold their hands off.

New York American—After eighteen months of dragging, promises, postponements and heart-breaking delays the republican government from China has been actually sighted from Washington and its existence "recognized." America denied the existence of the great oriental free state until its existence became undeniable. As the case stands, the government at Washington deserves neither praise for its tardy justice nor reward for its feeble faith.

Pittsburg Post—The recognition of China by the United States is appreciated by the people of the new republic, for they have looked to this country more than to any other to aid them in getting started in the business of self-government. The Chinese are sincere in their desire for a peaceful relationship with the nations of the world. So far as the United States is concerned there is no danger of the present amicable situation being changed.

Washington Herald—In thanking President Wilson for recognition President Yuan Shih K'ai states that it will be the aim of the Chinese to establish peace and prosperity within and to faithfully observe all their established obligations without. This is not the first time that these "untutored Chinese novices in the practice of republicanism" have given cause for wonder at their grasp of the essentials of popular freedom.

New York Tribune—It is gratifying from the practical as well as the sentimental point of view to have the United States the first great nation formally to recognize the new governmental order in China. The natural sympathy between republics makes it appropriate, and the appreciation which the act is likely to meet in China argues well for the future relations, political and commercial, of the two countries.

New York World—The recognition of the republic of China by the United States is an action done at the right time in the right manner by the nation whose business it is to take a leading part whenever a people is to be encouraged in the path of self-government.

New York Herald—It is to be hoped that American recognition will be of value to the government of the republic of China in restoring order and starting the wheels of progress.

Boston Journal—The United States believes that the future of the new republic is reasonably secure, and we are glad that recognition comes first from the great republic of the west.

Buffalo Express—The United States has at last recognized the republic of China. Let us hope that no new revolution ever makes it necessary to recognize another Chinese republic.

New York Times—This declaration, coming from the great American republic, the first great power to extend recognition, has a peculiar value.

Indianapolis News—The Chinese republic is now face to face with the supreme trial, one that will test the strength of character of the leaders and also reveal which of the five "lending governments" is territorially ambitious and which is merely an honest banking power. The greatest danger to the future of China would seem to rest in China itself. The great problem which confronts the assembly now is the election of a president. If an honest and capable man is chosen other problems will be less difficult.

Saginaw, Michigan Courier-Herald—The United States has not waited for foreign support in its recognition of the republic of China. The new Chinese government is modelled after our own. American influences have been behind the new administration more than those of any other foreign country, and as far as can be seen the new order in the celestial land is working toward American ideals.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin Northwestern—By this act the foremost and greatest republic of the world virtually extends its congratulations and good wishes to the younger republic, representing a nation now making a mighty effort to catch up with the progress accomplished in other parts of the world.

Watertown, New York Times—The Chinese republic has been recognized and prayed for. Now it ought to go ahead on a substantial basis to grow up to be a great world power.

Atlanta Journal—There is reason to believe that this seasonable example on the part of the United States will influence other world powers to follow our lead. Certain it is that the republic is the only established government in China. The Manchu regime is dead and done for and the new political order stands unchallenged.

Chicago Record-Herald—It is devoutly to be hoped that this recognition will make for co-operation and reasonable harmony between the parliament and the executive. There are those thought the United States ought to wait still longer and not recognize a divided government. To wait indefinitely, it is quite possible, might have meant to encourage fishing in the troubled waters of Mongolia and Manchuria by powers not overfriendly to stability and progress in China.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—By this time Americans have become so accustomed to the thought of a Chinese republic that they have ceased to be amazed at the miracle of the establishment of republicanism upon the ruins of the most ancient and apparently the most firmly entrenched of monarchies. But European diplomats have not yet accustomed themselves to the phenomenon. They are wise enough to understand that the republic cannot be ousted. Recognizing this, they have endeavored to take advantage of the formative period to carry out the final acts of robbery.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat—Even should it prove, as it well may ere long, that the present government lacks the stability to compel recognition, there will be no regret that our desire to encourage the development of republican institutions in the old land has been definitely signified.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Republican—China has maintained her republican form of government for some time now. There is no reason to believe that she will go back to the old form of government, even if the present republic should have some stormy days ahead.

CORRESPONDENCE

SUCCESSFUL PRAYER—ITS SECRET

(EDITOR'S NOTE: William Elliot Griffis, D.D., L.H.D., who sends the following communication is the author of "China's Story." He has spent several years in educational work in Japan. After thirty years in the ministry in New York, Boston, Schenectady and Ithaca he is now engaged in lecture work on Oriental subjects with a view to help the people of the west and the east to more perfectly understand each other.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 6, 1913.

Editor of the CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

Dear Sir:

As many of your readers are Christians and all of them, I hope, lovers of truth and justice, the following communication rejected by a leading denominational religious newspaper, may be of interest. It is with the idea that the prayers of all good people "may not" in scripture language, "be hindered."

I trust that April 27, will not be the only day on which Christians will pray for China. In order that our prayers "be not hindered" let us consider why, as you say:

"Thirteen years ago, this coming summer, the Imperial Government of China hunted and slew her Christian subjects like wild beasts and brought all of the resources at her command to aid in driving the religions of the "foreign devils" from her shores."

Is this true or only half true? Did not we provoke the war and persecution? I think we (Occidentals) did.

Let history testify and truth help us as we daily pray: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

In June, 1900, because of economic disturbances following foreign innovations, the Boxer riots caused a situation with which the Imperial Government was unable to cope; and Peking was put where Washington more than once has been. Not a hostile shot was fired against foreigners by any regular Chinese soldier until the allies, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Japan on June 16 at four hours' notice only, wantonly and with no right nor absolute military necessity, opened fire on the Chinese forts on the Pei Ho River at Taku, killing hundreds of Chinese.

Thanks to God the United States was not in this assault on a peaceful government, Admiral Lewis Kempff, U. S. N., refusing to break the unbroken tradition of friendship with China or to engage in "entangling alliances" to make war on a nation that had not lifted a hostile hand. And this though he never received a word of thanks from president or congress.

After this and only after this abominable and unprovoked war, did the Imperial Government, after observing diplomatic proprieties begin hostilities and attempt to destroy those who were brothers of the seemingly murderous Christian on the ships.

Let no misunderstandings or one-sided views hinder our prayers; Christ Jesus taught the secret of successful prayer. Let us enter into it.

Sincerely,

(Signed) William Elliot Griffis.

YALE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

716 Yale, New Haven, Conn.

May 20, 1913

Editor, the Chinese Students' Monthly,
Columbia, New York City.

Dear Sir:

For the benefit of all our fellow-students, and especially those who are thinking of coming to study in Yale, will you not kindly spare a little space in the June issue of the monthly for the insertion of the following extract from the minutes of the meeting of General Faculty of Yale College?

"April 17, 1913.

Voted, that a candidate for admission to the college, who is a native of Asia, may offer as a substitute for the regular requirement in Latin an equivalent in Arabic, Chinese, Sanskrit or Pali; but a rigid oral examination in English will be required."

I wish to add that the faculty further provides, that in the case of the Chinese students' evidence of a sufficient knowledge in our own language must be shown to the proper authority before the candidate is admitted. To do so the student may either take an examination in Chinese given by the college, or present a certificate from his former school in China to the same effect.

With many regards, sir, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. J. Fei,

Secretary, Yale Chinese Students' Club.

MR. CHIN'S RESIGNATION

May 19, 1913.

To the Editor of the Chinese Students' Monthly:

Owing to the fact that my plan of Summer work and travel will throw me out of touch with the student body at large, I have tendered resignation from the office of alliance executive. With the due acceptance of my resignation by the council, Mr. W. P. Wei, the vice-president, is to take over and conduct all official transactions beginning May 15. Kindly make proper announcement in your columns so that the student public will be informed of the change.

Cordially yours,

C. Y. Chin.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE S. J. U. CLUB MEMBERS

My dear Friends:

Early last month the officers of the club sent to every member a circular, containing a letter from Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, chairman of the University Expansion Fund, in which a general plan for raising money was outlined. We have no doubt that you have given the scheme your serious thought as every loyal St. John's man should in matters pertaining to the welfare of the university.

The purpose of the University Expansion Fund is twofold. First, it is designed to be a fitting commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Pott's administration and a tribute to his valuable services to China. Secondly, it is to meet the crying demand for larger accommodations for the growing number of students wishing to enter St. John's. At present, scores of worthy men have to be turned away every year.

That this purpose is most praiseworthy, no loyal St. John's man can question. Those who are wealthy can spend their money in no better way than by making some substantial contributions. Those who are less fortunate can also help by their personal service. The following suggestions in regards to the ways by which money can be raised might be helpful:

(1) To make arrangements to speak in churches about the wonderful work which is being carried on at St. John's.

(2) To interest your American or Chinese friends in the university.

(3) To work for a month or so, contributing the earnings to the fund.

As all these plans require work, some may think troubles therefrom do not make the campaign worth while. Self-sacrifice, we agree, the schemes involve; has there been any noble work accomplished otherwise? Is not your love for your Alma Mater and desire to see an up-to-date university in China great enough to make the sacrifice? Do we have to make the comparison between you and the alumni of American colleges? Here every class, when it is graduated, pledges to contribute a certain sum toward the maintenance and improvement of the college. Therefore, American colleges have means to progress. True, St. John's alumni have, in recent years, contributed to the building fund! May we take a case to show that even so we have fallen far short of doing our duty. During the first year of President Hibben's administration, endowments of five million dollars were made to Princeton University. Although it is impossible for us to equal this in a material way, we certainly can do much if each of us

determines to do his share. Every little helps. Let us loosen our purses, roll up our sleeves, and one and all resolve to do something, great or small, according to our ability. One dollar is not too small, nor one hundred too much, as the proverb runs.

Yoeh-liang Tong, President.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS WEDDING

Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir: There was a large gathering of friends and relatives yesterday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock at the Church of Our Saviour, where the Pastor, Rev. T. E. Tai, officiated at the marriage ceremony of Mr. Joseph Wong Kee and Miss Sarah Dzoin Yuen-lin. Mr. S. Chin gave his niece, the bride, away, while Mr. Z. V. Lee acted as best man. The Misses Rosie Lin and Lydia Lin accompanied the bride as maids. The bridegroom was educated at Philadelphia, Pa., and is now in charge of a cotton mill at Tungchow. His wife was a student at St. Mary's Hall, where she was very popular among her many friends.

During the ceremony, which was a Christian one, the bride wore a beautiful robe of pink satin embroidered with flowers. She wore a long white veil and carried a lovely bouquet. The guests were entertained by the couple at supper in the evening at Hang Hua-low.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

By C. L. Tan

THE FALL OF SKUTARI by no means secured peace and order to that furthest limit of Turkish zone of influence. It was reported that the Turkish commander, Essad Pasha, struck a bargain with the Montenegrins that he could count on their support for the throne of Albania in return for his surrender of the fortress. For this, neither Austria nor Italy would countenance, as both of them have large interests in Albania. So far as Austria was concerned, Skutari must be evacuated. Strong representations were made to Cettinje, followed by a naval demonstration by the Powers, and a threat of invasion by Austria. King Nicholas, after a consultation with his generals, decided to evacuate in spite of the strong protests of statesmen and officials in the capital. Thus another crisis passed without causing much loss beyond the expense of some thousands of dollars and inconveniences.

The fall of Adrianople practically sealed the fate of the Ottoman arms. Henceforth, the Turks became a side issue. The paramount question deals with the separation and distribution of the spoils. Against the Turks, the Allies were willing to unite and present a solid front, but with the passing of the Turks, it has become and still is a delicate problem to preserve a friendly and conciliatory attitude among themselves. Occasional clashes between the allied soldiers have occurred, and unpleasant words have been used on all sides. Again, the Powers must intervene to bring about a peaceful solution of the question in the Balkans. Threats and coercion may likely be used again, but for the welfare of all, the sooner peace reigns the better. There is much for the Turks to do in the way of thorough house-cleaning. The Allies are practically exhausted, and it will be well for them to lay down their arms speedily and take up their sickles and ploughshares.

The California Land Bill

In spite of representations, telegrams, and even the visit of Secretary Bryan, the Californians have enacted the Alien Bill, and the vote in the Legislature was practically unanimous. Whatever may be the purpose and intent of these discriminatory laws against the yellow peoples of Asia, the problem is a delicate one and fraught with tremendous possibilities in the future. After all, it is a question of racial prejudice. The Americans dislike the Japanese, and the Japanese certainly do not show the possibility of any affection for the Americans.

On the whole, even the Californians can say very little by way of complaint against the conduct and activity of the yellow peoples on the Pacific Coast. The entrance of an alien

is bound to excite curiosity, suspicion, and like or dislike. For years the white peoples have entered Asia armed with deadly weapons. Witness the wars in India and her wretched millions, the wiping of the Australian natives, the spoilation of Persia, the deterioration of the Malays, and the injustice to China. What have the yellow peoples done in return. They merely ask for a little chance for a tiny speck of their numbers to make the foreign soil yield a little more for the market supply of the world. It is not too early for the white peoples of the world to descend from the rostrum for a few seconds, and learn from the peoples of the Orient, the lesson of true friendship, justice, and mutual welfare. Prejudice must not govern our attitude and action.

SURVEY OF HOME NEWS

Election of Senate Officers

Mr. Chang Chi, a Kuomintang member from Chihii, was elected speaker, and Mr. Wang Chen-ting, a Kuomintang member from Chekiang, was elected Vice-Speaker, by large majorities. Mr. Wang is a Yale graduate. He assisted Dr. Wu Ting-fang in the Peace Negotiations in 1911. He has since been Vice-Speaker of the National Council in Nanking, and acted as Minister of Commerce and Industry in ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi's cabinet. Recently he has been an active leader of the senate in denouncing the President's action in concluding the Quintiple Loan. The loan was repudiated by the Senate.

Electric Voting

The large number of members in the Chung Yi-yuan has made it difficult to count the votes. A foreign expert has proposed to the government that an electric voting machine be installed with two wires running to the desk of each member so that the member can register his vote by pressing an affirmative or negative button. The result is conveyed to the desk of the speaker.

Chinese in Tibet

The Central Government has been notified that the Dalai Lama has issued an edict expelling all Chinese residents from Tibet. Those who are still remaining at the end of two months will suffer capital punishment. Plans are also made for sending young lamas to England for study.

Opium Question

The Kansu Government denies that it receives revenue from poppy lands. The administration also sent word by telegraph to Peking that soldiers have been sent to uproot all growing poppy plants.

Postal Service Expansion

Plans are being made for the expansion of the postal service. It is proposed to open schools for the training of expert postal officers.

Kaiping Coal for Japan

The Japanese Government has contracted for a ten-year supply of coal from the Kaiping coal fields. Five steamers have been chartered to carry the coal from Chinwangtao. The coal is to be used in the Japanese Government Iron Foundry at Yedamitsu. There are also contracts with the Tanaka Iron Works at Kamaishi and the Tokio Gas Works.

STUDENTS IN SOOCHOW CELEBRATED OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

There was a general celebration of the day for the opening of the first Parliament in China among the schools of the Empire. At Soochow University a mass meeting of students was held in which speeches were made commemorating the event. After the adjournment, three hearty cheers were given for the Republic, and then followed three cheers for America as being the one country which had come to the rescue of China at the present time. After these celebrations, the students and teachers adjourned to the campus and saluted the flag of the Republic with twenty-one cannon crackers.

* * *

PEIYANG ALUMNI WERE HOSTS TO DR. TENNEY

On March 18, the alumni of Peiyang University, numbering about forty, gave a dinner at the Astor House in Shanghai, in honor of Dr. C. S. Tenney, American Consul-General at Nanking, and the first President of their alma mater. There were also present at the dinner Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Messrs. Chung Mung-yao, Ivan Chen and Wen Tsung-yao. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was the toastmaster. Mr. C. T. Wang and Dr. Chen Chin-tao each made a speech, while Dr. Tenney responded in appropriate terms.

KUO MING UNIVERSITY OPENED IN PEKING

On April 12 the inauguration ceremony was held of the Kuo Ming University in Peking. It is understood that this new institution will be conducted on lines similar to Waseda University, particularly as regards the inculcation of political knowledge. It is further reported that it will be representative of the Kuomintang as apposed to the Peking University, which is a government institution.

* * *

FIRST INDOOR MEET IN CHINA HELD AT THE SHANGHAI Y. M. C. A.

On April 10th the first indoor sports in China were held in the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. There was a big turnout of contestants. Mr. A. H. Swan, physical director, was ably assisted by Mr. Clarence Chow, formerly of Yale, in conducting the games.

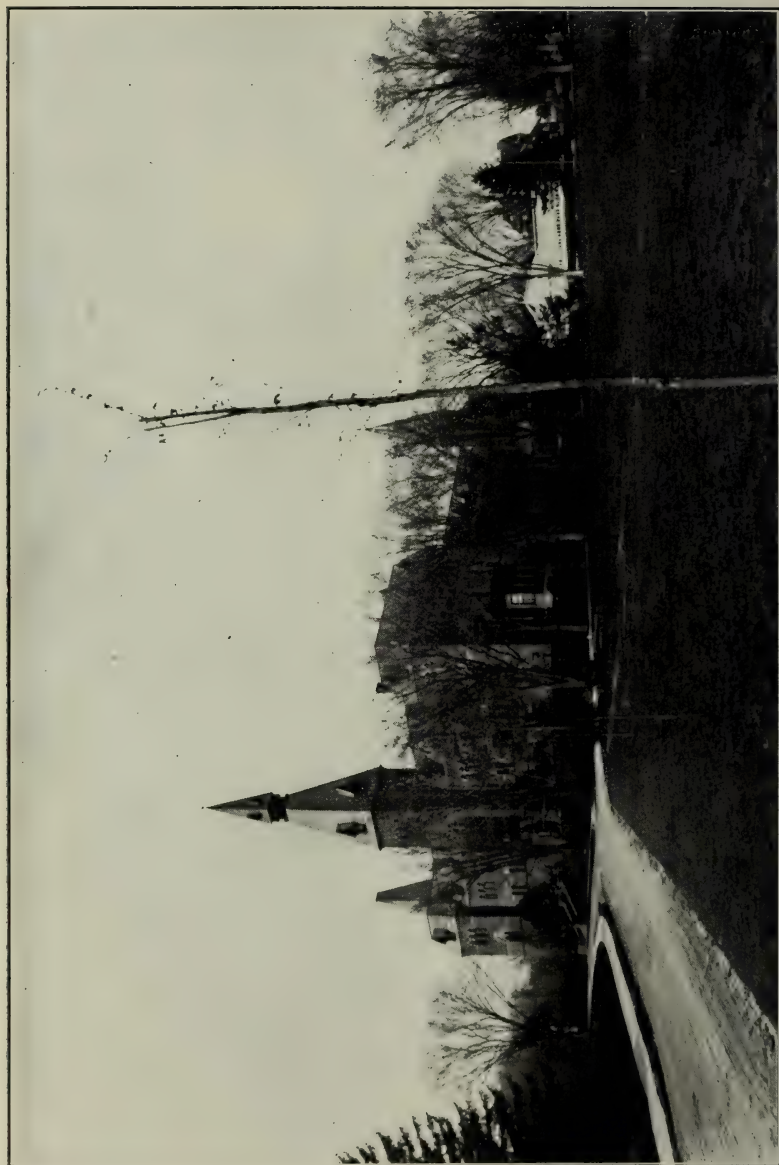
The following is a list of the events and winners:

- 1.—15 Yds. Dash, 1. Wang Pao-ling. Time 2 3-5 sec.
- 2.—12 feet Rope Climb, 1. King Kwang-yao. Time 5 2-5 sec.



CORNELL CLUB

First Row—C. Y. Leung, M. T. Hou, N. Shen, T. Wang, Y. T. Chen, C. Ping, Y. R. Chao,
 Second Row—Y. C. Loh, D. Y. Key, H. C. Zen, C. F. Hou, B. H. Chin, W. Y. Chin, T. S. Kuo, C. K. Cheung,
 Third Row—S. Z. Yang, K. C. Tsen, D. K. Wei, K. Z. Lin, K. S. Lee,
 Fourth Row—C. S. Chen, W. W. Lau, J. Chow, I. T. Wang, T. T. Wang, W. S. Tong,
 Fifth Row—M. K. Tsen, P. C. King, F. S. Chun, T. M. Yu, Y. C. Lo, K. L. Yen,
 Sixth Row—C. Yang, P. W. Tsou, S. Hu.



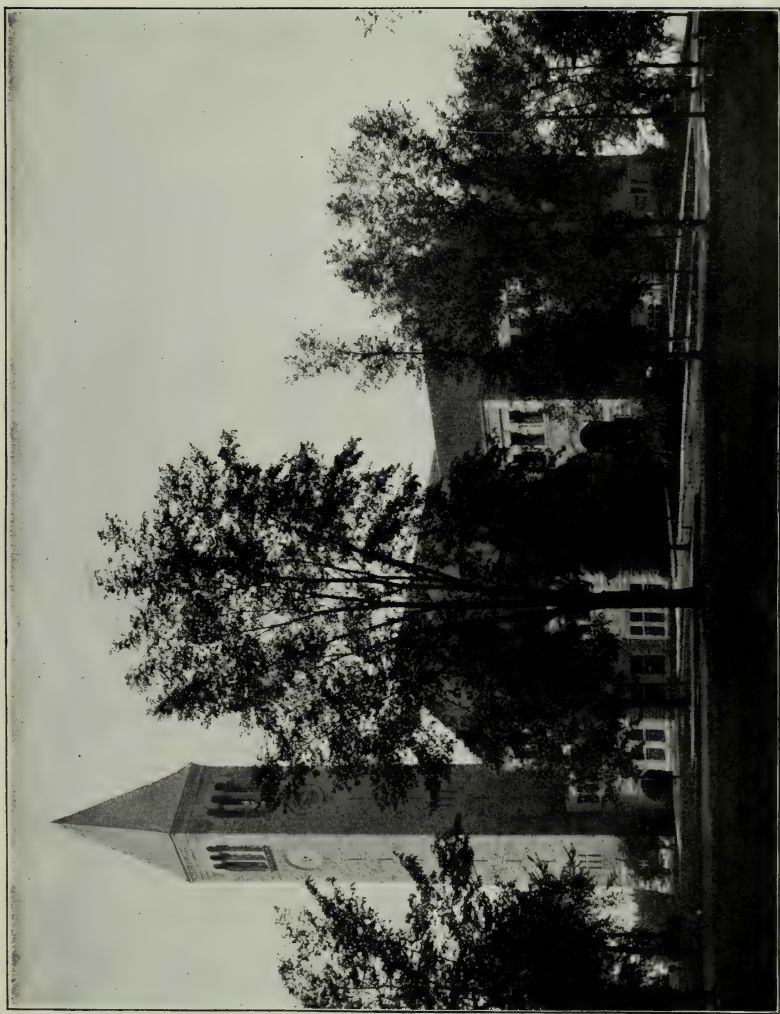
SAGE COLLEGE
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EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, EASTERN SECTION C. S. A., AUGUST 21-23, 1913



ITHACA FALLS

- 3.—10 Pounds weight Put, 1. Wang Pao-ling. Distance 34 ft. 1½ in.
 4.—Three Standing Jump, 1. Chen Han-wen. 23 ft. 9 in.
 5.—Fence Vault, 1. Lu Shiang-yi. Height 4 ft. 11 in.
 6.—High Jump, 1. Y. Chur. Height 4 ft. 9 in.
 7.—100 Yds. Potato Race. Time 22 2-5 sec.

The gymnastic and athletic games offered by the association are rapidly gaining interest among the members, both young students and business men in Shanghai. Endeavors have been made to cultivate physical training as one of the special attractions.

The recent Olympic Games at Manila laid the foundation for greater athletic undertakings in China. There will be several sectional meets and a national meet every year in China. It is proposed to have a local field and track meet in the Association Recreation Ground in North Szechuen Road Extension some time in May and a national meet in the fall.

* * *

MR. KOO REPRESENTS PRESIDENT YUAN

At the request of our government, the first prayer meeting was held in Peking on April 18. This service was opened by Pastor Meng, who is in charge of the Independent Christian Church in Peking. After prayers and songs and a few remarks, Mr. Wellington Koo, Ph.D. (Columbia), who was the special delegate from the President and from the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave the following address:

"I am here representing President Yuan Shih-k'ai and Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Both the President and Mr. Lu take interest in this meeting which has been called for special prayers for the nation at this time. The old book says that the root is in the heart and if the heart is right, the man will be right and so the family and so the whole nation. It is the power of religion that is necessary to-day. Christianity has come to China for now over 100 years. It was born in Judaea and spread all over the world. Although under a Republic there is equality in religion, the President and Mr. Lu realize that Christianity has done very much for China. Christians are not regarded now, as under the Manchu Dynasty, as a special class by themselves, but as citizens of the Republic and their work has done much to promote morality among the people of this land. The President and Mr. Lu fully understand this and hope that Christianity may be promoted and we come with this expression of good will to this gathering of Chinese which has met here for prayer for the nation at this important time of its reorganization."

PLAN TO BRING CHINESE BOYS TO AMERICA

Miss Caroline Ober, a professor in the State University of Washington, United States, is now in Canton trying to enlist some Chinese boys, between the ages of 12 and 14, to go to America to study. These boys will be first prepared in private institutions opened for their interest. When ready, they will be educated in the public high schools of the State. Four hundred and fifty dollars will be charged as annual expenses for each student going under her supervision. Lately several Americans have been interesting themselves in bringing Chinese boys to the United States. Among them are Miss Greenley and Mr. Jones. While appreciating the kindness of the Americans in this educational movement, the Canton officials are taking all precautions against the employment of this plan for private financial gain.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB

The inaugural meeting of the American University Club of Hankow was held on April 19, at the American Consulate-General. The business part took place at 6.30, with Mr. R. S. Greene, the American Consul-General, in the chair, and Mr. T. C. Quo, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary. The constitution was adopted after an interesting discussion. At the regular election, Mr. Greene was elected President and Mr. T. C. Yen, of Lehigh, and now Engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. This was followed by a dinner, and Mr. Greene acted as toastmaster. College songs and yells brought the first meeting to a close, leaving pleasant memories with those who were present on this happy occasion.

Thirty-two people attended this meeting and they represented twelve institutions. The Chinese who were present were T. C. Yen and E. L. Lay, of Lehigh; Wong and Yen, of Purdue; Dzung, of Chicago; T. C. Quo, of Pennsylvania; Fong, of ———, and A. T. L. Tsen, of Columbia. L. N. Chang, of Yale, and two or three others were unable to be

Cornell Club

On May 31, there was held in Barnes Hall the semi-annual meeting in accordance with the newly adopted constitution and by-laws as revised by a committee composed of S. Hu, K. L. Yen, T. S. Kuo, M. C. Hou, and K. Z. Lin. Officers for the following term were elected. They are: P. C. King, president; N. Shen, vice-president; K. Z. Lin, secretary, and T. S. Kuo, treasurer.

Suggestions about the part of the Club in the coming Conference met with hearty approval. Y. S. Djang was the entertainer of the evening. So witty were his stunts that he aroused his audience to loud laughter.

K. Z. Lin.

Columbia Club

On Friday, June 6, the annual dinner of the Club was celebrated at Port Arthur, China Town. The success of the dinner was entirely due to the energetic effort of several of its members.

Colorado Chinese Students' Club

For the first time in the history of this institution three Chinese students will graduate on May 23. They are Messrs. C. Ho, S. Y. Wang, and W. A. Wong. In consideration of the stiff course they have just finished, we look upon them with pride and admiration. As in actual mining practice, we are sending these men out as prospectors, paving the way for their followers. Ho is a metallurgist, while Wang and Wong are mining engineers. All of them, however, will receive the degree of E. M.

Harvard Club

A forum was held on May 10, to discuss the timely subject: What shall be the Constitution of the Chinese Republic? The consensus seemed to be inclined toward centralization and administrative supremacy. Ample freedom it was contended, should, however, be left for local selection and development of variations in the direction of Social Progress. Manager C. S. Hain, of the CHINESE STUDENTS' ANNUAL, was visitor at the forum, and advocated his well-known views on centralization.

C. H. Lin, LL.B., K. C. Li, M.A., and Dr. S. C. Chüan, M.D (Peiyang), D.P.H. '13, will soon bid farewell to Fair Harvard. Messrs. Liu and Li will together sail for Fatherland, while Dr. Chüan will continue his medical researches in France next year. The graduates of this June are Loy Chang, K. F. Hu, and C. F. Wang. Dr. Hu will enter the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. To our parting associates we bid God-speed; to the new graduates, we offer our congratulations. Zuntsoon Zee.

Lehigh Club

The regular monthly meetings have been very well attended throughout. Several interesting papers on scientific subjects have been read, and some engineering problems discussed.

Three of our members are about to receive their degrees this June. T. T. Sun and C. Yang, the degree of M.S., and C. Chu-Fuh, the degree of C.E. Messrs. Yang and Chu-Fuh will probably sail for Fatherland at once, while Mr. Sun will yet stay to acquire some practical experience. C. Wong.

M. I. T. Club

A social was held on May 17. Dean Burton, of the institute and Professor Norton A. Kent, of Boston University,

were our guests. The former pointed out the relations of Chinese students to the student activities of the institute in general, and the latter spoke on efficiency. Chinese music and short stories added to the enjoyment. The very pleasant afternoon was ended by the serving of delicious refreshments.

V. F. Lam.

Yale Club

The month of May has been far more pleasant to us this year than ever before. Among many kinds of enjoyment is the well-planned "pig neck" to be held on the twenty-fourth in the wild woods, a long way out of New Haven, in honor of the graduating members of the several departments of the university.

After repeated failure to find a club that has nerve enough to accept our challenge to a debate in English to be held at the coming Ithaca Conference, we have at last met our foe. and S. J. Chuan, D. Y. Lin, Y. L. Tong, and H. J. Fei were immediately appointed to prepare themselves for the front.

The Club was flooded with joy a few days ago, when the university announced that thereafter Chinese students may substitute his mother tongue for Latin, in satisfying the entrance requirements of her Academic Department.

H. J. Fei.

California Chinese Students' Club

A reception was given to American friends by the members on Saturday evening, May 3, at the home of Mr. T. Y. Low, of Oakland, California. Professor Paetow, of the History Department of the University of California was the speaker of the evening. Misses Bessie Hull and Josephine Chan and Mr. Y. S. Chuck entertained the guests by playing some excellent pieces of music.

Illinois Club

On May 8, the Chinese Club gave a reception to Dr. Watson M. Hayes, who has been in China (Shang-Tung province), for thirty years as a missionary. Among others present were Rev. and Mrs. Baker, Rev. A and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Hall, and a few others. The students and other guests had the most interesting conference with Dr. Hayes.

PERSONALIA

Miss Annie Sun, the eldest daughter of Dr. Sun Yet Sen returned to China per S. S. Mongolia, on the 3rd of May. She was accompanied across the Pacific Ocean by her nurse.

K. F. Hu, Harvard '13, will receive this June the degree of A.B. cum laude. Mr. Hu was awarded a John Harvard (honor) Scholarship in 1911-12 and a Harvard College (honor) Scholarship in 1912-13.

Mr. W. P. Wei, candidate for Ph.D., in the Columbia University, passed his doctorate examination on May 7. He majored in Political Economy with sociology and international law as minors.

The Degree of Master of Arts were conferred upon the following gentlemen at the Annual Commencement of Columbia University, New York City, on the 4th of June:

Chiang Monlin, B.L., California, 1912.

Chow Chu Shen, B.S., Mass. Inst. Tech., 1911.

Chung Mon Yin, Ph.B., Yale, 1912.

Huang Chen Sheng, B.S., Columbia, 1911.

Ing Zaung Teh, B. S., Wooster, 1912.

Kuang Ying Chieh, E.M., Pei Yang, 1910.

Ly Juwan Usang, B.C.S., New York, 1912.

Tsai Kwo Pao, Ph.B., Yale, 1912.

Yang K.E., A.B., St. John's Shanghai, 1909.

Mr. Wong Kai Ming, of Canton Christian College, received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in Education from Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Mr. H. W. Sun (Chekiang Provincial Scholarship), was awarded the Bachelor degree in the Department of Engineer of Mines, Columbia University.

Mr. Peter Hing (M.A. Columbia, 1910), who took a prominent part in the Revolution is now Chief Justice of Kuang-tung.

Mr. S. F. Chien (Chicago), is now Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Kuang-tung.

Miss Pingsa Hu, who graduated from Wellesley, has been asked by the Nanking Provincial Government to stay in America another half year to study American women education. The ministry of education in Peking has also asked her to represent China in the Third International Congress of the Child Welfare Association which is to be held in Washington, D. C., next April.

In the recent Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation, held in Lake Mohonk, N. Y., China was represented by Messrs. S. K. Tsao, the Secretary of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., and David Z. T. Yui, Secretary of the National Committee of China.

Mr. P. C. Chang (Clark) has offered himself to be traveling secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association for the coming year in America. He will devote his entire time to the important and noble work—the winning of Chinese students to Christ.

Miss Ying Mei Chun (Wellesley) will take a special training in the Y. W. C. A. Training School, N. Y., during the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Ing were given a farewell dinner at Cathay by their friends on the 10th of June. They will sail for China on the 14th.

Mr. C. P. Wang was here in New York visiting Mr. C. F. Wang, the chief business manager.

W. S. New, through successfully passing a competitive examination, has been appointed an interne of Boston "Floating Hospital," in which he last summer served as a medical assistant. This hospital is in service in Boston harbor for eleven consecutive weeks every summer.

Y. S. Tsao has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the unveiling of the Haystack Memorial Monument at Williamstown, Mass., in commemoration of the humble beginning there a hundred years ago of the first missionary movement in America.

Loy Chang will receive the degree of A.B. cum laude at the June Commencement at Harvard.

J. S. Chuan and K. Y. Mok have been elected vice-president and treasurer, respectively, of Yale Cosmopolitan Club.

At the recent election of officers of Cornell's Cosmopolitan Club, Mr. S. Hu was elected president; Mr. K. Z. Lin, second vice-president, Mr. C. S. Chen, treasurer.

Cornell Club's scholarship honor was equalled by the Illinois Club when three of its members are elected to the membership of Sigma Xi, an honorary engineering society. These three lucky gentlemen are Messrs. T. T. Woo, L. Chang, and V. G. Chu. The last named student is also a member of Phi Lambda Upsilon, the national honorary Chemical Society.

Mr. D. K. Wei just left for home on account of the death of his grandfather.

Messrs. Loy Chang, of Harvard, and P. C. Chang, visited Cornell to arrange matters for the coming conference.

Mr. N. C. Chu, vice-chairman of the Western Section of the Alliance, was married to Miss Laura Chan, of East Oakland, California. They spent their honeymoon at San Jose, California. Mr. Chu is a student in the College of Commerce of the University of California, and his bride is a graduate of Oakland High School.

Dr. E. S. Tyan, a graduate of the Medical School of St.

CORNELL WELCOMES THE DELEGATES TO THE NINTH CONFERENCE OF THE EASTERN SECTION

By Suh Hu

After having seen all the educational centres of the world, Dr. John R. Mott declared that his Alma Mater, Cornell, had the most beautiful campus in the world. All those who have seen Cornell know that Dr. Mott's statement is by no means an exaggeration. We, the Chinese students of Cornell, are very happy that this university has been chosen as the meeting place for the Ninth Annual Conference of the Eastern Section of the Alliance. We extend to all our fellow students a very hearty welcome to partake with us the enjoyment of the beautiful lakes and cataracts of Cornell.

Now a word as to the natural beauties of Cornell. Cornell is situated in the midst of lakes, hills and waterfalls. The university campus lies between two captivating gorges, the Fall Creek and the Cascarilla. The Fall Creek has a series of splendid and fascinating miniatures of the Niagara. From the campus one can see the Cayuga Lake, one of the prettiest lakes of Central New York. Rowing and sailing on the lake are the most pleasant pastimes of the Ithacans. Besides, in the vicinity of Ithaca are situated such well-known places as Taughannock Falls, Watkins Glen, and Niagara Falls, and such famous institutions as the George Junior Republic and the Elmira Reformatory. Indeed Ithaca is so fascinating a place that when you are once in it, you will regret to leave it.

Aside from these beauties of nature, there is another great advantage of attending the Conference at Cornell. The Eighth International Students' Congress of the "Corda Fratres" will also be held at Ithaca under the auspices of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, immediately after our Conference. The "Corda Fratres," of which the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs is a branch, is an organization of the world's students with branch chapters in most European countries and in both Americas. Mr. C. L. Locsin, Chairman of the Committee on the International Students' Congress, has extended to all delegates to our Conference an invitation to attend the said Congress. This will doubtless afford our delegates a rare and valuable opportunity to meet and befriend representatives from the student organizations throughout the world.

The Cornellians are preparing to welcome you. The authorities of Cornell University have been kind enough to grant us the privilege of using the Woman's Dormitory to

accommodate you. The members of the Cornell Chinese Students' Club have appointed a special committee to devise means to treat and entertain you, besides preparing themselves to meet you on Percy Field. We shall do our best to make your stay at Cornell one of the most pleasant events in your life.

Before concluding, I wish to mention that the Summer School at Cornell will begin on July 7 and last until August 15, just one week before our Conference. As Cornell is one of the most attractive summer resorts in the country, I would like to suggest to our delegates that they come to take summer school at Cornell and stay for the Conference.

DELEGATES, WELCOME!

Delegates to the Ninth Annual Alliance Conference will be entertained on Wednesday, August 27, by, and at the expense of, the Cornell Chinese Students' Club. The program will consist of a boat ride on Lake Cayuga and a picnic at Taughannock Falls. Both are natural sceneries of rare beauty and have contributed not a little to the student life at Cornell.

Lake Cayuga is a fine summer resort to which many repair. Its soft azure water and light blue sky hold its visitors under the spell of lovely spring, in spite of the bright summer sun. Around it the green undulating hills and the cottages that dot here and there over the landscape, irresistibly recall to mind the delightful West Lake of Fatherland. The boat voyage will cover only the most beautiful part of the large lake.

Leaving the boat, the delegates will be ushered to the picnic at Taughannock Falls. These falls, which are said to be the highest in the entire Appalachian region, apart from their geologic interest, tell the beauty of Nature with matchless eloquence. The gorges are deep and serene; the air pure and refreshing; and the temperature considerably milder here than in the neighborhood. All together the place here is the best possible picture of paradise.

The Cornell Club extends its cordial invitation to all the delegates. May no one miss the trip, so promising of delight, recreation, and inspiration.

K. Z. Lin,
Secretary Cornell Club.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT (C. Y. Chiu)

(1) **Committee Appointments:** In the absence of a duly elected auditor, Mr. Che-ming Chu-fuh of Lehigh University has been appointed chairman of the auditing committee whose duty is to audit all bills and accounts of the Alliance including those of the Monthly management. In accordance with the recent decision of the Council, a committee on Alliance pin has been appointed with the following personals—Mr. S. C. Pung (Chm.), of Illinois, Mr. K. S. Lee, of Cornell, and Mr. A. P. Low, of California. The committee is to submit suitable designs of our official emblem for consideration and adoption by members at the sectional conferences. All the foregoing appointments have been duly confirmed by the Alliance Council.

(2) **Reserve Fund:** The proposed measure to transfer the reserve fund of the sections to the Alliance in order to enable the latter to carry on its new functions in a more satisfactory manner has been seriously objected by the Eastern section and hence has to be abandoned for the time being at least. Aside from the mere consideration of fairness of such an appeal as made by the chairman of the reserve fund committee to the sections, there is a practical side of the question which is worthy of our passing notice. The guiding principle of the Alliance is the "greatest good for the greatest number." Complicated with the various functions involving more or less expenditure, the Alliance with its regular supply is unable to meet the demands without going about begging for money. In addition, it is not formally authorized to levy extra assessments and thus is left almost at the mercy of the sections, which are the only source of available fund. For an example, the total sum handed over to this administration was in round numbers \$70.00, but within a few days, the Monthly management is demanding a fund of \$300.00 to make a start the management of the Chinese Annual rendered his bill for the previous year and so on. Theoretically speaking, the Alliance should not require much more than its regular revenue to carry out its routine functions. But unfortunately, the several publications have not so far been able to stand on their own feet. They need subsidizing at the start as well as at the finish of each year. So long as this condition prevails, the Alliance is in need of a reserve fund as much as any of its component parts, and indeed more. On the other hand, the sections have the summer conferences as a source of possible income, while the Alliance is deprived of its right

to make needed assessments upon the sections which it formerly possessed. Without going into more detail, it is easily seen that we should adopt a more liberal attitude in placing the reserve fund where it is most needed and where it can be used to the greatest advantage.

(3) **An old bill:** Mr. K. C. Chow, the chief manager of the 1910-11 Annual publication has rendered a bill of deficit amounting to \$43.00. The bill was first submitted to the Eastern section, as the same annual was published under the auspices of the former Eastern Alliance. But Chairman Chang Loy referred this bill to the Alliance on the ground that the latter has since 1911 taken over the functions of the publication when the former Eastern Alliance dissolved itself. But when the same bill was referred to the Alliance treasurer who is also the chairman of the Mid-Western Representative Board, the latter objected to the payment of the old debts of the former Eastern Alliance both on the ground of the financial stress of the present National Alliance and of the injustice of such a payment. A formal resolution has been subsequently sent to this office from the Mid-West section requesting me not to endorse the bill. Now, this is a relatively insignificant matter in spite of the controversies, and so far as myself is concerned, I am ready to endorse the bill as soon as it is properly audited. It is unfair to the individual who served the student body in this capacity as well as detrimental to the good credit of our organization to delay action. As a last comment, I am simply to point out the apparent inconsistency of our claims and counter claims. On the one hand, the present national Alliance is generally considered as the logical successor of the former Eastern Alliance, inheriting nearly all of its responsibilities, functions and liabilities, but on the other, the C. S. A. is evidently excluded from the assets to carry out these functions and to fulfill the liabilities. In other words, the National Alliance is an organization with honor but no means. Such a situation is evidently not conducive to the highest efficiency. We have often blamed our home folks for provincialism, for not willing to surrender part of their local interests for the welfare of the nation, but we have precisely the same situation right among us and on a much smaller scale, but it is already difficult enough to effect a readjustment. As a parting word, I sincerely hope that this seemingly difficulty will prove to be groundless under a stronger personage.

(4) Lastly, I beg to take this opportunity to express my sincere regret that I have to quit at this stage and thus fall short of completion of my term. My summer work as I have planned, will throw me out of touch with my fellow

students for the next three months and in order that the Alliance affairs be not neglected, I have preferred to ask the vice-president to take charge of all official transactions from this time on until the end of the term. I have fully appreciated the honor and pleasure of working for the Alliance and especially the harmonious co-operation of my colleagues and the valuable and unselfish service of the committee members. I thank you one and all.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the facts which have appealed to me at various times during my connection with the executive office and from several recommendations submitted to me on some constitutional and traditional features of the Alliance, I have made the following random memoranda to which I beg to call the attention of the members in general and the committee on constitutional revision in particular.

(1) A standard form of statistical cards should be adopted by the Alliance and distributed by the Alliance secretary thru the sectional secretaries at the beginning of each college year, and at no other time and by no other authority. This is to be made comprehensible for our purpose and should contain at least the following items: (a) full name in both Chinese and English, (b) present age and date of arrival, (c) Native province and present home address, (d) previous preparation before coming to this country, where and how long, (e) colleges attended and attending in this country, (f) course pursued and degree to be obtained—when, (g) how supported—private, government, etc., (h) lines of work specially interested in, and prospective future occupation, (i) member of the Alliance or not, and line of student activity most interested in.

(2) In its present stage, the students' financial aid committee has no tangible duty in sight. It should be dropped from the lists of standing committees and to be appointed later when there is real need.

(3) The Western section objects to Article X of the existing constitution on account of its financial embarrassment to meet the requirements. Either special provisions should be made for that section or the wording of the article be so changed that the smaller section can do its best without feeling embarrassed. In this connection, I wish to suggest that the constitutional committee should enter into direct communication with the chairman of that section for making satisfactory arrangements.

(4) The directory should contain all classified data of students as shown by the statistical returns. A better tabulated form is to be advocated. It is preferably compiled by the Alliance secretary who has charge of all statistics, but he should be duly authorized to appoint assistants for this special work. A definite data or rather limit of time should be set so as to have no undue procrastination.

(5) The present constitution has no expressed provision for covering the ultimate deficit of the Alliance. In other words, the Alliance is not given the power to allot additional assessments to the sections aside from the regular membership dues. Under Article 8, of the old constitution it reads, 'In the event of urgent need and ultimate deficits, pro rata shares shall be assessed on and paid by the several sections with their concurrence.' This is omitted in the present laws for some reason unknown to me. The Alliance proper may be well provided for without such additional assurance, but as long as the Alliance is made financially responsible for the ultimate success and failure of the Monthly and Annual, etc., there is no telling just when it will be cornered up for fund, to pay off debts.

(6) Under exceptional circumstances, it is often desirable if not necessary to suspend temporarily the existing laws. A provision should be made so that such steps can be taken and effected by a two-thirds majority of the Council.

(7) In regard to the Monthly, the following suggestions are called forth by the existing circumstances and should be worthy of consideration. (a) The management of the Monthly should be made financially independent as much as possible. By the nature of our organization, the Alliance is bound to take care of any ultimate deficit incurred thru the publication, but with good management and general improvement, there is good reason to expect that the account should show a surplus at the end of the year. (b) As a means of encouragement, in case of financial gain, half of the surplus should be turned over to the Alliance with which special medals of honor are to be made and awarded to the members of the Boards in commemoration of their service, while the remaining portion is to be reserved as a nucleus of an emergency fund. In case of deficit, no such medals shall be awarded except for special reasons. (c) A sum of \$300.00 should be made a long term loan to the Monthly by the sections, returnable without interest as soon as the Monthly has sufficient capital of itself. (d) The advantage of the suggestion that the editor-in-chief and manager-in-chief be elected provisionally in May each year and that the new men be required to co-operate with the existing board on the last issue

of the Monthly so as to acquire some tangible experience is self-evident. The election, in order to save time, should be conducted by the existing Board and each member of the Alliance Council as well as each member of the editorial and managerial Boards should have one vote. However, a choice in this fashion should not be made final and must be submitted for ratification by the members at the conferences. Due notice of election should be made at least a month before voting so that candidates can submit their names in proper time. The men who have had experience on old Boards are to be preferred altho others are not to be excluded from consideration.

(8) The Chinese annual publication in its present condition is not only a burden to the Alliance financially, but also a burden to the editors on account of lack of interest among the members. So far as possibilities are concerned, the Chinese student body, numbering some hundreds of picked men of the land, should be amply able to contribute a creditable paper to the reading public at home. There are an abundance of ideas to convey and materials to write about and perhaps there is quite sufficient ability and talents to render a good presentation. We almost owe it to our home folks to let them know what new knowledge we have acquired and what new lights have ben dawned upon us after we come to this land. But as our every day language is English, our native style rapidly falls into partial neglect if not total disuse. There is a sort of inertia with most of our fellow students when he or she starts to write in Chinese. Personally, I like to exhort my fellow students to take more keen and active interest in the undertaking and try to make the publication more worth while. While the financial aspect can be improved with reasonable ease if efforts are to be made in securing a good agent to help us out. If we have good enough material to offer, there should be no difficulty in securing such an agent who will even be willing to make pecuniary remunerations for some of the best articles.

To the Members of the Alliance: Since Mr. Chiu's resignation has been accepted by the Executive Council it has fallen to my lot to perform the functions of the President of the Alliance in his stead for the balance of the present year. By far the most urgent duty before us now is the revision of the Alliance Constitution so as to make it a permanent instrument. For this reason I have appointed the Constitution Committee the personnel of which is as follows:

Mr. H. C. Mei, Chairman (Columbia University).

Mr. Loy Chang (Harvard).

Mr. C. C. Yen (University of Illinois).

Mr. S. D. Lee (University of Wisconsin).

Mr. C. F. Wang (Columbia University).

In the light of our experience of this year some important changes will have to be made in the Constitution. Already many weighty suggestions have been put before us. We can, however, feel assured that this Committee will discharge its duties creditably as they are all men of position and experience in Alliance affairs. The revised draft will be submitted to the Section Conferences for adoption.

June 11, 1913.

W. P. Wei, President.

STATEMENT FROM THE ALLIANCE TREASURER

S. D. LEE

From Feb. 1 to May 30, 1913

	Receipts	Expenses
Feb. 1. Balance on hand	\$9.72	
Feb. 1. 15 Monthly fees from Mid-west....	30.00	
Feb. 1. 15 Monthly subs., Mgr. Wang.....		10.50
Feb. 24. To Chairman Chung's bill.....		8.00
Mar. 5. 23 Membership fees from East.....	46.00	
Mar. 6. Balance from A. K. H. per Mr. Moh	9.40	
Mar. 10. 27 Membership fees from Mid-west	54.00	
Mar. 10. 50 Monthly subs., Mgr. Wang.....		35.00
Mar. 10. Directory Approp., Mgr. Wang....		60.00
Mar. 11. To Chairman King's bill		8.00
Mar. 13. To Chairman Nee, advance		10.00
Mar. 24. 30 Membership fees from Mid-west	60.00	
Mar. 24. 19 Membership fees from East....	38.00	
Mar. 24. 49 Monthly subs., Mgr. Wang.....		34.30
Mar. 24. To Treasurer Lee's bill		1.25
Apr. 1. To Treasurer Lee's bill		.60
Apr. 16. To President Chiu's bill		5.00
Apr. 18. To Chairman Hu's bill		7.98
Apr. 21. 20 Membership fee from Mid-west..	40.00	
Apr. 21. To 20 Monthly subs., Mgr. Wang..		14.00
Apr. 26. 17 Membership fees from East	34.00	
Apr. 26. To 17 Monthly subs., Mgr. Wang ..		11.90
Apr. 29. To Treasurer Lee's bill		.60
May 13. Directory refund.....	11.78	
May 16. To Chairman Chung's bill		1.35
Total	\$332.90	\$208.48
Balance on hand		124.42
Check	\$332.90	\$332.90

DIRECTORY OF CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUBS IN U. S.*

CALIFORNIA

F. Sun, pres. C. Tsao, vice-pres.
Z. Y. Kwauk, treas. C. Soo-Hoo, Eng. sec.
S. Haun, Chin. sec. M. L. Woo, serg-at-arms.

Members, 31

COLORADO

S. Y. Wang, pres. D. C. Cheng, treas.
Wm. A. Uong, Eng. sec. K. F. Chang, Chin. sec.

Members, 16

COLUMBIA

Chen Shao Kun, pres (resigned Wei Wen Ping, vice-pres.
K. M. Wong, treas. Z. T. Nyi, Eng. sec.
C. H. Chen, Chin. sec. J. T. E. Sen, auditor.

Members, 58

CORNELL

P. C. King, pres. N. Shen, vice-pres.
T. S. Kuo, treas. K. Z. Lin, sec.

Members, 43

CUSHING (Academy)

Y. C. Yang, pres. Miss Ella Sze, sec.
W. Y. Wee, vice-pres.

Members, 8

DETROIT

T. H. Franking, pres. Clifford Thoms, vice-pres.
Peter Lim, treas. Chas. T. Foo, corresp. sec.
Geo. H. Fong, rec. sec. Wauchew, auditor

Members, 11

HARVARD

Fu-yün Chang, pres. C. F. Wang, vice-pres.
H. W. Sun, treas. Zuntsoon Zee, sec.

Members, 16

ILLINOIS

S. C. Pung, pres. T. H. Hsu, Chin. sec.
C. C. Kau, treas. W. F. Wong, vice-pres.
Miss E. K. Leetoma, Tng. sec.

Members, 42

LEHIGH

Heng T. Hu, pres. C. Wong, sec.
H. C. Wang, vice-pres and treas.

Members, 12

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Long Lau, treas. H. K. Chow, vice-pres.
V. F. Lam, Eng. sec.

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MICH. AGRIC. COLLEGE

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P. K. Fu, sec.-treas.

Members, 6

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I. H. Si, pres.

V. T. Maw, vice-pres.

P. H. Chen, treas.

C. P. Wang, corresp. sec.

S. H. Kee, rec. sec.

T. H. Chen, auditor

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S. Henshaw Jee, pres.

Y. K. Huie, vice-pres.

S. N. Quan, treas.

Thom Fay, sec.

Members, 17

OHIO STATE

Chin Wah, pres.

L. K. Liang, sec.

G. G. Law, treas.

Members, 6

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J. Fong, vice-pres.

C. Heu, sec.

C. S. Yang, treas.

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C. T. Sun, pres.

D. S. Shihmau, sec.-treas.

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STAMFORD

W. S. Lee, pres.

A. P. Low, treas.

Jas. F. O. Yapp, Eng. sec.

O. Y. Nam, Chin. sec.

Members, 7

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C. L. Sun, pres.

J. F. Tang, sec.

W. P. Lo, treas.

Members, 13

WISCONSIN

M. H. Li, pres.

N. C. Shum, vice-pres.

U. C. Lay, treas.

M. D. Wong, sec.

Members, 32

WORCESTER

Y. C. Mei, pres.

S. Z. Yang, sec.-treas.

Members, 8

YALE

J. S. Chuan, pres.

K. Y. Mok, treas.

H. J. Fei, vice-pres. and sec.

Members, 13

*Note: This directory was compiled through the energetic effort of Mr. Zuntsoon Zee of Harvard.

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The CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

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JUNE 10, 1913

NO. 8

EDITORIALS

The Year's Work
Ballots or Bullets?
Woman Suffrage Coming?
Chinese Baseball Team
A Chinese Associated Press
The Man of the Hour

LEADING ARTICLES

Woman Suffrage.....K. F. Moh (Yale, '16)
A Central Headquarters for All Chinese Students in
America.....E. C. Gardner
Why the Chinese Exclusion Law Should be Modified,
Major John B. Jeffery
Statistics of the Chinese Students Entering Cornell,
Dr. S. A. Munford
The Proper Meaning of the Chinese Students' Alliance
C. Y. Chiu (Purdue)
China and Conservation.....F. L. Chang
An Educational Commission to China.....Edmund J. James

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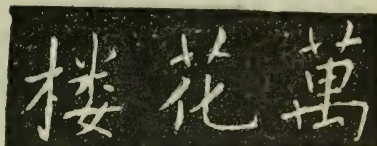
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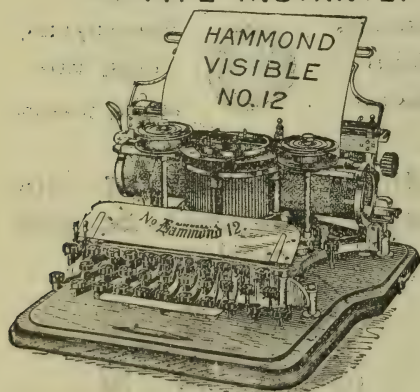
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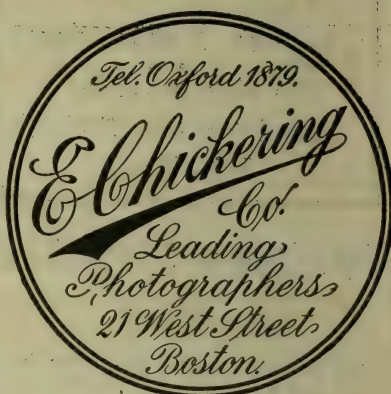
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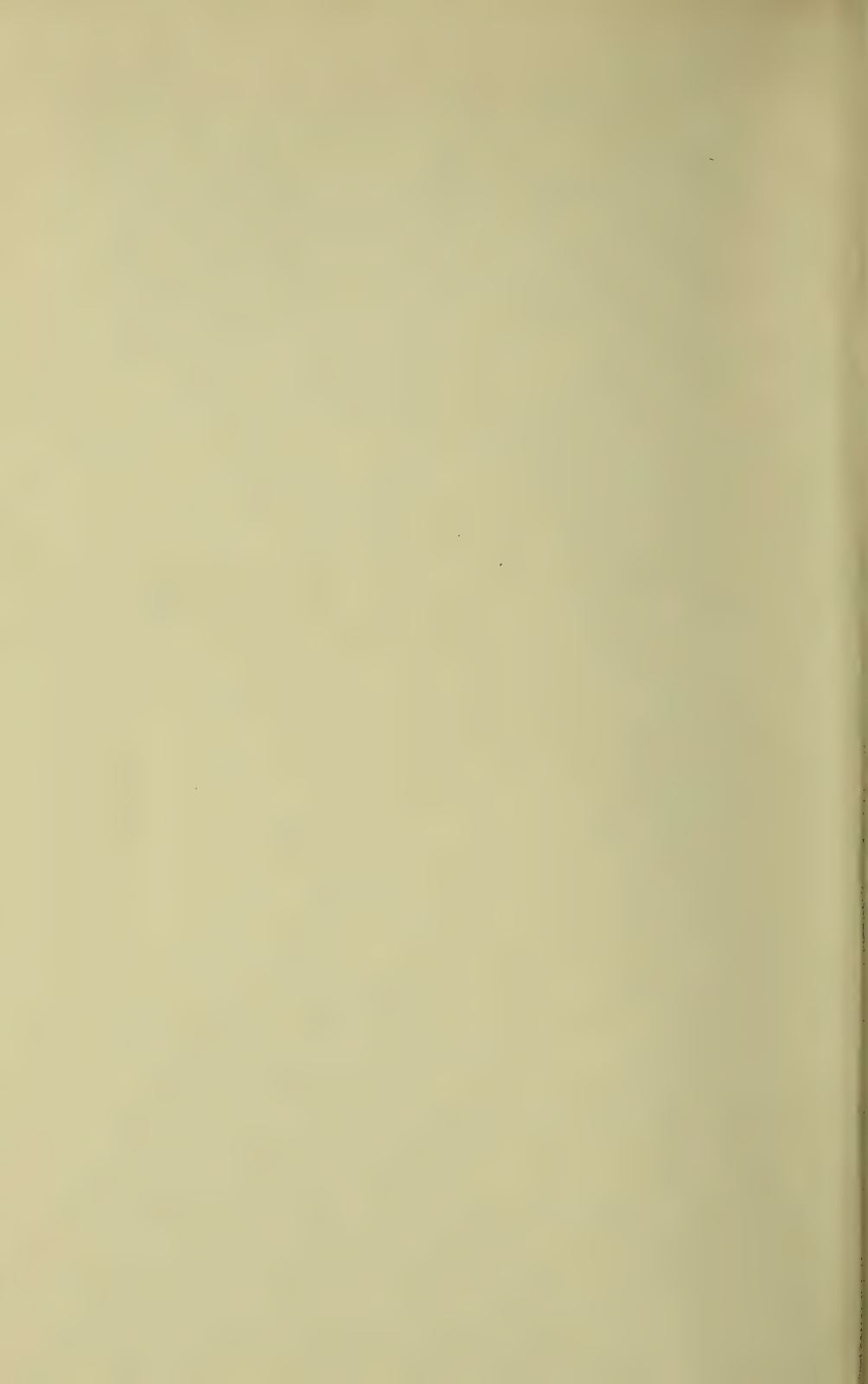
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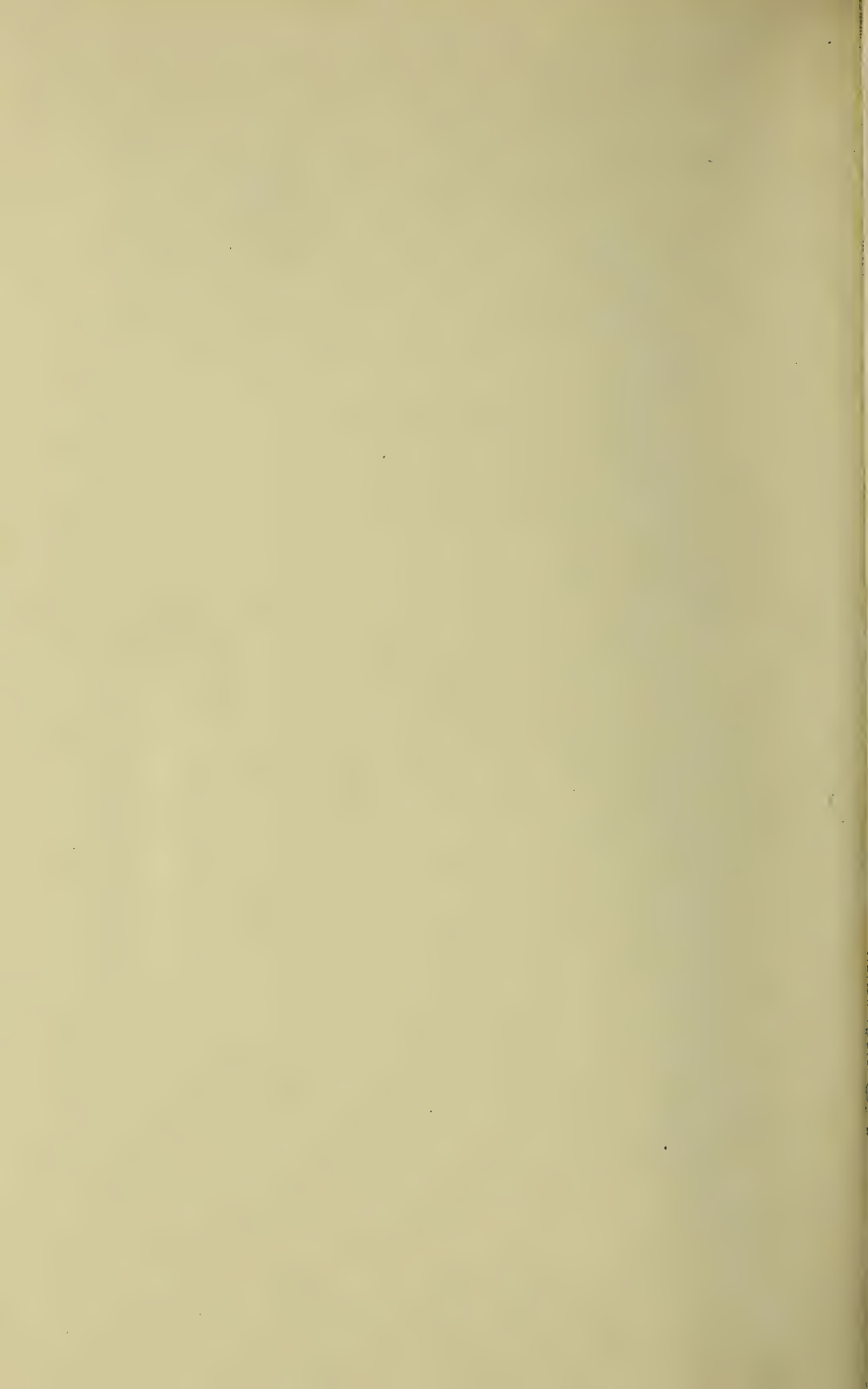
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